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CONCERNING THE

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P R E F A C E.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE closes its sixth volume in the midst of a struggle which will for the next century be a matter of historic research and examination, and which in its overwhelming importance seems to banish for a season the study of the past. This is not so in reality. Our past history now more than ever claims, and is receiving the attention of thinking men. If

“ Politics are base,
And letters do not cheer ;
Still, far in the depths of history,
The light is shining clear.”

And to that light we turn.

The troubles of the country have not, of course, been without their effect on the Magazine; but it is still vigorous, and, in the hopes of greater usefulness, calls on its friends to aid in extending its circulation. In many parts of the country it is as yet scarcely known, but with a little exertion on the part of our friends, many will readily become subscribers, and thus enable us to accomplish our long-cherished desire of increasing the size of the Magazine, and introducing new and striking features.

We have, in the present volume, given several important Revolutionary diaries and letters, as well as documents relating to our earlier history, and valuable papers read before Historical Societies; and we close our year's labor with the conviction that the volume is a fit sequel to its predecessors, and token of future usefulness.

J. G. S.

December 1, 1862.

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[No. 1.

General Department.

BYFIELD'S ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1689 IN NEW ENGLAND.

An Account of the Late Revolution in New England. Together with the Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Inhabitants of *Boston*, and the Country adjacent. *April* 18. 1689. Written by Mr. *Nathanael Byfield*, a Merchant of *Bristol* in *New-England*, to his Friends in *London*. Licensed, *June* 27. 1689. *J. Fraser*. *London*: Printed for *Ric. Chiswell*, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*. MDCLXXXIX.

An Account of the Late Revolution in New-England. Written by Mr. *Nathanael Byfield*, to his Friends, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

Here being an opportunity of sending for *London*, by a Vessel that loaded at *Long-Island*, and for want of a Wind put in here; and not knowing that there will be the like from this Country suddenly, I am willing to give you some brief Account of the most remarkable things that have hapned here within this Fortnight last past; concluding that till about that time, you will have received *per Carter*, a full Account of the management of Affairs here. Upon the *Eighteenth* Instant, about Eight of the Clock in the Morning, in *Boston*, it was reported at the *South* end of the Town, That at the *North* end they were all in Arms; and the like Report was at the *North* end, respecting the *South* end: Whereupon Captain *John George* was immediately seized,

and about nine of the clock the Drums beat thorough the Town; and an Ensign was set up upon the Beacon. Then Mr. *Bradstreet*, Mr. *Dantforth*, Major *Richards*, Dr. *Cooke*, and Mr. *Addington* &c. were brought to the Council-house by a Company of Soldiers under the Command of Captain *Hill*. The mean while the People in Arms, did take up and put into Goal, Justice *Bullicant*, Justice *Foxcroft*, Mr. *Randolf*, Sheriff *Sherlock*, Captain *Ravenscroft*, Captain *White*, *Furewel*, *Broadbent*, *Craftford*, *Larkin*, *Smith*, and many more, as also *Mercey* the then Goal-keeper, and put *Scates* the Bricklayer in his place. About Noon, in the Gallery at the Council-house, was read the Declaration here inclosed. Then a Message was sent to the Fort to Sir *Edmund Andross*, By Mr. *Oliver* and Mr. *Eyres*, signed by the Gentlemen then in the Council-Chamber, (which is here also inclosed); to inform him how unsafe he was like to be if he did not deliver up himself, and Fort and Government forthwith, which he was loath to do. By this time, being about two of the Clock (the Lecture being put by) the Town was generally in Arms, and so many of the Countrey came in, that there was Twenty Companies in *Boston*, besides a great many that appeared at *Charles Town* that could not get over (some say Fifteen Hundred). There then came Information to the Soldiers, That a Boat was come from the Frigate that made towards the Fort, which made them haste thither, and come to the Sconce soon after the Boat got thither; and 'tis said that Governor *Andross*, and about half a score Gentlemen, were coming down out of the Fort; but the Boat being seized, wherein were small Arms, Hand-Granadoes, and a quantity of Match, the Governour and the rest went in again.

whereupon Mr. *John Nelson*, who was at the head of the Soldiers, did demand the Fort and the Governor, who was loath to submit to them; but at length did come down, and was with the Gentlemen that were with him, conveyed to the Council-house, where Mr. *Bradstreet* and the rest of the Gentlemen waited to receive him; to whom Mr. *Stoughton* first spake, telling him, He might thank himself for the present disaster that had befallen him, &c. He was then confined for that night to Mr. *John Usher's* house under strong Guards, and the next day conveyed to the Fort, (where he yet remains, and with him Lieutenant Colonel *Ledget*) which is under the Command of Mr. *John Nelson*; and at the Castle, which is under the Command of Mr. *John Fairweather*, is Mr. *West*, Mr. *Graham*, Mr. *Palmer*, and Captain *Tryfroye*. At that time Mr. *Dudley* was out upon the Circuit, and was holding a Court at *Southold* on *Long-Island*. And on the 21st. Instant he arrived at *Newport*, where he heard the News. The next day Letters came to him, advising him not to come home; he thereupon went over privately to Major *Smith's* at *Naragansett*, and advice is this day come hither, that yesterday about a dozen young men, most of their own heads, went thither to demand him; and are gone with him down to *Boston*. We have also advice, that on *Fryday* last towards evening, Sir *Edmond Andross* did attempt to make an escape in Womans Apparel, and pass'd two Guards, and was stopped at the third, being discovered by his Shoes, not having changed them. We are here ready to blame you sometimes, that we have not to this day received advice concerning the great Changes in *England*, and in particular how it is like to faif with us here; who do hope and believe that all these things will work for our Good; and that you will not be wanting to promote the Good of a Country that stands in such need as *New England* does at this day. The first day of *May*, according to former Usage, is the Election-day at *Road Island*; and many do say they intend their choice there then. I have not further to trouble you with at present, but recommending you, and all our affairs with you, to

the Direction and Blessing of our most Gracious God: I remain

Gentlemen,
Your Most Humble Servant at Command,
NATHANAEL BYFIELD.

Bristol, *April* 29. 1659.

Through the Goodness of God there hath been no Blood shed. Nath. Clark is in Plymouth Gaol, and John Smith in Gaol here, all waiting for News from England.

The Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Inhabitants of *Boston*, and the Country Adjacent. *April* 18. 1689.

§. 1. We have seen more than a decad of Years rolled away, since the *English World* had the Discovery of an horrid *Popish Plot*; wherein the bloody *Devotoes* of *Rome* had in their Design and Prospect no less than the extinction of the *Protestant Religion*: which mighty Work they called the utter subduing of a *Pestilent Heresy*; wherein (they said) there never were such hopes of Success since the Death of Queen *Mary*, as now in our days. And we were of all men the most insensible, if we should apprehend a Countrey so remarkable for the true Profession and pure Exercise of the *Protestant Religion* as *New-England* is, wholly unconcerned in the Infamous Plot. To crush and break a Countrey so entirely and signally made up of *Reformed Churches*, and at length to involve it in the miseries of an utter Extirpation, must needs carry even a Supererogation of merit with it among such as were intoxicated with a Bigotry inspired into them by the great *Scarlet Whore*.

§. II. To get us within the reach of the desolation desired for us, it was no improper thing that we should first have our *Charter* Vacated, and the hedge which kept us from the wild Beasts of the field, effectually broken down. The accomplishment of this was hastned by the unwearied sollicitations, and slanderous accusations of a man, for his *Malice* and *Falshood*, well known unto us all. Our *Charter* was with a most injurious pretence (and scarce that) of Law, condemned before it was possible for us to ap-

pear at *Westminster* in the legal defence of it; and without a fair leave to answer for our selves, concerning the Crimes falsely laid to our charge, we were put under a *President* and *Council*, without any liberty for an Assembly, which the other *American Plantations* have, by a Commission from His Majesty.

§. III. The Commission was as *Illegal* for the form of it, as the way of obtaining it was *Malicious* and *unreasonable*: yet we made no Resistance thereunto as we could easily have done; but chose to give all *Mankind* a Demonstration of our being a people sufficiently dutiful and loyal to our King: and this with yet more Satisfaction, because we took pains to make our selves believe as much as ever we could of the Whedle then offer'd unto us; That his Majesty's desire was no other than the happy encrease and advance of these *Provinces* by their more immediate Dependence on the *Crown of England*. And we were convinced of it by the courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our *Trade*; whereof decayes and complaints presently filled all the Country; while in the mean time neither the Honour nor the Treasure of the King was at all advanced by this new Model of our Affairs, but a considerable Charge added unto the Crown.

§. IV. In little more than half a Year we saw this Commission superseded by another, yet more Absolute and Arbitrary, with which Sir *Edmond Andross* arrived as our Governour; who besides his Power, with the Advice and Consent of his Council, to make Laws and raise Taxes as he pleased; had also Authority by himself to Muster and Employ all Persons residing in the Territory as occasion shall serve; and to transfer such Forces to any English plantation in *America*, as occasion shall require. And several Companies of Souldiers were now brought from *Europe*, to support what was to be imposed upon us, not without repeated Menaces that some hundreds more were intended for us.

§. V. The Government was no sooner in these Hands, but care was taken to load Preferments principally upon such Men as were strangers to, and haters of the People:

and every ones Observation hath noted, what Qualifications recommended a Man to publick Offices and Employments, only here and there a *good Man* was used, where others could not easily be had; the Governour himself, with Assertions now and then falling from him, made us jealous that it would be thought for his Majesties Interest, if this People were removed and another succeeded in their room: And his far-fetch'd Instruments that were growing rich among us, would gravely inform us, that it was not for his Majesties Interest that we should thrive. But of all our Oppressors we were chiefly *squeez'd* by a crew of abject Persons, fetched from *New-York*, to be the Tools of the Adversary, standing at our right hand; by these were extraordinary and intollerable Fees extorted from every one upon all occasions, without any Rules but those of their own insatiable Avarice and Beggary; and even the probate of a Will must now cost as many *Pounds* perhaps as it did *Shillings* heretofore; nor could a small Volume contain the other Illegalities done by these *Horse-leeches* in the two or three Years that they have been sucking of us; and what Laws they made it was as impossible for us to know,* as dangerous for us to break; but we shall leave the Men of *Ipswich* and of *Plimotuh* (among others) to tell the story of the kindness which has been shown them upon this account. Doubtless a Land so ruled as once *New-England* was, has not without many fears and sighs beheld the wicked walking on every side, and the vilest Men exalted.

§. VI. It was now plainly affirmed, both by some in open Council, and by the same in private converse, that the people in *New-England* were all *Slaves*, and the only difference between them and *Slaves* is their not being bought and sold; and it was a maxim delivered in open Court unto us by one of the Council, *that we must not think the Priviledges of English men would follow us to the end of the World*: Accordingly we have been treated with multiplied contradictions to *Magna Charta*, the rights of which we laid claim unto. Persons who

* He would neither suffer them to be printed, nor fairly published.

did but peaceably object against the raising of Taxes without an Assembly, have been for it fined, some twenty, some thirty, and others fifty Pounds. Packt and pickt Juries have been very common things among us, when, under a pretended form of Law, the trouble of some honest and worthy Men has been aimed at: but when some of this Gang have been brought upon the Stage, for the most detestable Enormities that ever the Sun beheld, all Men have with Admiration seen what methods have been taken that they might not be treated according to their Crimes. Without a Verdict, yea, without a Jury sometimes have People been fined most unrighteously; and some not of the meanest Quality have been kept in long and close Imprisonment without any the least Information appearing against them, or an *Habeas Corpus* allowed unto them. In short, when our Oppressors have been a little out of Money, 'twas but pretending some Offence to be enquired into, and the most innocent of Men were continually put into no small Expence to answer the Demands of the Officers, who must have Money of them, or a Prison for them, tho none could accuse them of any Misdemeanour.

§. VII. To plunge the poor People every where into deeper Incapacities, there was one very comprehensive Abuse given to us; Multitudes of pious and sober Men through the Land, scrupled the Mode of Swearing on the Book, desiring that they might Swear with an uplifted Hand, agreeable to the ancient Custom of the Colony; and though we think we can prove that the Common Law amongst us (as well as in some other places under the *English Crown*) not only indulges, but even commands and enjoins the Rite of lifting the Hand in *Swearing*; yet they that had this Doubt, were still put by from serving upon any Juries; and many of them were most unaccountably Fined and Imprisoned. Thus one Grievance is a *Trojan Horse*, in the Belly of which it is not easy to recount how many insufferable Vexations have been contained.

§. VIII. Because these things could not make us miserable fast enough, there was a notable Discovery made of we know not what *flaw* in all our *Titles to our Lands*; and,

tho *besides* our purchase of them from the Natives; and, *besides* our actual peaceable unquestioned possession of them for near threescore Years, and besides the Promise of K. *Charles II.* in his Proclamation sent over to us in the Year 1683, That *no Man here shall receive any Prejudice in his Freehold or Estate*: We had the Grant of our Lands, under the Seal of the *Council of Plimouth*: which Grant was Renewed and Confirmed unto us by King *Charles I.* under the Great Seal of *England*; and the *General Court* which consisted of the Patentees and their Associates, had made particular Grants hereof to the several *Towns* (though 'twas now deny'd by the Governor that there was any such Thing as a *Town*) among us; to all which Grants the *General Court* annexed for the further securing of them, *A General Act*, published under the Seal of the Colony, in the Year 1684. Yet we were every day told, That *no Man was owner of a Foot of Land in all the Colony*. Accordingly, *Writs of Intrusion* began every where to be served on People, that after all their Sweat and their Cost upon their formerly purchased Lands, thought themselves *Free-holders* of what they had. And the Governor caused the Lands pertaining to these and those *particular Men*, to be measured out for his Creatures to take possession of; and the *Right Owners*, for pulling up the Stakes, have passed through Molestations enough to tire all the patience in the World. They are more than a few, that were by Terrors driven to take *Patents* for their Lands at excessive rates, to save them from the next that might petition for them: and we fear that the forcing of the People at the *Eastward* herunto, gave too much Rise to the late unhappy Invasion made by the *Indians* on them. *Blank Patents* were got ready for the rest of us, to be sold at a Price, that all the Money and Moveables in the Territory could scarce have paid. And several *Towns* in the Country had their *Commons* begg'd by Persons (even by some of the Council themselves) who had been privately encouraged thereunto, by those that sought for Occasions to impoverish a Land already *Peeled, Meeted out and Trodden down*.

§. IX. All the Council were not engaged in these ill Actions, but those of them which were true Lovers of *their Country*, were seldom admitted to, and seldomer consulted at the Debates which produced these unrighteous Things: Care was taken to keep them under Disadvantages; and the Governor, with five or six more, did what they would. We bore all these, and many more such Things, without making any attempt for any Relief; only Mr. *Mather*, purely out of respect unto the Good of his Afflicted Country, undertook a Voyage into *England*; which when these Men suspected him to be preparing for, they used all manner of Craft and Rage, not only to interrupt his Voyage, but to ruin his *Person* too. God having through many Difficulties given him to arrive at *White-hall*, the King, more than once or twice, promised him a certain *Magna Charta* for a speedy Redress of many things which we were groaning under: and in the mean time said, *That our Governor should be written unto, to forbear the Measures that he was upon.* However, after this, we were injured in those very Things which were complained of; and besides what Wrong hath been done in our Civil Concerns, we suppose the *Ministers*, and the *Churches* every where have seen our Sacred Concerns apace going after them: How they have been Discountenanced, has had a room in the reflections of every man, that is not a stranger in our *Israel*.

§ X. And yet that our Calamity might not be terminated here, we are again Briar'd in the Perplexities of another *Indian War*; how, or why, is a mystery too deep for us to unfold. And tho' 'tis judged that our *Indian* Enemies are not above 100. in number, yet an Army of *One thousand* English hath been raised for the Conquering of them; which Army of our poor Friends and Brethren now under *Popish Commanders* (for in the Army as well as in the Council, Papists are in Commission) has been under such a conduct, that not one *Indian* hath been kill'd, but more English are supposed to have died through sickness and hardship, than we have adversaries there alive; and the whole War hath been so managed, that we cannot but suspect in it, a

branch of the Plot to *bring us low*; which we leave to be further enquir'd into in due time.

§ XI. We did nothing against these Proceedings, but only cry to our God; they have caused the cry of the *Poor* to come unto him, and he hears the cry of the *Afflicted*. We have been quiet hitherto, and so still we should have been, had not the Great God at this time laid us under a *double engagement* to do something for our security: besides, what we have in the strangely unanimous inclination, which our Countrymen by extreamest necessities are driven unto. For first, we are informed that the rest of the English *America* is Alarmed with just and great fears, that they may be attack'd by the *French*, who have lately ('tis said) already treated many of the English with worse then *Turkish* Cruelties; and while we are in equal danger of being surprised by them, it is high time we should be better guarded, than we are like to be while the Government remains in the hands by which it hath been held of late. Moreover, we have understood (though the *Governour* has taken all imaginable care to keep us all ignorant thereof) that the Almighty God hath been pleased to prosper the noble undertaking of the Prince of *Orange*, to preserve the three Kingdoms from the horrible brinks of Popery and Slavery, and to bring to a Condign punishment those *worst of men*, by whom *English Liberties* have been destroy'd; in compliance with which Glorious Action, we ought surely to follow the Patterns which the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty in several parts of those Kingdoms have set before us, though *they* therein chiefly proposed to prevent what *we* already endure.

§ XII. We do therefore seize upon the Persons of those few *Ill men* which have been (next to our Sins) the grand Authors of our Miseries; resolving to secure them, for what Justice, Orders from his Highness, with the *English Parliament* shall direct, lest, ere we are aware, we *find* (what we may *fear*, being on all sides in danger) our selves to be by them given away to a Foreign *Power*, before such Orders can reach unto us; for which Orders we now humbly

wait. In the mean time firmly believing, that we have endeavoured nothing but what meer Duty to God and our *Country* calls for at our Hands: We commit our *Enterprise* unto the Blessing of Him, *who hears the cry of the Oppressed*, and advise all our Neighbours, for whom we have thus ventured our selves, to joyn with us in Prayers and all just Actions, for the Defence of the Land.

At the *Town-House* in *Boston*, *April 18. 1689.*

SIR,
Our Selves and many others the Inhabitants of this Town, and the Places adjacent, being surprized with the Peoples sudden taking of Arms; in the first motion whereof we were wholly ignorant, being driven by the present Accident, are necessitated to acquaint your Excellency, that for the quieting and securing of the People inhabiting in this Country from the imminent Dangers they many ways lie open and exposed to, and tendring your own Safety, We judge it necessary you forthwith surrender and deliver up the Government and Fortification to be preserved and disposed according to Order and Direction from the Crown of England, which suddenly is expected may arrive; promising all security from violence to your Self or any of your Gentlemen or Souldiers in Person and Estate: Otherwise we are assured they will endeavour the taking of the Fortification by Storm, if any Opposition be made.

To Sir Edmond Andross Kt.

Waite Winthrop.	Elisha Cook.
Simon Bradstreet.	Isaac Addington.
William Stoughton.	John Nelson.
Samuel Shrimpton.	Adam Winthrop.
Bartholomew Gidney.	Peter Sergeant.
William Brown.	John Foster.
Thomas Danforth.	David Waterhouse.
John Richards.	

[Nathanael Byfield, son of Richard Byfield, Pastor of Long Ditton, Surrey, came to America in 1674, and settled at Boston. He held high offices, having been Judge of the Vice-admiralty, First Justice of the Court of General Sessions, and Member of the Council. He was one of the founders of Bristol, R. I., and resided there for a time; died at Boston, June 6, 1733, in his 80th year.]

HOW CARTIER'S VOYAGE, IN 1541, WAS REGARDED IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

AMONG the papers contained in the valuable "Colleccion de Documentos," edited by Buckingham Smith, Esq., are some which have a Canadian interest, being no less than a series of papers in regard to the voyage of Jacques Cartier, in 1541. They evince the jealousy with which Spain viewed every attempt made by any other nation, except Portugal, to enter into the New World for conquest and colonization, or even for the purpose of trading or trafficking on the coast. The claim of Portugal to a division by the line of demarcation she indeed recognized, but viewed with chagrin the indifference of her neighbor to her American interests, and in vain endeavored to inspire her with her own exclusiveness. Ere long Portuguese nationality was to be swallowed up, and the whole peninsula acknowledge but one head. Then, too, America, from pole to pole, was her own. From the frozen rocks of Labrador to Terra del Fuego, Spain conferred forever her Spanish names, and fondly hoped to make her power there as perpetual as the appellations she bestowed.

On the news of the preparations making in France for a transatlantic voyage of discovery and exploration, the king of Spain called the Council of the Indies to take proper steps to defeat the attempt of France. Spies were dispatched to that country to learn the extent and armament of the fleet, its intended course, its views, and its projects. The entrance of a new power into the field was too momentous a subject to be allowed to pass without the utmost effort being made to close every avenue, to defend every point. Was the object of France to settle, to establish a stronghold with ulterior views, or actually to attack the rising cities of the Spanish colonies? To be prepared for any event, detachments of soldiers were to be sent to every port in the New World, that no French corsair, swooping suddenly down, should seize the galleons or the treasure vault.

The possibility of an attempted French settlement in Florida, for the purpose of depredating on Spanish commerce, was fore-

seen long before Ribault's voyage, and its utter extirpation decided upon before Melendez thought of Florida. We thus have new light on that tragic history: and the facility with which the Florida French turned buccaneers, justified the fears of Spain, and explains the policy which, when actually put in practice, they cunningly cloaked with the convenient mantle of religious fervor.

The struggle in Florida, viewed in this light, was necessarily one of life and death, and neither party expected, as doubtless neither would have given, quarter.

From the documents in the volume we select the following:

I.

Relation of what is said by the Spy sent by the Council of the Indies to France, to learn somewhat of the Fleets preparing there. 1541.

He says, that in Crucique two ships are fitting out, one of one hundred and thirty tons burden, the other of one hundred and twenty, well equipped with artillery and munitions, with one hundred and eighty men. He could not learn where they were going; said to be on an adventure.

That in St. Malo de l'Isle, on the coast of Bretagne, there were fitting out, by order of the king of France, thirteen vessels, very well equipped with much artillery and all kinds of munitions and supplies for over two years; of this fleet Jacques Cartier had command, with whom, and with a father-in-law of his who supplied the fleet, he conversed, and learned from them that they were going to settle a land which is called Canada, and that to settle it and build a fort they were carrying workmen and all kinds of tools; he was making great haste. In the fleet it was said that they would sail at the middle of April, this year, or at the end of it, and that more than two thousand five hundred men would go on it. This Jacques Cartier said that this fleet had first certain ships that were ready to go to the cod-fishery.

That in the port of Morlaix, and in Brest, and in Quimper Corentin, were two ships

and two galleons very well manned; they were fitted out by gentlemen of that land: they said that they were bound for the coast of Brazil, and they even named the Rio de la Plata, and that they would sail before Easter.

That in Anaslor and Conaslor, four very good and well-manned galleons were fitting out: it was said for certain that they would join the thirteen other ships of St. Malo.

That in Dieppe he learned that from that port there had sailed fourteen or fifteen ships and galleons for Malagueta and Brazil, and that they also expected to go to the Rio de la Plata; and that, at the said town of Dieppe, he saw them fitting out five ships of as much as one hundred and thirty tons, some said to go with the fleet, others to go to Brazil and the Rio de la Plata, others that they were going to discover certain lands and islands; he could not learn the certainty.

That it was said that the ships which had sailed from Dieppe, and the five that were then fitting out, were sent out by a very rich man of that kingdom trading by sea in all its kingdoms, whom they call the "Viscount de Dieppe."

On seeing this relation this spy was ordered to return to France and learn at the ports what these ships had done; and whether they had sailed, and with what force, munitions, and supplies; and whither they were going or what intentions they had, and whether they had armed; whether other ships were fitting out,—and to bring an entire account of all.

II.

What is determined in the Council of State and of the Indies on what is presented touching the object of the French fleet, in reply to his Majesty.

On seeing the heads of the letter addressed by his Majesty to the Most Reverend Cardinal of Toledo and the relation from France, and what had been gathered there by the spy sent by way of Christobal de Haro, a copy whereof is sent to his Majesty, it appears to be apparently true what is said therein: that the first land to which they are going

is 760 leagues distant from St. Malo, in Brittany, where the fleet is equipping; that it can be no land but that which enters by the coast of the Vacallaos, being the same land which it is pretended the Bretons discovered many days since,* because thereto is just the said seven hundred and sixty leagues, and there is no other land laid down on the map, where the said seven hundred and sixty leagues could be made out, and there and further on the coast that runs towards Florida, which is the discovery made by the Licentiate Ayllon and Estevan Gomez, and is now granted to the Adelantado Soto. And this is believed to be the real state of the case, because adding the other seven hundred leagues which they say they must pass further, they place themselves near the Bahama Channel, which is in the best spot that they can take, in preparation for the time when war breaks out with France, to do damage to the ships of the Indies: for the most of them come by the said Bahama Channel, and not one can pass without their taking it. And this seems to be their principal intention, to go and settle that coast, because even though the land should prove useless, this voyage is a very great step towards their design; this being so, it is clear that they are going to settle within your Majesty's limits.

And because there is no more certainty of their voyage than as stated, it seems best in order to acquire it, as your Majesty orders one caravel to be sent after the fleet, to send two, so that if one should be lost the other may return with the news; and also to send another caravel to go to the Cape Verde islands, to learn whether the fleet has passed there (for some maintain that it may be that they will go to the Rio de la Plata and towards the coast of Maranhon), in case they have gone that way, so as to know the truth to the root; this caravel may go and return sooner, and knowing that they have not gone that way, it will

be certain that they have gone to the coast of Bacallaos; and until one of the said caravels returns, or we know otherwise of the French fleet, that no fleet sail at all, but when August sets in, the supplies be made that will be needed till April, and five hundred soldiers for a year, raised as a base for what should be necessary in case a fleet has to be fitted out. If not necessary, the loss will not be great; and also that the artillery, munitions, and other equipments be put in order.

It also seems, that if his Majesty is pleased that this fleet be put in order, that on knowing certainly the spot where the French settle (that it may be done with dissimulation, and the French not be able to say that war was declared and treaties broken on our side, as we may believe they will say, when they know a fleet is fitting out), some person of authority should be procured who combines the qualities necessary for captain-general of this fleet, who shall solicit the conquest and discovery of that coast, and a contract be made with him and it be granted him, in the manner that other agreements are usually made; so that, although the fleet is really fitted out at his Majesty's expense, it should be publicly in the name of this discoverer and colonizer,—and this may be done with due secrecy and dissimulation.

As to what your Majesty asks, with what money this can be done, it seems that at present that there is no other wherewith to fit it out than the gold and silver that is in Panama, come from Peru; and if your Majesty is pleased that it may be therewith provided, it should be ordered to be brought at once, because it is ordained by your Majesty's decree to the officers of that province that it should not be sent till a fleet of your Majesty's goes for it; and if it is not brought, it would cost much to take it up by drafts in the way of exchange.

The other things that your Majesty orders to be provided in the Indies, both in the fortresses and elsewhere be done as your Majesty directs.

This was sent to the Cardinal of Seville, and he replied what your Majesty will see by the copy of his letter here given.

* On old maps some say, "Land of the Bretons;" on others, "Land of Portugal;" on another they say the French discovered it.

There is another, which says in Latin: "Terra ista dicitur de los Macallaos quam prefectus quidam sive archigubernus Britannie regis invenit ingens in (ibi) capistium copia, quos Vacallaos dicunt."

III.

Letter of the Cardinal of Seville to Samano.

I have read two or three times the opinion adopted in the Council of the State and the Indies on what concerns the fleet said to have sailed from France for the Indies, and after considering well the deliberations held by these gentlemen, my mind sees nothing at present to add or take away, except that proper sailing papers be given to the caravel or caravels to be sent to bring back information, so that entering the French fleet they be not taken for spies and treated as enemies, for in that case one of two things, they will be lost or we shall get no tidings of what passes, unless by great good luck; but this may be considered when the caravels are dispatched, and we need not occupy ourselves at present with it. It may be well to write to his Majesty, that it will be well looked to at the proper time. Reason moreover convinces: 1st, that the French have no thought of Río de la Plata, nor of landing on that coast, which is our demarcation down to the strait. The second, that the voyage which they say they will make, 600 leagues beyond the Vacallaos, they will not make with the intention of settling and posting themselves in a place whence they can easily fall upon our ships; because this can be of no profit to them without breaking the peace between France and Spain, and as this is admitted to be a thing to be dreaded, all men must rationally hope that the peace or truce will last a few years, and not incur great expenses in hopes of gaining in a war which they dread.

It seems to me madness; their motive is, that those provinces from some accounts are believed to be rich in silver and gold, and they hope to do what we have done; but in my judgment they are mistaken, because, except for fishery, all that coast down to Florida is utterly unfruitful, where they will be lost, or if they escape will return, losing some men and most of what they take from France. I beg you, sir, to communicate this my opinion, that the courier who is to bear the reply to his Majesty may not be detained on my account.

TALAVERA, June 10, 1541.

HIST. MAG. VOL. VI. 8

IV.

Extracts from the Letter of the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon to the Comendador Mayor.

I received your letter of the 13th inst., and with it the Relation of the captain of a caravel which his Majesty had ordered to go towards Bacallaos, to learn what a French captain, called Jacques Quartier, had done there, which I showed immediately to the king and also to the Infante Don Luis. The answer previously made me by the king as to arming against these French, I wrote to his Majesty on the 15th of this month by one of my servants, whom I sent with the Venetian, and with a Persian Moor who came with him from the Sophi, who are going on their travels; but as this will arrive first, I inclose a duplicate of that letter.

When I returned to tell the king this, he told me that this Relation and the context of a letter written him by his ambassador in France (of which a copy goes herewith), were almost identical, and that as to this he had already made me a reply that I might write to his Majesty the reasons why it seemed to him to little purpose for his Majesty or him to fit out fleets to prevent the French from going to discover, the sea being so vast: I replied saying, that hitherto it had seemed doubtful whether we could stop them, but now we knew where the French had taken foot, and could not fail to find them there; and inasmuch as his Highness averred this to be in his demarcation, as he said, and concerned him especially, his Majesty for his great affection for him, would aid him with his fleet, that the two armadas should go and attack the French, and dislodge them wherever they should find them; and that if this was once done, the French would not for a long time, if ever, attempt it again.

The king answered me that Bacallaos, whither the French had gone, is so very cold, they say, as it is in the latitude of Flanders, and the sea is here so constantly stormy, that he lost two fleets there; and his father, Don Manuel, two others that he sent there; and that the French could go to no part where they would do less prejudice to his Majesty or to himself, but that he would

think it over and give me an answer, and he asked me for the Relation, which I gave him.

The same conversation took place with the Infante Don Luis, and he answered me as the king did; and moreover, that the king his brother had so many necessary charges, and so many things to attend to, in India and elsewhere, that he could not remedy them, and that there were many things which it was better to dissemble than to interfere, as they could not prevent them—such as the French fitting out ships and exploring; and that unless by that river which the French had discovered they could reach the South Sea, all they could do there seemed of small moment, and on the contrary he believed that they would perish. I told him that it seemed to me just the reverse: that once settled there, they could proceed to discover both, and that it was expedient to prevent the French taking root there or anywhere else, but to expel them at once. According to what they now say in reply, I believe that the answer the king will give me will be like the last; and so I think he would do, even if the French should take him here in Lisbon, for they never wish to break with them publicly for the reasons I gave in my letter to his Majesty. On the one hand they show here so much weakness, and on the other they would fain give laws from here to the whole world: and certainly if they chose, with their great number of ships and means of fitting out, they might in a very few days send hence a fleet sufficient for that without his Majesty's help, but they will not do it. I then spoke to the most Serene Queen about it: I ventured to tell her, that what they did in the matter here seemed to me great cowardice, since the king said that where the French were going concerned him especially, and that if they would not defend it, they should leave all that navigation to his Majesty; that his Majesty would defend it as he did all his others, and so on, shaming them of their ill-acting in letting it pass so: her Highness told me that she would speak to her husband about it and do all she could, and that I should believe they declined not from will, but because all that could be done seemed

of little moment. I will advise his Majesty and you of what the king shall answer me; and as this servant of the Most Christian king offers, I thought better to write this in cipher by him. He is a Fleming, and, as Francisco de Guzman and his wife tell me, most devoted to the service of his Imperial Majesty.

VOCABULARY OF THE EUDEVE.

A DIALECT OF THE PIMA LANGUAGE, SPOKEN IN SONORA.

THE following words are taken from an original work still in manuscript, consisting of a dictionary, grammar, and catechism, in the Spanish and Indian languages. It was obtained for Mr. Buckingham Smith, in Spain, and is a precious relic of the early missionary labors in America. The orthography is, of course, Spanish.

Man, <i>dor</i> , pl. <i>dodor</i> .	Nose, <i>dacàt</i> .
Woman, <i>hoquis</i> , pl. <i>ho- hoquis</i> .	Mouth, <i>teàt</i> .
Boy, <i>doritzì</i> .	Tongue, <i>nenèt</i> .
Girl, <i>hoquitzi</i> .	Tooth, <i>tamìs</i> .
Infant, <i>vratz</i> .	Beard, <i>hinsi</i> .
Father, <i>nonógua</i> , daughter says <i>masgua</i> .	Neck, <i>cutàt</i> .
Mother, <i>déqua</i> .	Arm, <i>nocùt</i> .
Husband, <i>cúngua</i> .	Hand, <i>mamàt</i> .
Wife, <i>háhqua</i> .	Finger, <i>mamàt</i> .
Son, <i>nómat</i> , mother says <i>Nótzgua</i> .	Nail, <i>sutùt</i> .
Daughter, <i>màrgua</i> , mother says <i>Nótz- gua</i> .	Body, <i>tàcua</i> .
Brother, elder, <i>vátzgua</i> .	Leg, <i>morica</i> .
Brother, younger, <i>vón- gua</i> .	Foot, <i>taràt</i> .
Sister, elder, <i>còtzgua</i> .	Bone, <i>hógua</i> .
Sister, younger, <i>vìngua</i> .	Heart, <i>hìbes</i> .
People, <i>dóhine</i> .	Blood, <i>eràt</i> .
Head, <i>zonùt</i> .	Town, village, <i>hoirà- gua</i> .
Hair, human, <i>mó</i> .	House, <i>quít</i> .
Face, <i>ràsva</i> .	Bow, <i>vàcotzi</i> .
Forehead, <i>sóve</i> .	Arrow, <i>zamàt</i> .
Ear, <i>nacàt</i> .	Axe, <i>mètesiuen</i> .
Eye, <i>vusit</i> .	Knife, <i>ricàt</i> .
	Canoe, <i>vuasguasiuen</i> .
	Shoe, <i>hobàt</i> .
	Tobacco, <i>viràt</i> .
	Sky, <i>teguica</i> , <i>teuica</i> .
	Sun, <i>tàui</i> .

Moon, <i>metzàt</i> .	Red, <i>signei</i> .
Star, <i>sibora</i> .	Blue, <i>tádei</i> .
Day, <i>táui</i> .	Yellow, <i>sávei</i> .
Night, <i>chúgoi</i> .	Green, <i>sídei</i> .
Light, <i>vasúca</i> .	Great, <i>huéi</i> .
Morning, <i>beùt</i> .	Small, <i>chúpi</i> .
Evening, <i>tabàc</i> .	Strong, <i>huguaraguen</i> ,
Spring, <i>tasar</i> .	<i>huguen</i> .
Summer, <i>cuuesragua</i> .	Good, <i>déni</i> .
Autumn, <i>mahuáquis</i> .	Bad, <i>cadéni</i> .
Winter, <i>tomò</i> , <i>utedo</i> .	Handsome, <i>bavi</i> , <i>bavi-</i>
Wind, <i>vahéca</i> .	<i>téri</i> .
Rain, <i>dúqui</i> .	Ugly, <i>hitauktéri</i> .
Snow, <i>sutéhri</i> .	Dead, <i>múqui</i> , pl. <i>coi</i> .
Hail, <i>tehèt</i> .	Cold, <i>uteri</i> .
Fire, <i>te</i> .	Warm, <i>sucáen</i> , <i>urúen</i> .
Water, <i>bat</i> .	I, <i>nee</i> .
Ice, <i>sutéhui</i> .	Thou, <i>nap</i> .
Earth, land, <i>továt</i> .	He, <i>id</i> , <i>at</i> , <i>ar</i> .
Sea, <i>badégua</i> , <i>badéhri</i> .	We, <i>tamíde</i> .
River, <i>haquit</i> .	Ye, <i>emèt</i> , <i>emíde</i> .
Lake, <i>báhri</i> .	They, <i>amèt</i> , <i>mèt</i> .
Valley, <i>haquit</i> .	This, <i>veríde</i> , <i>vet</i> .
Hill, mountain, <i>cauit</i> .	That, <i>id</i> , <i>at</i> , <i>ar</i> , pl. <i>met</i> ,
Stone, <i>tet</i> .	<i>amet</i> .
Salt, <i>onát</i> .	All, <i>haóna</i> .
Iron, <i>sishui</i> .	Many, much, <i>mái</i> .
Tree, <i>cut</i> .	Who, <i>hevèt</i> .
Wood, <i>cut</i> .	Near, <i>mótu</i> , <i>simápíne</i> ,
Grass, <i>dósa</i> .	<i>úhri</i> .
Pine, <i>vocot</i> , <i>sivèr</i> .	To-day, <i>oqui</i> , <i>tauitze</i> .
Flesh, meat, <i>sába</i> .	To-morrow, <i>queco</i> .
Dog, <i>chúchi</i> .	Yes, <i>heúe</i> , woman says
Bear, <i>navàr</i> .	<i>heè</i> , <i>hai éco</i> .
Wolf, <i>hàrue</i> .	No, <i>queta</i> , <i>ca</i> .
Deer, <i>masòt</i> , another,	One, <i>sei</i> .
<i>sáputz</i> .	Two, <i>godom</i> .
Fly, <i>sévol</i> .	Three, <i>veidum</i> .
Mosquito, <i>nuojo</i> .	Four, <i>navoi</i> .
Snake, <i>secotz</i> , others,	Five, <i>marqui</i> .
<i>coros</i> , <i>setávutz</i> , <i>vavot-</i>	Six, <i>vusáni</i> .
<i>mama</i> .	Seven, <i>seniovusáni</i> .
Bird, <i>uiquitz</i> .	Eight, <i>gos návoi</i> .
Egg, <i>aiacora</i> .	Nine, <i>resmácoi</i> .
Feather, <i>kunsa</i> .	Ten, <i>mácoi</i> .
Wing, <i>hanàt</i> .	Eleven, <i>mácoi se be-</i>
Duck, <i>bavitzi</i> .	<i>guan</i> .
Pigeon, <i>macagua</i> .	Twelve, <i>macoita goc be-</i>
Fish, <i>cuchát</i> .	<i>guan</i> .
Name, <i>teguat</i> .	Twenty, <i>sei dóhme</i> .
White, <i>súlei</i> .	Thirty, <i>sei dóhme ma-</i>
Black, <i>sóvei</i> .	<i>coita beguám</i> .

One hundred, <i>marqui</i>	To see, <i>vetzàn</i> .
<i>dóhme mácoita be-</i>	To love, <i>naquèn</i> , <i>hiná-</i>
<i>gum</i> .	<i>docon</i> .
To eat, <i>hibáan</i> .	To kill one, <i>méan</i> ;
To drink, <i>hiàn</i> .	many, <i>códan</i> .
To run, <i>meràn</i> .	To sit, <i>dàsen</i> .
To dance, <i>dáuen</i> .	To stand, <i>huéhran</i> .
To sing, <i>béquen</i> .	To go, <i>daan</i> .
Sleep, <i>cotzòn</i> .	To come, <i>uerèn</i> .
To speak, <i>néhren</i> .	To walk, <i>dion</i> , <i>vácon</i> .

LOGAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN THE WEST IN 1718.

THE following is a copy of James Logan's rough draft, dated Dec., 1718, and headed "Materials for Governor Keith's Memorial to the Board of Trade, relating to the Indians:"

The Memorial of which the Lords Commissioners have transmitted a copy, appears, as far as any information can be had in these parts, to be just and well grounded. It is well known, that ever since the expedition of the Sieur la Salle, the French have claimed all the lands to the northward and westward of the British colonies, from Canada along the lakes and Mechasipi river; in which they further strengthen themselves, by alleging that the article in the treaty of Ryswick, between the British and French crowns, by which all lands on rivers in America, of the mouths of which each nation were then possessed, are conceded to that nation as high as the first sources of those rivers, is a full cession of all that tract to the French, though it cannot be probable that it was ever so intended; because it is not only inconsistent with the more ancient grant from the crown to the proprietors of Carolina, but with the security of all the British colonies upon the continent of America.

The French, from the time of their first discoveries of the Mechasipi, have with great care settled a communication between Canada and the southern countries on that river, for which they have different routes, all of which are the same as far as Lake Erie.

They sail in canoes from Montreal, about three leagues, to the Falls of St. Louis, where they have a portage or carrying-place, by land, of about a half a league, then they re-embark and row up the stream about sixty leagues, to Fort Frontenac, at the north side and at the beginning of Lake Ontario; in this fort is a small garrison, consisting of one or two companies in the king's pay. From thence they proceed on Lake Ontario, generally reputed to be about eighty leagues in length, to those dreadful falls, Niagara, which oblige them to land, the portage is about three leagues, after which they enter Lake Erie, which they call one hundred and thirty leagues in length.

The shortest passage from hence to Mechasipi, by water, is to go up the River of the Miamias or Oumamies, that enters Lake Erie on the southwest, about one hundred and fifty leagues, they then come to another carrying-place of about three leagues, where the highest land is, and from hence the waters divide their descent between Mechasipi and that lake; there they embark in a small shallow river called la Rivière de Portage, down which they row forty leagues to the River Wabashia or Ouabache, and on that river, according to the traders' reckoning, one hundred and twenty leagues to Mechasipi, and thence three hundred and fifty leagues to the Bay of Mexico. Some call both these rivers by the same name, and generally Wabache; but they ought to be distinguished, because the head of Ohio comes much more easterly, extending even to the government of New York; towards Virginia or Carolina, and among divers other large streams, it receives the River Peresipi on the south side, not far from the mouth of Wabasha, which said River Peresipi is said to rise in the mountains of Virginia or Carolina.

The other two passages are pricked down on Hennepin's map, and according to the account given are three: From the northwest of Lake Erie, they sail eight leagues, to a fort on Lake St. Clair, called Pont Chartrain, where there is a settlement of the French, and often four hundred traders meet here. Then along the lake, seven leagues, thence to the great Michilimakina,

one hundred and twenty leagues; here is a garrison of about thirty men (French), and a vast concourse of traders,—sometimes not less than a thousand, besides Indians,—being a common place of rendezvous; at and near this place are the Outanies settled. From Lake Huron they pass by the Strait of Michilimakina, four leagues, being two in breadth and of a great depth, to the Lake Illinoise, thence one hundred and fifty leagues, on the lake, to Fort Miami, situated at the mouth of the River Chigagou. This fort is not regularly garrisoned. From hence came those Indians of the same name, viz.: Miami, who are settled on the forementioned river that runs into Erie. Up the River Chigagou they sail but three leagues to a portage of a quarter of a league; they then enter a very small lake of about a mile, and have another very small portage, and again another of two miles, to the river of Illinoise, thence down the same one hundred and thirty leagues to the Mechasipi.

The third is from Michilimakina to the Lake des Puans, ninety leagues, thence to the River Puans (or Panas), eighty leagues, thence up the same to a portage of about four miles to the River Ouisconsing, thence forty leagues to Mechasipi. From the mouth of Ouisconsing to the mouth of the Illinoise, is reputed about one hundred and fifty leagues on Mechasipi, from thence to the mouth of Ohio, seventy leagues. So that from the mouth of Ouisconsing it is above 5006 leagues. These distances are as the traders reckon them; they appear to be generally overdone, which may be owing to those people coasting along the shores of the lakes, and taking in all the windings of the rivers.

The French use their utmost endeavors to bring over all the Indians to their interest. The Iroquoise, or Five Nations, have stood chiefly in their way; but by the Jesuits and other means, they daily debauch them from us. The number of the whole is not now above two thousand fighting men, of which the French have drawn over seven hundred to inhabit among themselves, viz.: 400 seated at the Falls of St. Louis, on the south side of St. Lawrence; and 300 on the north side. The most of them are planted chiefly along the Lake Ontario, at some dis-

tance from it. There are no Indians in the French interest on this side of the St. Lawrence, nearer than the Miamis or Twitthis, as the Iroquoise call them; who are about two thousand, seated chiefly on the forementioned River Miamis, flowing into Lake Erie, and on or near the branches of Ouabache.

The Illinois are about three thousand men, on or near the river of that name. The Michilimakinas or Outawas were formerly three thousand, but now are scarce five hundred; the Nokes, one hundred; the Felle savoins, two hundred; the Saes, two hundred; the Puans, six hundred,—all these joined with the French against the Iroquoise, and all of them, except the Miamis, are seated about or near to Lake Illinois, which is commonly called by them Michigan, and on the rivers that run into it, and on Lake Puans, and the River Illinois.

There are also divers other nations between Michigan and Mechasipi: as the Renards or Foxes, Maschotins, Kickapoos; but these, being further off, did not join the French against the Iroquoise.

On Mechasipi and its branches there are a great many nations, especially in the West: as the Missouris, Osages, Accansias, who are different from those of Accansa on east, with many more; not less, as is affirmed, than sixty thousand men, with all of whom the French have peace, and some alliance.

On the other hand, the English to the northward of Carolina, have not fifteen hundred men in their interest, excepting the Iroquoise. In New England and Connecticut, they have very few. In New York, they have only the river Indians, besides the Iroquoise. In Jersey and Pennsylvania, the own or home Indians, are exceedingly decreased, and being in subjection to the Iroquoise, take their rules from them. In Maryland and Virginia there are very few, excepting those that Colonel Spotswood, with great industry, has lately established there. Those of Carolina and the nations lately in friendship have been very numerous; but the Iroquoise, whether prompted by the French, or from whatever other cause not yet known, have of late years made great inroads upon them, and cannot as yet, by any endeavors of the English, be diverted from it;

but of these people, their strength, and interest, the best account will naturally come from Carolina.

The best methods that may be proposed to prevent the designs of the French, seem to be these: To use all reasonable endeavors to preserve the Iroquois; though the English of Virginia and Carolina are much incensed against them, and the French endeavor to animate all the other English to the northward, in the same manner, as being bloody, barbarous, and imperious, at the same time that themselves cajole them, and endeavor by all means to make them their own, yet their preservation seems to be of vast importance to us.

2d. To encourage the government of Virginia to extend their settlements beyond the mountains, over which the present governor has happily discovered passes. And to build some forts on Lake Erie, with the concurrence of the Iroquoise, settled not far from thence. This, Colonel Spotswood had in view, till discouraged by the repeal of their act for the Indian trade; the consequences of which, 'tis doubted, were not clearly understood.

3d. To encourage the trade of South Carolina, which province enjoys excellent opportunity of making alliances with all the Indians to the southward of the lakes, and to the eastward of Mechasipi; to which their grant from the crown gives them a claim.

4th. To give such orders and instructions to all the governors, that they take special care of the commerce with the Indians; that while they endeavor to promote the trade of their own people, they shall do nothing to weaken the interest of the other colonies, to which traders are too subject—gain being their only view. By these means, all the Indians with whom we have any commerce, may be very much invited to the British interest; for the Indians, being supplied generally with better goods (except fire-arms, powder, and some trinkets), and at easier rates, by the English than by the French, they will choose to deal with us (and their interest in this is commonly the strongest tie upon them) rather than the French, who indeed seem to exceed us in in-

dustry and in accommodating themselves to the humors of those barbarous people, and they have now a vast number of bold, expert traders, whom they call *coureurs des bois*, who generally are as capable of the fatigues of long journeys and fighting by ambushes in the woods,—the common way of making war among them,—as any of the savages; yet some, of Virginia and Carolina, have shown that they are scarce to be exceeded in that way.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov. 14, 1861.*—At a stated meeting of this Society, held at their hall in Tremont-street, on the above date, after the ordinary business had been transacted, the President of the Society, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, addressed the meeting with the following remarks:

The Rules of our Society, gentlemen, require that the nominations of members, whether resident, corresponding, or honorary, shall be laid over to the meeting next after that on which they are made, and shall then be the subject of such ballot. There is, however, a general parliamentary law, that all such rules may be dispensed with, on extraordinary occasions, by unanimous consent. I am instructed by the Standing Committee to ask this unanimous consent to-day, for placing upon our honorary roll, without the delay of a previous nomination or the formalities of a ballot, a name which cannot fail to approve itself to every true-hearted American, at this moment, as preeminently entitled to the highest honors which a grateful people can bestow.

It is not a name, indeed, which has been distinguished, as most of those on our honorary rolls have been, by the writing of history; but it is the name of one whose long and splendid career has been employed in making history for others to write. It is a name which is a history in itself; and

which is destined to occupy a distinguished place in the account of almost every important epoch in our public affairs, during the more than half a century since it was first inscribed on the annals of American heroism.

It is a name around which were clustered not a few of the earliest and brightest laurels of the war of 1812; which acquired fresh lustre during more than one of our unhappy contentions with the Indian tribes; and which attained, as was then thought both at home and abroad, the loftiest military renown which could ever be within its reach, in the brilliant campaigns which terminated in the occupation of the Mexican capital.

It is a name which has identified itself with even more enviable triumphs, in the successful conduct of negotiations, by which war has more than once been averted, on our Northeastern or Northwestern boundary.

It is a name which has ever been associated with private virtues; with a spirit of Christian moderation and humanity; and with a scrupulous regard for the subordination of the military to the civil authority.

But, above all, it is a name peculiarly endeared to us at this hour, as the very synonym of loyalty and patriotism, and which has been a tower of strength to the people of the United States, during a period of the greatest national difficulty and danger.

It is the name of one who has been found faithful among the faithless; who, born in a Southern State, and bound to it by so many ties of fortune, family, and friends, has not hesitated for an instant to recognize his paramount allegiance to the government of the whole country; who has exhibited an example of unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the Union; and to whose vigilant and devoted efforts we owe it, by God's blessing, that the flag of our fathers still floats on the dome of the capitol.

I forbear to dwell longer on the claims of this name to our respect and reverence. The motion which I am about to submit, in behalf of the Standing Committee, will be seconded by one of their number, who has a peculiar right to speak on the subject, and

who was himself a witness, and much more than a witness, in the lead of a gallant Massachusetts regiment, to some of the earliest triumphs with which the illustrious name of his old friend and commander is associated.

I hasten, therefore, to make way for him by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of testifying our admiration and gratitude for a great historical career, which has been brought to a close within a few days past; happily not by death, but by a voluntary and noble withdrawal from duties which age and infirmities had rendered him unable to discharge,—

The Roll of our Honorary members be decorated with the name of Winfield Scott.

The resolution having been seconded in an impressive manner by Col. Thomas Aspinwall,—to whom allusion had been made by the President, and who had served with distinguished bravery and honor under General Scott, in the war of 1812,—was unanimously adopted; the members rising when the vote was taken.

Col. Aspinwall's remarks were as follows:

SIR: I second the motion with all my heart. Having served, as mentioned by you, with General Scott, in the early period of his military career, I share in the love and respect felt for him by all his companions in arms.

In any ordinary case, I should be unwilling to dispense with a standing regulation, which is well adapted to secure our Society from the admission of improper members. But the reason on which the rule is founded, does not apply to the present occasion. We are, now, just as competent to decide on the proposal to pay a tribute of respect to our illustrious candidate, as we should be, if we added a month to the half century, in which his great merits and services have been before the eyes of the nation. To defer our intended compliment would rob it of half its grace and value. *Bis dat, qui citò dat* is quite as applicable to matters of courtesy, as to those of charity. It is not to our credit, that this expression of our respect was not given long ago. It will be still less so, if we now postpone it.

There is no citizen of our country better

entitled than General Scott to every mark of our respect, and I may add, of our gratitude, for no one has rendered so many and so important services to the nation. His gallantry and skill as a commander have often extorted praise from his adversaries and expressions of admiration from the great captains of the age. In the most difficult negotiations, as a pacificator, he has never failed of success. He has repeatedly saved his country from intestine and foreign wars, and had his counsels been followed a year ago, we should have been spared most, if not all, of the evils of the present unnatural conflict.

But, sir, the hour is late; and as you have already furnished us, in your preliminary remarks, with so able and complete an exposition of the character and history of General Scott, I feel that it will be best that I should refrain from entering into details, and conclude with merely seconding the resolution.

After the adoption of this resolution, a portrait of Governor Pownall was presented by Lucius S. M. Sargent, Esq. It was executed recently by Mr. Henry C. Pratt, of Boston, and is a copy of one painted by the same artist, from a very fine old mezzotinto engraving by Earlom, one of the most noted engravers of England, of the last century, the original painting being by Cotes, a very distinguished portrait painter. Samuel J. Bridge, Esq., of Boston, employed Mr. Pratt to execute from the mezzotinto engraving, above referred to, a beautiful portrait of Gov. Pownall. This Mr. B. presented to the town of Pownallborough, Maine, which was named after the governor. Mr. Sargent had an exact duplicate copy made, which he generously gave to the Society. The picture represents the governor in the prime of life, and exhibits a gentleman of commanding appearance, in costume worn a hundred years ago. Gov. Pownall arrived in Boston with his commission, in Aug., 1757, and left in June, 1760, and was succeeded by Gov. Bernard. Gov. Pownall was, for a while, governor of South Carolina, but soon desired his recall, when he returned to England, became a member of Parliament, in 1768, where he used his em-

inent talents in furthering the cause of the American colonies.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — *Boston, Nov. 16, 1861.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held Wednesday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 13 Bromfield-street. President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Librarian, Mr. John H. Sheppard, reported that since the previous meeting there had been donated to the Society: volumes, bound wholly or in part, 133; pamphlets, 645; manuscripts, 1; newspapers, 6, and an old engraving to Washington's memory.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. John Ward Dean, reported that he had received letters from the following gentlemen, accepting the membership to which they had been elected: As *Resident*, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., of Boston; as *Corresponding*, Rufus R. Belknap, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Tucker, M. D., of New York city; Hon. John Reynolds, of Belleville, Ill.; Gilbert Cope, Esq., of West Chester, Pa.; Frederick A. Holden, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Mr. William B. Trask read the following memoir of Wm. Hyslop Sumner, who died at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 24, in the 82d year of his age:

He was the eldest child and only son of Gov. Increase and Elizabeth (Hyslop) Sumner, and was born July 4, 1780, in Roxbury, in the house formerly owned by Judge Robert Auchmuty. This house was confiscated, and afterwards sold to Gov. Sumner. He was of the sixth generation in descent from Roger and Joan (Franklin) Sumner, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, Eng. William, son of Roger, with his wife, Mary (West) Sumner, and their three sons, William, Roger, and George, settled in Dorchester, Mass., about 1635. The elder, William, was for many years one of the leading men in the town. He died Dec. 9, 1688, aged about 84. The line of descent was continued through George, Edward, Increase, and Gov. Increase; the latter being the father of William Hyslop Sumner. His mother was the only daughter of William Hyslop, a native

of Scotland, who died in Brookline, Aug. 11, 1796, in the 83d year of her age.

The subject of this notice passed through his preparatory studies in the grammar-school of his native town, under the instruction of Masters Abiel Heywood, Rev. Wm. Emerson, Rev. Calvin Whiting, and Rev. John Pipon. In the year 1793, he went to Phillips' Academy, in Andover, where he was fitted for college, under preceptors Ebenezer Pemberton, Abiel Abbot, and Mark Newman. He graduated at Harvard College in 1799, the next month after the decease of his father (the governor), who died in office, June 7. Gen. Sumner studied law in Boston, with Hon. John Davis, then district-attorney; was admitted to the bar in 1802; remained in the practice of the law until he was appointed adjutant-general, by Gov. Brooks, in 1818, which office he also held, together with that of quarter-master-general, under the successive administrations of Govs. Eustis and Lincoln, till 1834, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. He was aid-de-camp to Governors Strong and Brooks, and was appointed executive agent, by the former, in 1814, with instructions to provide for the defence of the district of Maine, which was then invaded by the enemy. He was invested with power by the commissioners of sea-coast defence, and was authorized by the members of the Legislature from Maine to act as a commissioner to represent the interests of that part of the State. He was representative from Boston to the General Court, in 1808, and the eleven following years; in 1816, was associated with Hon. James Lloyd, in presenting to the general government the Massachusetts claim for militia services; was appointed by the secretary of war, in 1826, a member of the Board of Army and Militia Officers (of which Major-general Scott was president), who reported a plan for the organization of the militia, and a system of cavalry tactics. In 1831, General Sumner projected the settlement of Noddle's Island as a part of the city of Boston, having contracted in that year for the purchase of one half of the island, his sister and uncle owning the other half. Two years afterwards, he assisted in forming the

East Boston Company, under whose auspices improvements were carried forward, conducive to the rapid growth and prosperity of the place. He has been a liberal donor to the "Sumner Library Association," and did much towards beautifying and improving the whole island. He married, 1st, Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, who died in 1834; 2d, Mrs. Maria F. Greenough, who died in 1843; 3d, Miss Mary D. Kemble, who survives him. He had no children. His "History of East Boston," in 800 pages octavo, was finished in July, 1858, when he was in the 79th year of his age. He died of paralysis.

Mr. John H. Sheppard read a very interesting paper on the "Insurrection in Maine, in 1809." He introduced his subject by an account of Bristol, and particularly Pemaquid, where the earliest settlement in New England is said to have commenced. A fort was built there in 1632, and a city called Jamestown founded, and it became a place of valuable commerce until the Revolution. He gave a description of the fine scenery of Pemaquid, where the ruins of the old fort may be still traced.

He then went on with a narrative of the insurrection in Maine, in 1809, by squatters, some of whom resided in Bristol; gave an account of the great trial on account of the murder of Paul Chadwick, and the wise and happy manner in which this insurrection was suppressed. He then concluded with a reference to the present rebellion.

A vote of thanks was passed for the paper, and a copy requested for the archives of the Society.

Edward F. Everett, the Secretary of the Board of Directors, reported that the following gentlemen had been chosen as the publishing committee during the ensuing year: William B. Trask, of Dorchester; Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington; Rev. Elias Nason, of Exeter, N. H.; John Ward Dean, of Boston, and Geo. W. Chase, of Haverhill.

Dec. 4.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in Boston, Wednesday afternoon, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Librarian reported that since the

previous meeting there had been donated to the Society, 338 bound volumes, 514 pamphlets, sermons, &c., 7 manuscripts, 6 newspapers, 3 maps and pictures. Especial attention was called to "New York City during the American Revolution," presented by the Mercantile Library Association of the city of New York, and also to the valuable donation of our generous President, Dr. Lewis, who has given us since the last meeting, 352 pamphlets, periodicals, &c., 329 bound volumes, most of them very old and rare books, which would be gems in the eyes of the antiquarian; for instance, a number of the discourses of New England divines, beginning with Wigglesworth, "Meat out of the Eater and riddles unriddled. Christian Paradoxes broken open and smelling like spice new taken out of Boxes, 1717." Other similar works printed 1609, 1676, 1681, 1698, 1700, &c.

William B. Trask, Esq., read a very interesting memoir of Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A., one of the Assistant Keepers of the public records of England, author of "The Founders of New Plymouth," and a corresponding member of the Society, who was born at Sheffield, England, February 6, 1783, and died at Torrington Square, London, May 9, 1861, aged 78 years.

Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., read a very elaborate and interesting account of the Battle of Bennington; for which a vote of thanks was passed.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Dec. 6, 1861.*—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on the above date.

The Secretary read his report and the address of the committee to the director of the Mint, together with his answer, which was not considered very satisfactory. He also read a communication from the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, on the subject of altering and counterfeiting coins.

Several valuable donations were received from members and others.

Mr. Pratt exhibited a number of specimens of the paper currency of the "Southern Confederacy." Some of them were brought from Port Royal, and others were obtained from the Hatteras prisoners at Fort

Warren. Though of very fair execution, they do not exhibit the latest improvements in the manufacture of bank-bills. Mr. Dav-enport exhibited a collection of coins, principally ancient, brought from Europe by one of the officers attached to Col. Gowan's Crimean expedition. It contained some beautiful and interesting specimens. The Secretary exhibited a Japanese gold coin, which is probably the largest and most valuable variety in the world. It is of the ob-long shape, which is usual in Japan, and is six inches long by three and one half wide, and worth in that country about eighty-four dollars. It is moreover curiously marked with characters in India ink; and was considered by the members who saw it to be a very great curiosity.

The finances of the Society are at present in a very flourishing condition, and the Curator was authorized to expend more money in the purchase of American coins to be added to the collection of the Society.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Dec. 3, 1861.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Library building, the Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair.

The Second Vice-president, Frederic De Peyster, announced the death of Charles A. Clinton, a member of the Society, and after a touching tribute to his memory, proposed resolutions expressing the regret of the Society at his loss.

The Librarian took occasion from the reception of the Index to the Colonial Documents, to pay a high and well-deserved compliment to Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, to whose exertions in having a proper index to the work, the historical scholars of the country are under the deepest obligations. With a poor or meagre index, the money expended by the State would have almost been wasted; but now we have an index, not only proper in extent, but prepared by Dr. O'Callaghan himself.

The paper of the evening was by Benson

J. Lossing, Esq., and was read by him. It was entitled—

"The Early Days of the Republic."—

In this paper Mr. Lossing reviewed the most prominent events of the period between the close of the War for Independence and the ratification of the National Constitution, in their relation to the present government. He set forth the weakness of the several States, individually and collectively, under the old Articles of Confederation; the utter inefficiency of the Congress as a central power; the contempt in which it was held by the several States and by the people at large; the anarchy and confusion into which the whole fabric of government was drifting while the States formed a mere league of independent sovereignties; the neglect with which the republic was treated by foreign nations, and its acknowledged position of being *free* without being *independent*. He gave a brief history of the attempts of wise and patriotic men to save the tottering republic; and in a clear and concise manner narrated the circumstances attending the formation, and adoption of the national Constitution. He then referred to the expiring Continental Congress, as one of the most remarkable legislative and executive bodies on record, and the immediate and universal deference yielded to the United States on their becoming a consolidated *na-tion* under the new Constitution. He noticed particularly the fact that the Constitution was ratified, not by *States*, but by the *PEOPLE*. That it was referred, not to the *Legislatures of States*, but to *conventions of the people* in the several States, and that therefore the nation is a unit—the whole people—that the idea of *nationality* is founded in the truth of history, and that the doctrine of secession is a monstrous lie.

In conclusion Mr. Lossing took a most hopeful view of current events in our national history. "We, as a nation," he said, "are passing through a fiery ordeal. The furnace is seven times heated; but the angel of the Lord is with us in the flames, and we shall pass through unharmed. By this ordeal we shall be purified and strengthened. The nations will gaze upon us in wonder and admiration. We shall go out

into the pure air and the blessed sunlight, and sing the song of deliverance with voices as jubilant as those that ascended from the margin of the Red Sea. In that chorus, every aspirant for freedom—every friend of humanity in all lands, will join. And I wish, with the fervor of a Christian and patriot, that loud above that song—loud above that chorus, might be heard the joyous hallelujahs of *every bondsman in all lands, restored to Liberty and Manhood.*"

Hon. George Folsom, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Lossing, said that he intended to say more on the subject of the paper, but that he discovered before him a distinguished hero and patriot, Commodore Wilkes, who had honored the Society with his presence. The President of the Society then arose and addressed him in a speech of welcome.

Commodore Wilkes thanked the Society for the evidence of its esteem and confidence; but said that he must confess that he could see nothing in what he had done worthy of the bright page in history which the President reserved for him. He had only done his duty, which it was his pleasure as well as his pride to perform. And he pledged his best efforts in the future, as in the past, to his country.

Commodore Wilkes was elected an honorary member of the Society, and the meeting adjourned.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Nov. 14, 1861.*—This Society held its monthly meeting on Thursday evening of the above date, at the house of the Vice-president, Thomas Ewbank, Esq. The President, George Folsom, Esq., took the chair.

Dr. Peter Wilson, chief sachem of the Six Nations of Indians, announcing their grand council for the inauguration of sachems and chiefs, at Onondaga Castle, invited the Recording Secretary to attend the ceremonies, which would occupy several days.

Mr. Loosely, Austrian consul-general, presented the Geographical Atlas of the Eastern provinces of the Austrian Empire, published in Gotha, in 1860, by Franz Foettler.

Dr. Fessenden G. Otis exhibited seven

ancient Peruvian silver figures, they were examined by the members, with much interest. They are solid, have no arrangements for suspending them; the soles of the feet are flat, fitting them for standing; several have garments and head ornaments, and one has a designed distortion or exaggeration of the features. This is a hunchback, with a humorous face, and person not unlike the common figures of Punch.

Mr. Ewbank presented a short paper on circular bladed knives, from Esquimaux graves. Although they closely resemble, in form, instruments found among the relics of the ancient Egyptians, and our own carriers' knives, Mr. E. thinks them only one of independent invention, called for by similar exigencies, affording no evidence of foreign introduction.

George P. Delaplaine, Esq., of Madison, Wis., by request, gave some account of the thirteen ancient mounds in the vicinity of that town, on the eastern border of a lake. The central one, which stands on land of his own, he opened several months ago, and soon after sent to the Society a report of the discoveries made, with drawings by Mr. Lapham. He also described the remarkable remains near the village of Astalan, thirty miles east of Madison. A wall of burned brick incloses a parallelogram of fifteen acres, except on the side towards Crawfish River. There are redoubts at the corners, and elevations of the walls at several points, perhaps for look-outs.

Dr. Davis remarked that Mr. Taylor and Dr. Lock first published descriptions of those remains. Mr. Delaplaine spoke in high terms of the ability, zeal, and success of Mr. Lapham, in investigating the ancient works of Wisconsin.

The Recording Secretary informed the Society that John Siz, Esq., had communicated to him some interesting information. Mr. Ullman, of Berne, has made excavations on the borders of Swiss lakes, and made a collection of the relics of the ancient race who appear to have been the first occupants of that country. They appear to have been ignorant of metals, and used stones instead of them, and some of their implements were like, and even identical with

those of the American Indians. From the peculiar position in which these relics were found by Mr. Ullman, as well as by other recent investigators of the lake shores of Switzerland and France, viz.: sunk in the sediment and covered with water, the handles of the weapons, tools, &c., are generally in a state of perfect preservation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1861.*—A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, of the above date, President Joseph J. Mickley, in the chair.

The subject of altering and counterfeiting coins having engaged the attention of the Society, and elicited considerable discussion, a resolution censuring the practice was unanimously adopted.

President Mickley informed the Society that he had received a communication from Bermuda, in reply to a letter of inquiry concerning the piece known as the "Hog Cent," stating that there was a specimen of that coin in the Bermuda Museum, which had been found buried in the ground on the island of Bermuda.

The President exhibited a number of pieces, known as the "Chalmer's Coinage," and presented the following interesting communication in reference to them.

The following account of these coins is given in German, by Dr. John David Schoepf, in his "Travels in the United States, &c., during the years 1783 and 1784," vol. i., p. 568.

"Annapolis has the honor of having furnished the first small silver coins in the United States.

"A goldsmith of this place coins on his own account, but with the permission of the government.

"After the depreciation of the paper money, and by the general want of small change, it became customary and necessary throughout the country, to cut the Spanish dollars into two, four, or more parts, and circulate the pieces of them for small change. This cutting soon became a profitable busi-

ness in the hands of skilful cutters, who knew how to cut five quarters, and nine and ten eighths out of a dollar, so that soon every one refused to receive this kind of money otherwise than by weight, or at discretion; in order to get rid of the inconvenience of these angular coins, the said goldsmith takes them in exchange, advantageously, for round coins made by himself.

"On the obverse of his shillings and halves, is his name: 'I. Chalmers, Annapolis;' in the centre, two grasping hands. On the reverse: 'One shilling 1783,' and two billing doves."

Among the pieces exhibited was an Annapolis shilling, supposed to have been a pattern piece, differing from all that had been seen by any of the members present. It had on the obverse: "I. Chalmers, Annapolis, 1783;" in the centre, two hands clasped, with the words: "Equal to 1 Shi." (shilling). The weight of the piece was 54 grains.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1861.*—The twenty-second annual meeting of this Society was held at the State House, on the above date, Hon. Hiland Hall, President, being present.

After the usual routine business, several gentlemen were made resident members.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society:

President—Hiland Hall, North Bennington. *Vice-presidents*—Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro; Daniel P. Thompson, Montpelier; George W. Benedict, Burlington. *Rec. Secretary*—George F. Houghton, St. Albans. *Cor. Secretaries*—John Sullivan Adams, Burlington; Albert D. Hager, Proctorsville. *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper*—Charles Reed, Montpelier. *Treasurer*—Charles Dewey, Montpelier. *Curators*—George Folsom, Brattleboro, Windham co.; Rev. Calvin Pease, Burlington, Chittenden co.; Rev. William H. Lord, Montpelier, Washington co.; Henry Clark, Poultney, Rutland co.; Dugald Stewart, Middlebury, Addison co.; Rev. Pliny H. White, Coven-

try, Orleans co.; R. L. Perkins, Stowe, Lamotte co.

The Hon. Asa Owen Aldis, of St. Albans, was chosen orator; and the Hon. William Maxwell Evarts, of Windsor, substitute.

The Librarian reported many contributions,—several of them of rare value,—and among them a well-preserved copy of "Vermont's Appeal," by Stephen Roe Bradley, presented by Rev. Dr. Fay, of St. Albans. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$183.76.

A biographical notice of the late Rev. John Hough, written by the Rev. P. H. White, was read by the Recording Secretary.

In the evening, an oration on the Uses of History, by the Rev. William S. Balch, of Ludlow; and a biographical sketch of the late Hon. Thomas Gleed, by R. L. Perkins, Esq., of Stowe, were delivered in the Representatives' Hall.

Oct. 16.—The Society met to dispose of unfinished business. Several papers were postponed until the special meeting, at Burlington, in January, 1862.

Henry Clark, Esq., was formally requested to prepare, for the same meeting, a paper in regard to the propriety of centennial celebrations in Vermont, with special reference to the best mode of making them useful and attractive.

A resolution was passed, urging upon the attention of the authorities of towns in Vermont, the importance of a *speedy* preparation and publication of town histories; for which, existing statutes have made suitable provision.

On motion of George H. Houghton, Esq., the Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock, was requested to prepare a notice of the life and services of the late Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock.

Short biographical notices of Melvin Barnes, M. D., Jasper Curtis, Esq., deceased resident members of the Historical Society; and of the Hon. Henry Meigs, of New York city, a corresponding member of the Society, who died in May, 1860, were read by the Recording Secretary.

Timely remarks were made by A. D. Hager, Esq., of Proctorsville, in regard to the collection, by the Society, of Vermont news-

papers, and especially during the present rebellion.

The reports of the Committee on State and Society Seals, were postponed.

After the appointment of committees of arrangements for the special meetings at Burlington, in January next, and at Brattleboro, in July, 1862, and after voting that the proceedings of the annual meeting should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to members, the Society adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—In a letter of George J. F. Clarke, surveyor-general of East Florida, previous to its cession to the United States, dated July 25, 1821, he speaks of "Revolutionary broils with [the Spanish] government, forced upon us by foreigners [*i. e.* Georgians] in their overstrained assiduity for our welfare, gagging *us* with freedom, the most free civilized people perhaps in the world, and would fain have lately put it down our throats with negroes' bayonets" (Vignolles, Obs. on the Floridas, p. 27). He refers to the invasions of Matthews (1811), and McGregor (1817), when Georgia, acting on the principle of "State sovereignty," declared war against the Spanish colony of Florida. It would thus appear that the employment of negroes (slaves?) as soldiers, is not without precedent in the annals of our southern brethren. D. G. B.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.

WHO WRITE OUR NEGRO SONGS?—The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "Oh, Susannah," &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburgh, where he occupies a moderate clerkship, upon which, and the percentage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry, as well as the music, of his songs. They are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard

wherever men sing. In the cotton fields of the South, among the mines of California and Australia, in the sea-coast cities of China, in Paris, in the London prisons, everywhere in fact, his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1846, and reached a sale till then unknown in the music publishing business. Of "The Old Folks at Home" 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Dog Tray," each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs have had a great run.—*Western Fireside, Madison, Wisconsin, April 25, 1857.*

FRANCISCAN CONVENT IN ST. AUGUSTINE IN 1729.—The *Gazeta de Mexico*, in 1729, has the following intelligence, giving the names of some of the clergy officiating there:

"1729. On the 12th of February, of this year, the Province of Santa Elena of Florida, of the Seraphic order (which was founded in the year 1612), celebrated its Chapter, at which was present, presiding (for the Most Rev. Father Commissary General), the Rev. F. Friar Manuel Bravo de Acuña, Lector Jubilatus of the Province of Santo Evangelio; and there were elected as Provincial, Very Rev. Father Lector Jubilatus, Friar Thomas de Barrios; as Custos, Rev. Father Friar Miguel Garavito; Definitors, the Rev. Fathers Friar Christoval Rodriguez, Friar Francisco Escobar, and Father Juan Antonio de Zepeda." B. S.

INDIAN NAMES OF PLACES WITH DEFINITIONS.—*Acquia creek* may mean, literally, "Muddy creek." It seems to be derived from *Akki*, earth.

Chickemoxen creek.—This is a stream in Maryland, which falls into the Potomac, below Washington. The name seems to be composed of *Chicke*, big, and *moxen* or *moxsin*, a moccasin, and to mean "Big Moccasin" creek.

Oocoquum creek, Virginia.—In the Powhattan dialect, *Shaequoehocan* signifies a

stone (*Gall.*, 376). The present name of the creek is evidently an abbreviation of this Indian word, and means "Stony creek."

Kittoton creek, Virginia, opposite Point of Rocks.—From *Kitche*, great or big, and *otan*, a town or village.

Piscattaway, Maine and Maryland.—From *Wapees*, white, *kowat*, or *quadt*, a pine-tree, and the termination for locality. "The place of the white pines." The application of the same name to points so far distant from each other, is an instance of the extent of the Algonquin tongue along our seaboard.

Piscasset, Maine.—From *Wapees*, white, and *assin* or *quassin*, a stone. "Whitestone creek."

Shenondoah, Virginia.—This word seems to belong to the Iroquois family, and to be formed of *Ononda*, a mountain, and the last letter of *goa*, great, being a river proceeding from, or running along, high hills or mountains.

Sissowokissinek creek, west side of the Delaware river.—From *Shihuwen*, a duck, *ngissit*, black, and *ink* locality. "The place of black ducks."

All the above names, except *Shenondoah*, belong to the Algonquin family.

E. B. O'C.

THE PORTRAIT OF GOV. POWNALL.—The portrait of Governor Pownall, recently presented to the Mass. Hist. Society, was copied from one now in the possession of Mr. Drake, the author of the "History and Antiquities of Boston." This gentleman, it may not be generally known, has probably the finest and most extensive collection of engraved portraits in America, having been collected by him through a period of at least thirty years. It embraces the entire range of our history, and numbers several thousand. The rare portrait of Gov. Pownall, though the only one known in the country, is by no means as rare as many others in his collection. And there are not a few others in the same cabinet, which, were they as well copied as that of Pownall by Mr. Pratt, would be as valuable to ornament the walls of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

As Governor Pownall was always popu-

lar in America, always its friend in Europe, and an author of much respectability, it is surprising that we have no more concerning him. We doubt very much if there is a complete collection of his printed works in any of our large libraries in this vicinity. There are in the library of the owner of the collection of portraits referred to, the following works by Governor Pownall:

1. Principles of Polity, being the Ground of Reasons of Civil Empire. London: 1752. 4to.

2. The Administration of the Colonies. Third Edition. London: 1766. 8vo. A fourth edition was issued in 1778.

3. A Topographical description of such parts of North America as are contained in [Lewis Evans's] Map of the Middle British Colonies in North America. London: 1776. Folio.

4. An Essay on the Study of Antiquities. Second Edition. Oxford: 1782. 8vo.

5. A Treatise on the Study of Antiquities, as a Commentary to Historical Learning. London: 1782. 8vo.

6. Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Province of Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné. London: 1788. 4to.

There are many interesting facts concerning this worthy provincial governor to be found in Mr. Drake's "History of Boston," before mentioned.—*Boston Journal*, Nov. 19, 1861.

IDENTITY OF ST. HELENA SOUND WITH THE RIO JORDAN.—Now that Beaufort district seems destined to play a somewhat important rôle in history, questions concerning its discovery are endowed with increased interest. In all the historical notices that I have read in the papers of late, Ribaut has been given as the first who landed upon and explored its coast. This, however, should not pass unchallenged. Forty-two years before his voyage, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, while sailing along the eastern shore of the continent discovered the embouchure of a large river, which he named Rio Jordan, after one of his officers. He gives its latitude as $33^{\circ} 40'$ north; but

this is certainly an error, as will be evident in the sequel. Subsequently various navigators were dispatched to rediscover it, but with uniform ill-success, the most they did being to apply the name to some one of the many streams that fall into the Atlantic about that latitude. Among these, in June, 1561, the year before Ribaut's expedition, Angel de Villafañe, governor of Florida, examined the coast as far north as the thirty-fifth parallel, and ascended a stream in 34° , evidently the Cape Fear River, which he supposed to be the Rio Jordan.*

Still greater has been the uncertainty of the historians and geographers. A French writer in Ternaux-Compans locates it twenty-five leagues north of the Rivière Mai (the St. Johns), Torquemada forty leagues north of St. Helena (Monarq. Ind., lib. i., cap. vi.). Fontanedo, and with him Ternaux-Compans confound it with the fountain of life, the object of Ponce de Leon's voyage (La Floride, p. 42); Charlevoix supposed it to be the Santee, Jared Sparks, the Coosaw (Life of Jean Ribaut, p. 26, note), and Irving, the Combahee (Conq. of Florida, p. 25), while Navarete sums up a variety of conflicting opinions, but trusts himself to no decision (Viages, tom. iii., p. 90, note).

I shall now briefly state the evidence of its identity with St. Helena Sound. The

* Villafañe was instructed by the viceroy Luis de Velasco to survey the eastern coast of Florida, "But this order," says Barcia (p. 41), "was not carried out." Here he is in error, as an account of this voyage, written by Francisco de Aguilar, and appended to the "Compte Rendu" of Guido de las Bazaras, has been published by Ternaux-Compans (La Floride, p. 151). There were doubtless many other voyages to this coast about this period, the records of which have been entirely lost. Of one, which is of great interest as that on which the Spaniards first entered Chesapeake Bay and discovered the enigmatical province of Axacan, I have been unable to find any mention beyond the following unsatisfactory passage from Sacchinus (Hist. Soc. Jesu, pars. iii., fol. 223): "Est Axaca Floride provincia perampla ab equatore in boream erecta triginta septem, gradibus, ab Sancta Helena leucis centum septuaginta disjuncta. Cacicque reguli ejus regionis (frater), undecim ante annis, navigantibus prope Axacan Hispanis tradiderat esse nemine suorum conscio." The time he is speaking of is that of Segura's mission to Axacan (1570). This passage therefore fixes the period of the voyage indefinitely referred to by a writer in this *Magazine* (vol. iii., p. 269), as "prior to 1566" at 1559, which consequently we must hold as the date of the first discovery of Chesapeake Bay by the Spaniards.

province Chicora extended around the mouth of the Rio Jordan, as is obvious both from the narratives of De Ayllon's voyage, as also from the remarks of Laudonniere (Hist. Not., p. 30). This was the most northern point that he reached; and here it was that he succeeded in filling his ships with natives, whom he carried as slaves to San Domingo. Now, the colony that Ribault left at Port Royal, heard of a chief called Chiquola, residing somewhat north of them, and Barcia assures us that this was the same spot visited by De Ayllon, and subsequently known as the province of Santa Helena (Ensay. Cron., p. 44). Fontanedo adds, that Chicora was a mistake for Orista (Memoire, p. 16), which latter corresponds to the French Audusta, and English Edisto, the name of a tribe resident, in Lawson's time, upon St. Helena Sound, where a river, an island, and an inlet, still bear their name. A cape at the mouth of the Rio Jordan had been called St. Helena, by De Ayllon, as it was on the day sacred to that saint, Aug. 18, 1520, that he first saw it; and, although I believe it is not distinctly so stated, yet there can be little doubt but that Aviles, when he made a settlement on the banks of the Helena Sound, in 1566, applied the name to it and the adjoining land because he recognized here the Cape St. Helena of the earlier explorer. Another, and a very convincing proof of this identity, is offered by the singular fact that Dathaw Island, adjoining St. Helena Island, still retains the name of the chief Datha, whose subjects De Ayllon carried into captivity. That at a later period, the English navigators considered St. Helena Sound to be the River Jordan, is clear from the narrative of William Hilton, who visited this coast in 1663. He entered the River Jordan in lat. 32° 30', "four Leagues or thereabouts N. E. from *Port Royal*, which the *Spaniards* call *St. Elens*" (A Rel. of a Disc. lately made on the Coast of Florida, p. 3, in Peter Force, Hist. Tracts, vol. iv.). His latter assertion, however, that the St. Helena of the Spanish was the Port Royal of the English, is an obvious error. These different considerations would seem to establish beyond doubt the identity of these two places. D. G. B.

LONG PASTORATES.—Rev. Samuel Niles was ordained over the First Parish in Braintree, May 23, 1711, and remained its pastor fifty-one years, until May 1, 1762. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Weld, who was ordained Nov. 17, 1762, and remained the pastor of that church fifty-four years, until 1816. His successor was Rev. Richard S. Storrs, who was ordained as colleague of Mr. Weld, July 3, 1811, and still remains, in the full vigor of his intellect, the honored and beloved pastor of the First Church in Braintree. The semi-centennial anniversary of his ordination was observed on the third day of July last, with appropriate and deeply interesting services. Thus it will be seen that three successive ministers of this parish have held their office here one hundred and fifty years in the aggregate.

THE PILGRIMS AND THEIR COMPACT.—It is worth noting in the *Historical Magazine*, that the last annual Thanksgiving was held in two of the United States on the anniversary of signing the Compact on board the Mayflower, and the first Landing of the Pilgrims on New England soil. As the 21st of November, fell this year on Thursday, the governors of Massachusetts and Maine selected that day for thanksgiving. This was one week earlier than that festival has been appointed for a few years past, but not earlier than was formerly the custom. The event thus celebrated is certainly worthy of the honor done it. "The cabin of the Mayflower," it has been well said, "was the Convention Hall of the Pilgrims, from the first dawns of whose light has emanated a blaze of constitutional freedom which has lighted up every mountain and penetrated every valley of our land." A very able article, written, I presume, by the editor, Charles C. Hazewell, Esq., was published in the *Boston Evening Traveller*, on the evening preceding Thanksgiving day. "It seems to us," says the writer, "that Gov. Andrew has acted happily in selecting the day for our annual Thanksgiving. . . . Nothing has yet been done to point out the 21st of November as the true anniversary of the day in which their [the Pilgrims] Amer-

ican labors were begun. That day is really entitled to the high honors that have been bestowed upon the 22d of December, which is not Pilgrim's Day, in any sense, for the 21st was the anniversary of the landing at Plymouth,—that is to say, the 11th of December, 1620. The action of the 11th of November was far more important than that of the 11th of December, as it was the first of the several acts performed by the Pilgrims, from which all that they afterwards did proceeded in regular sequence. It was a political act too, the true founding of 'the Old Colony,' without which other action would have been of small amount. It brought the Pilgrims of all grades into due subordination to law, established authority, and prepared the way for that long train of events which has happened during almost two and a half centuries, and which is probably far from being exhausted, and the greatest of which may be yet to come."

The event commemorated, was referred to in nearly all the sermons preached on that day.

BOSTON.

LITHOBOLIA (vol. v., p. 321).—Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," vol. ii., p. 453 (Hartford Edition), gives this account of the occurrences:

"On June 11, 1682, showers of stones were thrown by an invisible hand upon the house of George Walton at Portsmouth. Whereupon the people going out, found the gate wrung off the hinges, and stones flying and falling thick about them, and striking of them seemingly with a *great force*, but really affecting 'em no more than if a *soft touch* were given them. The glass windows were broken to pieces by stones that came not from without, but from within; and other instruments were in like manner hurled about. Nine of the stones they took up, whereof some were as hot as if they came out of the fire; and marking them they laid them on the table; but in a little while they found some of them again flying about. The spit was carry'd up the chimney, and coming down with the point forward, stuck in the back-log, from whence one of the company removing it, it was by an invisible

hand thrown out at the window. This disturbance continued from day to day; and sometimes a dismal hollow *whistling* would be heard, and sometimes the *trotting* and *snorting* of a horse, but nothing to be seen. The man went up the great bay in a boat unto a farm he had there: but there the stones found him out, and carrying from the house to the boat a *stirrup-iron*, the *iron* came jingling after him through the woods as far as his house; and at last went away and was heard of no more. The *anchor* leap'd overboard several times and stopt the boat. A cheese was taken out of the press, and crumbled all over the floor: a piece of iron stuck into the wall, and a kettle hung thereupon. Several cocks of hay, mow'd near the house, were taken up and hung upon trees, and others made into small whips, and scattered about the house. The man was much hurt by some of the stones: he was a Quaker, and suspected that a woman, who charged him with injustice in detaining some land from her, did by witchcraft occasion these preternatural occurrences. However at last they came to an end."

J. W. D.

DEATH OF THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We learn from a correspondent that Lieutenant Joel McGregory died in Newport, N. H., October 31, aged one hundred years, eleven months, and nine days. Lieut. McGregory was born in Enfield, Conn., November 22, 1760. He volunteered in the army of the Revolution, was taken prisoner and confined in the "Old Sugar House," New York, for eight months. His fare was barely sufficient to sustain life, though living animals were abundant on and about him. He has enjoyed good health in his last years, though his mind has been somewhat impaired. In olden time he worked at nail-making by hand, and has made tacks so small that he could put one thousand of them in an egg-shell. For many years he has received a pension, which, with what he had laid by in his younger days, has made his declining years peaceful and happy. It is supposed that he was the last surviving Revolutionary soldier in New Hampshire.

FORT WILLIAM ON CASTLE ISLAND, FROM 1701 TO 1776.—*Mr. Editor*:—Allow me to add a few words to the interesting article on Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, which appeared in the *Historical Magazine* for October. They are written, not as a criticism, but to give publicity to certain facts not generally known.

The following passages occur in the article, in describing the Castle, as it was generally called a hundred and more years ago:

"1673. This year, while the alarm occasioned by the war with Holland was still existing, the Castle, which was built chiefly of wood, was accidentally burned to the ground. This proved a serious loss to the colony, but the Court, according to the records, 'having considered the awful hand of God in the destruction of the Castle,' voted to build a new one sixty feet square, the first cost of which was three hundred pounds. The work was begun immediately, and during the next October the Court went down to the Island in a body to see what progress had been made. Little is said of the style of this new fortification, nor can I learn at what date it was finished. Governor Pownall's view of Boston, drawn at Castle Island in the year 1757, affords a glimpse in the foreground of a portion of this structure as it appeared at that late day.

"The Castle was quadrangular, and supposing the governor's sketch to be correct, was built of large squared stones, having at the southwest corner something answering to a campanile tower. A long line of palisades facing Castle Point (South Boston Point), extend down to the water. It is flanked on the opposite side by a clump of irregular-looking buildings, two stories high, the upper stories having large bay windows. After being completed, the whole work was covered with sheet lead. The sketch made by Gov. Pownall probably represented the Castle as it appeared with the alterations and additions made by the celebrated engineer Romer, who was sent out from England twenty-five years later, for this purpose.

"1701. We now pass over a period of thirty years, and find the Court still earnestly engaged in the defence of Boston, appropriating fifteen hundred pounds for the work on

the Castle. This sum was undoubtedly expended under the direction of Romer, a celebrated engineer, sent out from England, though I have been unable to discover what was actually done by him. This year the name of the Castle was changed to 'Castle William,' in honor of the king. From this time till towards the period of the Revolution, nothing remarkable transpired."

From facts which followed, it will appear that the fortification which succeeded the one destroyed by fire, in 1673, was itself succeeded by one of a more permanent character, in the year 1701.

At the time the British evacuated the town of Boston, on the 17th of March, 1776, the Castle in Boston Harbor (then called Castle William, in honor of William III., king of Great Britain), was destroyed by the retiring enemy. A slate-stone, measuring about twenty-five by twenty-five inches, was subsequently found among the ruins, bearing the following inscription:

ANNO DECIMO TERTIO REGNI WILHELMI
TERTII MAG: BRIT: FR: & HIB: REGIS
INVICTISSIMI HOC MUNIMENTUM
(EX EIUS NOMINE WILHELMII CASTELLUM
NUNCUPATUM:) FUIT INCEPTUM.
ANNO SECUNDO REGNI ANNE
MAG: BRIT: FR: & HIB: REGINÆ
SERENISSIMÆ PERFECTUM ANNOQ:
DOMINI MDCCLIII.

*A Tribuno Wolfgango Wilhelmo
Romero Regiarum Majestatum
in Septentrionale Americæ Architec-
to Militari primario constructum.*

This may be translated as follows: "In the thirteenth year of the reign of William the Third, most invincible king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, this fortification (called Castle William, from his name) was undertaken; and was finished in the second year of the reign of the most serene Anne, queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and in the year of our Lord 1703.

"Built by Col. William Wolfgang Romer, chief military engineer to their royal majesties in North America."

A portion of this instructive stone is now in a good state of preservation (the right-

hand portion having many years ago disappeared). The words *Invictissimi, Wilhelmi Castellum, Serenissimæ, MDCCIII*, were gilded, and the others were painted white.

As William commenced the thirteenth year of his reign on the 28th of December, 1700, the rebuilding of the Castle must have been commenced during the year 1701. It was constructed chiefly of bricks, cemented together with mortar made with lime obtained from burnt oyster-shells. A small part of the old wall was retained in constructing the rear portion of the present fortification, Fort Independence; but as it was covered with large granite ashlers, it is entirely hidden from sight. A very pleasant and instructive little volume might be written concerning Castle Island and its successive forts; so many and so interesting are the historical facts and incidents connected with it.

N. B. S.

BISHOP POTTER AND HIS FAMILY.—A writer in the *Providence Journal* gives some interesting particulars respecting the Potter family, of which the distinguished Episcopal bishops of Pennsylvania and New York are members. It is said that the first of the Potters emigrated from England and settled in Portsmouth, on the island of Rhode Island, between the years 1640 and 1660. He left several sons, and probably most of the Potters in that State descended from the first settler at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. John Potter settled on the Rivulet farm, so called, in what is now the town of Cranston, in Providence county. His sons were John, Joseph, and Stephen (afterwards judge), Caleb, Thomas, and five daughters. Joseph, Sylvester, and Thomas, sons of Thomas, and grandsons of John, the first settler in Cranston, emigrated from the Rivulet farm in 1795, and settled in the town of Beekman, in the county of Dutchess, in New York. The town of Beekman was afterwards divided, and that part of the town in which Joseph, Sylvester, and Thomas settled was formed into a new town called La Grange. The eldest son now lives at La Grange, on the old homestead, about twelve miles east of the Hudson. The three brothers settled on three adjoining farms. Joseph

Potter died in 1824, at his residence in La Grange, leaving seven children: 1st, a daughter, who resided in New Orleans in 1845, unmarried; 2d, Paraclete, long a bookseller and publisher in Poughkeepsie, and afterwards register of the land office in Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, now deceased; 3d, Robert, a farmer, in the same State; 4th, Joseph, a resident of the homestead in La Grange (the before-mentioned children were born in Rhode Island, before Joseph and his brothers emigrated to New York); 5th, Sheldon, who lived in Philadelphia many years, and died there; 6th, Alonzo, now bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania; 7th, Horatio, now bishop of the diocese of New York (the three last were born in La Grange, in Dutchess county). Stephen Potter, the son of the first settler in Cranston, moved into the county of Kent, Rhode Island, and settled. He was a leading politician in the paper-money party, which arose in Rhode Island soon after the Revolutionary War. He was speaker of the House of Representatives, chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

QUERIES.

BOISNANTIER, BISHOP OF GALLIPOLIS.—A clergyman named Boisanter, a canon of St. Denis as late as 1824, is said to have been made bishop of Gallipolis, or Scioto, in 1789. Can any reader of the *Magazine* tell the date of his appointment, and whether he was ever consecrated to the office, and came to America? GALLIPOLIS.

TOMATO.—A writer in a Boston paper says: "There are few if any of the favorite esculents, which have so rapidly risen into favor as the Tomato, the '*Lycopersicum esculentum*' of late botanists, and the '*Solanum lycopersicum*' of the older ones—sometimes also called the 'Love Apple.' This plant belongs to the same genus with the Egg Plant and Potato.—(*Encyc. Amer.*) It was originally brought from South America, but is now successfully cultivated in all direc-

tions around us. In warm climates it possesses more acidity and briskness, and is therefore more grateful to the palate. It has for a long time been one of the most common articles in Italian cookery, and its use is rapidly extending throughout most civilized countries. In our own country, it is extensively cultivated in the Southern and Middle States, and in New England few horticulturists consider their kitchen-gardens well stocked without it. Few of the most favored esculents are eaten in a greater variety of forms. Raw, fried, stewed, roasted, baked; in soups, ragouts, chowders, pies, and sauces of all kinds, it is a universal favorite, and is esteemed nutritious and beneficial as well as palatable. Few people are probably aware how recently it has been introduced into this neighborhood.

"The first tomatoes ever raised in Boston, were planted by Matthew S. Parker, Esq., formerly cashier of the Suffolk Bank, at the southerly part of the then town of Boston, in a garden attached to the estate of Warren White, then occupied by Mr. Parker. This was some time between the years 1815 and 1822. I saw them growing there, and they looked beautifully to the eye, excepting when one or two had broken their skins by over-ripeness, and they then appeared so disgusting that I thought I must be very hungry before I should be induced to taste them. Indeed, when they were first brought to market for sale, it was very difficult to dispose of them, and years intervened before they were considered an object of common culture. I first tasted them in New York, in the year 1830, but they had then become somewhat common. Mr. Parker procured his plants from the well-known garden of Mr. Preble, in the vicinity of Boston. At the present day, we may say in relation to this delicious esculent, in the words from 'Salamagundi':

"With fried and boiled and stewed and toasted
And baked and broiled or raw or roasted,
We feed the town."

"If any of your readers can add to this meagre history of this plant, I doubt not it will be interesting to many who '*like to know what they eat.*'"

R. G. P."

Can any of your readers tell when and where the tomato was first cultivated in the United States, from what language the name comes, and, if possible, its meaning?

B. S.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MARTIN.
—I am desirous to obtain information respecting the history of a proclamation of Josiah Martin, governor, &c., of the province of North Carolina, and dated "On board his majesty's ship *Cruiser*, now lying in the Cape Fear river this 8th day of August, A. D., 1775," signed "Jo Martin" and countersigned "J. Biggleston, D. Secretary." It was printed and distributed over the province.

J. I. Y.

NEWARK, N. J.

REPLIES.

WORKS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES BY MOTHER MARY OF THE INCARNATION (vol. v., p. 349).—Inquiry has been made at the Ursuline Convent, and we are informed that all the Indian manuscripts referred to in the Query perished when the convent was destroyed by fire, in 1686. This leaves us too in complete ignorance of the nature of the characters to which Mother Mary of the Incarnation refers in her letter. I have found nothing concerning them elsewhere.

J. B. F.

QUEBEC.

WASHINGTON'S INDIAN NAME (vol. v., p. 374).—The name "Conotocarions," or "Connotancarious," was first given to Washington, in June, 1754, during the encampment at Great Meadows, on the occasion of delivering certain medals and other presents to the assembled sachems of the Delaware, Shawnee, and Mingo tribes, and the half-king Tanacharisson, an account of which is given in Irving's "Washington," vol. ii., pp. 115, 116. Irving says there is no explanation given of the name.

F. A. W.

65 EAST 17TH STREET, N. Y.

Dec. 10, 1861.

[The name seems to come from the Mohawk *Canata*, *house* or *village*, and *Gaga*—

rien, to devour. In Onondaga, the terms are, Ganataa, *village*, and Hogarien, *to eat*. The name would thus mean *Devourer of villages*. It has been stated that this name was given after Sullivan's expedition, when Washington, by his subordinate, destroyed the towns of the Iroquois; but this is an error, and it is a curious circumstance that a name "Town Destroyer," applicable to a great conqueror, should have been given at so early a period of his life. J. G. S.]

BUCKEYE (vol. v., p. 288).—From the note on Buckeyes, was omitted this paragraph, which followed the one which speaks of the worthlessness of the tree:

"The name Buckeye was a term of reproach, applied in a very early day to lawyers and doctors, who happened to be regarded as being a little *soft*. And so far was it from being applied in this sense to natives only, that it was doubtless applied impartially to new-comers as well."

As this epithet is somewhat historical, the paragraph should be preserved; without it the last paragraph in that note is not readily understood. J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio.

POPULAR SUPERSTITION (vol. v., p. 369).—Under this heading, a correspondent of the *Magazine* says:

"Orders were received from England, in the course of the last century, to have the Census taken in New Jersey; but the authorities were unable to execute them, as the inhabitants generally refused to furnish the requisite information, attributing the previous general epidemic 'to the last numbering of the people,' which was considered a repetition of the same sin that David committed, and might bring on like judgment."

No authorities are given for the *fact* stated, that the Census could not be taken; and, as it is evident that, from whatever source derived, considerable liberty has been taken by some one with the circumstances upon which the whole statement is based, it is proper that the truth should be given.

Governor Burnet,—with whom pleantry was as natural as speaking itself, and whose Churchmanship more than once aroused the displeasure of his Puritan citizens by the remarks it prompted, reflecting upon their peculiar customs and sentiments,—in answer to some inquiries from the Board of Trade sent to him in Oct., 1725, relative to the population of New Jersey, wrote under date of June 2, 1726, as follows: "I would have ordered like accounts [to those taken in New York] to be taken in New Jersey, but I was advised that it might make the people uneasy, they being generally of a New England extraction and thereby enthusiasts; and that they would take it for a repetition of the same sin that David committed in numbering the people, and might bring like judgments. *This notion* put me off from it at that time, but since your Lordships require it, I will give the orders to the Sheriffs, that it may be done as soon as may be." Doubtless the governor chuckled when he wrote this joke for transmission across the Atlantic; conceiving, possibly, a bad excuse to be better than none. He did not hesitate, however, to give "the orders to the sheriffs," and before the end of the year *the census was taken*, and in May following he transmitted the result to the Board of Trade.

Your correspondent will find the circumstances detailed, as above, in "N. Y. Col. Doc.," vol. v., pp. 819 and 877, and in "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and adjacent Country," p. 158. W. A. W.

AMELIA ISLAND AFFAIR (vol. v., pp. 359, 374).—A firm in Philadelphia, not of the A 1 importers, Messrs. Thompson & Maris, made a large importation of British goods into Amelia Island during the war of 1812. Mr. Thompson spoke of it, as a matter to "make or break" the concern. These goods were the *first*, and perhaps *only* importation from that quarter, at that time, and sold at very large profits. Upon settling up the balance-sheet, Mr. Maris found he could retire from the firm with \$120,000 as his portion of profit. He very prudently did so and purchased a farm in the country.

Some of his descendants are still enjoying the fruits of his judicious decision. Thompson said "*Richard* was too timid to be a bold and enterprising merchant," and was quite willing to be "left alone in his glory" to the enjoyment of the products of his own sagacity, instead of dividing with a partner.

He soon dashed out in the Canton trade and accumulated a fortune of \$800,000. But alas! for the uncertainties of speculation. He had the ambition to be a richer man than Stephen Girard, and to make more money in a *few years* than he had been long years in piling up. But he had not the *head* for these large operations and *failed*. He was largely indebted to the Government for duties on goods, which he managed to get out of the custom-house, was sued and placed in prison for the debt. He was after some time released, I believe, by President Jackson, and lived in retirement. One of his sons is now U. S. senator from New Jersey.

I knew Mr. Thompson very well and was quite intimate with a number of his friends, and heard all about his movements. I never heard of any other importation of goods *via* Amelia Island, and presume your original correspondent was under a mistake; perhaps, hunting a *mare's nest* where none was to be found.

II.

GENERAL HAND'S ELECTION AS BRIGADIER IN THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION (vol. v., p. 344).—In a communication to the *Historical Magazine*, my friend "J. P. J.," says: "It is a fact very little known, that Roberdeau and Hand were elected brigadier-generals of the Pennsylvania troops by a military convention, held at Lancaster, in that State, for that purpose, on the 4th day of July, 1776."

J. P. J., in relying on his recollection of the contents of papers, which he had seen over seventeen years ago, errs, at least, as far as regards Hand, in making him a brigadier-general by the election of the Lancaster convention, on the 4th of July, 1776. Hand was colonel at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and Princeton, and was commissioned by Congress as brigadier-general, April 1, 1777, the same day as Col.

Charles Scott, of Virginia. As to the date of Hand's commission, consult Almon, vol. xvi., pp. 126, 127; Spark's Washington, vol. iv., p. 373; Reed's Life, vol. i., p. 296; Lossing, F. B. Rev., vol. ii., p. 34, *note*.

Pennsylvania did her part nobly in the war of the Revolution; but to what she really did, history has been very unjust. No officers in the American army surpassed those which she furnished, in personal worth, bravery, efficiency, or fidelity to the national cause. It is only necessary to mention Wayne, Irvine, Thompson, Butler, Moylan, Stewart, Armstrong, Johnston, Hand, St. Clair, Roberdeau, Cadwallader, and other glorious names, to prove this. The history of the Keystone State remains to be written. It has been hitherto sadly neglected, or wilfully distorted. When an honest historian shall have given due credit to Pennsylvania for all that her sons achieved, in council and in arms, during the Revolutionary War, it will clearly appear that our sister State did enter most heartily into the struggle for independence, and was foremost in her zeal, energy, and patriotism.

M. HENNESSY.

November 12, 1861.

Notes on Books.

The Comprehensive History of the Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union. Embodying also important State papers, Congressional Proceedings, Official Reports, Remarkable Speeches, &c., &c. By Orville J. Victor. New York: J. D. Torrey, 1862. 8vo, 512 pp.

This history closes its first volume with the end of the administration of James Buchanan. It condenses the political and social history of that period with considerable ability, and skilfully details the proceedings in the last Congress where the North and South ever met. Mr. Victor has succeeded as well as any one at this moment could well do, for the minds of all are at present too much excited perhaps to enable any one to

judge just judgment: and in many points we should ourselves deem him wanting in perfect fairness to the South. Bad as the leaders of the rebellion are, we cannot forget that the mass of the Southern people had been goaded almost to frenzy. Mr. Victor's work now enters a period when there will be less difference of sentiment. The great panorama of the war is to be unfolded, the checkered series of operations followed and described. To this we look forward with interest.

The Fallen Brave; a Biographical Memorial of the American Officers who have given their lives for the preservation of the Union. Edited by John Gilmary Shea. With Eight Portraits on steel, by J. A. O'Neil. New York: C. B. Richardson & Co., 1861. 4to, 224 pp.

THIS handsome volume, printed and illustrated with care, enters a new field—what may be called the private history of the War. While other meritorious works treat of the struggle either in the form of a diary, with "*pièces justificatives*," or in that of a connected narrative, this work professing no rivalry, seeks not to give a full history of the war in all its aspects, political and military, but to collect biographical sketches of officers killed in battle or borne off from the field to die in the arms of their comrades. It appeals thus to all, but especially to the circles where each gallant form, so anxiously looked for, will never move again. Each State, too, will find it a gallery of the noble sons she has lost; and will prize it hereafter as a monument to their memory.

First Annual Report of the Commissioners of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, January 28, 1861. Brooklyn: 1861. 80 pp.

WE are indebted to the Clerk of the City of Brooklyn for a copy of this valuable report on the laying out of the great Brooklyn Park. The report in itself possesses an historic interest as the first account of a great public work; but the very ground embraced in the park is historic, and in its present position the spot where the most

gallant part of the battle of Brooklyn heights was fought, will be saved from desecration.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. III., No. 4.

THIS number of our welcome co-laborer contains: "Biographical Notices of the Officers of Probate for Essex County," by A. C. Goodell; a Genealogy of the Derby Family; Craft's Journal of the Siege of Boston; a History of the Essex Lodge of Free-masons; Curwen's Letters from Louisburg; Abstracts of Wills; Extracts from Book of Deaths, &c. Some of these papers are mere local in their character, but the Journal of the Siege of Boston, and Curwen's Letters, cannot but be of interest to all.

Memoir of the Hon. Nathan Appleton, LL. D. Prepared agreeably to a Resolution of the Massachusetts Historical Society. By Robert C. Winthrop. With an Introduction and Appendix. Boston: 1861. 8vo, 79 pp.

THIS beautiful tribute to an honored and honor-deserving merchant, is from a pen whose classic beauty of thought and rich felicity of expression need no trite eulogy here. The future cannot reproach the present generation of Boston with allowing her noble dead to be interred unhonored. The Historical Societies raise a more than Horatian monument.

Chronicles of the Rebellion of 1861; forming a complete History of the Secession Movement from its commencement: to which are added the Muster Roll of the Union Army, and Explanatory and Illustrative Notes of the Leading Features of the Campaign. By Charles J. Ross. New York: F. McElroy, 1861. Parts 1 and 2.

THIS work, modest in its plan, and temperate in tone, will, if carried out, make a very valuable history of the war. It is more of a concise chronicle than the others, more easily grasped, and gives the main facts less encumbered with details of minor interest.

Miscellany.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF BERNARDSTON, MASS.—The territory now contained in the towns of Bernardston, Leyden, and a part of Coleraine, was granted by the Legislature of the Province of Massachusetts, in the year 1735, to those, and the descendants of those, who were in the battle of Turner's Falls, on Connecticut River, between the Indians and the English settlers, on May 18, 1676. This grant was for about twenty-five years called the "Falls Fight Township," or "Fall Town;" and was incorporated as a town, by the name of Bernardston, in 1762.

The inhabitants in a town meeting on the 5th of November accordingly resolved to celebrate the centennial anniversary this year.

INAUGURATION OF THE CROOKED BILLET MONUMENT, HATBOROUGH, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, was inaugurated the monument in commemoration of those who were cruelly massacred by the British troops and Tories of the Revolution, and who fell at the battle of the Crooked Billet, May 1, 1778. The inaugural ceremonies were conducted at the base of the monument in the forenoon.

The monument is beautiful, large, and imposing, and stands upon a high bank overlooking the road. It consists of a plinth five feet square and one foot thick, and a double base, all of Montgomery county marble; upon this rests a die, enriched with a projecting moulding, on which is the Latin motto, "*Defensores Libertatis per Insidias Abrupti*;" on the square below is engraven the inscription; above this is another die, bearing the coat of arms of the "Old Keystone State;" rising from this second die is a well-proportioned shaft or obelisk, nine feet high, on which is sculptured cross-swords and a shield in bold relief; upon the obelisk is a neat capital, and the whole is surmounted with an urn, from which issues a flame. It stands some twenty-four feet high, and is of the finest Italian marble from the base up. The monument will be surrounded by a wall and an iron railing.

ON THE WEST FRONT.

CROOKED BILLET BATTLE, MAY 1, 1778.

GEN. JOHN LACEY,

commanding the American Patriots who were here engaged
in conflict

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

SOUTH SIDE.

The Patriots of 1776

ACHIEVED OUR INDEPENDENCE.

THEIR SUCCESSORS

ESTABLISHED IT IN 1812.

We are now struggling for its

PERPETUATION IN 1861.

"*The Union must and shall be Preserved.*"

EAST SIDE.

A Grateful Tribute

BY THE

HATBOROUGH MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

CHARTERED AND ERECTED,

A. D. 1861.

NORTH SIDE.

IN MEMORY OF PATRIOTIC

JOHN DOWNEY,

And others who were cruelly slain on this ground, in the
struggle for

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

After the urn was raised and a prayer said, the venerable Dr. William Darlington, of West Chester, a son-in-law of Gen. Lacey, being present and called upon, addressed the audience briefly, thanking the people of the neighborhood for the patriotism they had shown by the erection of a beautiful monument, and that it was chiefly owing to the energy of the gallant Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Ringgold Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and his friends, that this enterprise, which they had been called together to-day to consummate, had been commenced.

Addresses were delivered by Gen. John Davis, Col. David Marple, Rev. Messrs. Toland, Hand, and others.

HISTORY OF BARNSTABLE.—A history of this town, by Amos Otis, Esq., is now in course of publication in the *Patriot*, and is attracting much attention, especially from natives of the Cape residing abroad.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.]

FEBRUARY, 1862.

[No. 2.

General Department.

OUR FIRST HISTORIAN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY JAMES S. LOHNG.

A paper read before the New England Historic-Geological Society, May 2, 1860.

My object is to elaborate on our first historian of the American Revolution, his character, and that of his work. It is a familiar remark of Shakspeare, that "the web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and bad together." William Gordon, the subject of this article, is a striking example of the danger of neglecting the advice of Paul to Timothy, that "he devote himself entirely to the duties of the sacred office;" so that he was not induced, like Demosthenes, to stand on tiptoe to hear street ballad-singers warble his praises, or like Cicero, to pant after applause from the capitol. How rare that a pastor is eminent whose practice interweaves either law, medicine, politics, or commerce, with divinity! "Transparent as the soul of innocent youth," should be the career of every professional man that would be worthy the famous epitaph: "Here lies the body of Deacon Amiclar, who walked in the ways of God perpendicular" (I hope our vigilant librarian, Mr. Trask, will transcribe other Dorchester inscriptions before they are undecipherable);—and when one is furnished with a general knowledge of the chief sciences, it is edifying for discourse, and beautiful in elucidation, but every divine should be patriotic. This is as evident as that my Lord Bacon, or rather St. Albans, is indebted for his *Novum Organum* to the *Novum Testamentum*. While Gordon is our first historian of the American

Revolution, having recorded events as they transpired, I must yield the palm to George Bancroft for elaborating a history that the eye of posterity will regard as first, with all its errors, for pure excellence, indeed far above every one of its predecessors,—I estimate him as our western Macaulay, before long to crown the apex of his own fame. There is no Carlylesqueness of thought or style in Bancroft, but all is limpid and flowing as with Macaulay; his grand tribute to William Penn, the Quaker governor, is a timely rebuke to the unjust censures of the prejudiced Macaulay. Yet for simple, comprehensive, and unvarnished statements of facts and dates, Ramsay and Hildreth are eminently useful. "Who does not read an American book?" resounds in all the literary world. Is not Worcester's royal quarto dictionary, with its hundred thousand words, twenty thousand of which are new, and thousands of synonyms, besides relative words, an avowed standard of the English language, wherever spoken?

William Gordon was born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, in the year 1730. He was educated under the learned Dr. Marryatt, in London. He was for many years the pastor of a flourishing Independent Congregational church at Ipswich, and married Elizabeth Field, who had two brothers in London,—one a bookseller, and the other an apothecary. Gordon removed from this church, owing to dissatisfaction that a leading member of the church should employ his workmen on the business of the crown during the Sabbath. He next succeeded Dr. David Jennings in the Old Gravel Lane church, at Wapping, where he might have continued in perpetual favor; but his partiality to the cause of American independence induced him, in 1770, to emigrate to this

country. According to the parish records, Dr. Gordon was installed as "pasture" of the Third Congregational Church, on Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, in the vicinity of Boston. *Pasture* was a very natural term for the pastor of a flock in pastoral life. This occurred after a unanimous invitation, June 5, 1772. Our divine here occupied the pulpit for nearly one year previous, when he preached his own installation sermon. No doubt his early ministrations were as verdant pasture beside quiet streams, to the sheep and lambs of the plain. It was said of him, however, that he was a man of elevated moral sense, but often offended by his rude and blunt manner. How evident was it that he could not say, as did Napoleon, "I know men."

The Jamaica Plain church, erected in 1770, was established on land bequeathed to the town of Roxbury by the ever-honored John Eliot, the Indian apostle, and owes its origin to the advice of Maclan Susanna, the generous lady of Benjamin Pemberton, who bore the almost entire expense of its erection. She was a daughter of Peter Faneuil, the noble donor of the "Cradle of Liberty," in 1740, to the town of Boston, and who erected also the mansion of Dr. John, the brother of General Joseph Warren in Austin-street, on the Plain.

While Dr. Gordon had a large share of firmness in action, he was greatly deficient in gentleness of manner. Though our divine was not a Lawson Lyon in the use of the tingling ferule, yet he excelled at the catechetical recitations in tingling the ears of the children, when they failed to rightly answer the questions. We have this on the authority of Dr. Luther Metcalf Harris, the most aged physician on the Plain, who states that the village abounds in traditionary tales of the historian.

I will relate a few incidents. Another venerable resident of the Plain, Captain Joseph Curtis, then twelve years of age, whose home was a barrack for provincial soldiers with glittering arms, in the period of the contest, states that the doctor had also a ready hand in applying the smarting birch to the young catechists, of whom he was one; and in a severe winter's day, after free-

ly punishing several of them, on attempting to leave the school threshold, which was an inclined plane covered with ice, his feet slipped forward and he fell at full length, with his hat and wig rolling off his head, on which the urchins gave a hearty shout, and, remarks Captain Curtis, "We gave three cheers." This was the last time that Parson Gordon ever assumed the care of them in that capacity. Our divine, at another time, sat down upon a log of wood, for the purpose of taking refreshments with the committee of the town, who were deciding on the parish boundaries, when Dr. Gordon removed his three-cornered hat to wipe away the perspiration from his forehead. One of the party, Ebenezer Wells, being of highly waggish propensities, remarked: "Dr. Gordon, you had better put on your hat, for calf's head is not good cold." On which the doctor smiling, replied, "Mr. Wells, you are a *roogue*." His peculiar Scottish accent induced the belief in his parish that he originated from that country, and even Dr. Gray writes of him as a Scotchman. The privations of our fathers in the Revolution for the ordinary comforts of life, were often beyond conception. When Dr. Gordon married David White to a young lady in his parish, the bridegroom being desirous to furnish a good repast at the wedding, purchased of a soldier in the encampment on the Plain, a loaf of very choice baked wheat bread, as a substitute for the usual cake; which the parson considered so good that he took a large portion of it for the benefit of his wife at home.

About the year 1773, Gordon published the plan of a society for the purpose of making provision for widows, by annuities for the remainder of life. In Roxbury he took an active part in political operations during the war with Great Britain, and in 1775 was elected chaplain to the Provincial Congress, at Watertown. While in that station Congress voted him a good horse for the service, and their confidence in him was unbounded. They voted him free access to all prisoners of war, especially those at Concord and Lexington. Congress learning that a copy of Governor Hutchinson's traitorous letters was in the hands of Capt.

McLane, at the Upper Mills, of Milton, "which may be of service to this colony, if in the hands of the Provincial Congress," Dr. Gordon was commissioned to "obtain them if possible of him, or any other copies he could elsewhere find;" and the alacrity with which he ambled on his gentle bay horse for the purpose, in his short breeches and buckled shoes, his reverend wig, and three-cornered hat, was worthy the spirit of a native-born patriot. I find in the doctor's history this statement of Hutchinson's treachery: "A discovery has been made which will deliver down to posterity the name of Governor Hutchinson loaded with infamy. An accident has thrown into the hands of the Americans the books of his copied letters to the ministry and others, in his own handwriting. By means of them the several charges brought against him of his enmity against his own colony, of his consummate duplicity, of his advising the ministry to alter the charter, and to use force for the establishment of their plans, and of his assuring them that they would meet with no effectual resistance from the boasting Sons of Liberty, whose courage would certainly fail them when put to the trial, have been authenticated beyond the possibility of a doubt." Moreover, Governor Pownall said to Josiah Quincy, in 1774, of Hutchinson, "that America has not a more determined, insidious, and inveterate enemy, than Gov. Hutchinson."

While it is mourned that a native son of Boston, of such elevated capacities as Gov. Hutchinson, educated as he was at her Latin school, and at the venerable college in her vicinity, should have so undeviatingly devoted himself to the crown, when his country was bleeding for liberty, we estimate his elaborate "History of Massachusetts" as a work that cannot be superseded, though it be strongly marked with errors of fact and opinion. "What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted? Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just: and he but naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

I feel pleasure to state, that J. Wingate Thornton, a noted antiquarian of Boston, has long been engaged in preparing critical

notes on Hutchinson, for a new edition. Should he also collate the entire Revolutionary correspondence of Hutchinson, including his rare manuscripts, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with recently discovered materials, his writings would comprise five volumes.

It is a singular fact, that the notes to even a solid work are often read to the almost entire exclusion of the body of the book itself. I would have the digressions and queries of this performance regarded as foot-notes, and then I feel assured of some appreciation. The profuse notes to the third volume of Barry's eminently noted "History of Massachusetts," overspreading a rather broader space than the text itself, are so valuable, that one is irresistibly prompted to examine them. Moreover, Drake's ever-during "Boston," is another widely noted history. But Gordon's great mistake is in withholding notes, and the citation of authorities, which occasion many of his statements to fall pointless. I am well aware, from my own personal experience, however, that when an author, like Gordon, is detailing facts and incidents regarding the living, furnished by persons of the contemporaneous period, it might be prudent not to mention authorities. I can readily imagine that highly friendly persons, from motives of modesty or safety, requested Dr. Gordon not to discover their names, and he was faithful on that point. Here I must remark, that, glancing at a standard authority, I have been struck at the more than eight hundred instances where the name 'friend' occurs in Shakespeare's Plays; but if, in the broad range of our acquaintance, we all knew what was said of one another, some of us would question the existence of a friend, and desire that the term were obsolete in our vocabularies. I find it is still retained in Worcester. After whatever may be said, however, in so far as regards myself, I will heartily say with Mark Antony, "Friends am I with you all, and I love you all." I have watchfully marked your course, from the period when you numbered but seven members, until you have extended to more than eight hundred members, and have firm reason to increase my interest in your prosperity. This Histori-

cal Society, being unlimited in its researches on both sides of the Atlantic, it would be a wise measure to change its name, if it be changed at all, to the National Historical Society, especially as its most eminent members are of nearly every State in the Union, and thus obviate the prevailing opinion out of New England, that it is a local institution. Yet it has increased with a rapidity unrivalled by any kindred society, with the exception of its ponderous coadjutor of the Empire State. The local cognomen of its excellent periodical should be national. I would sow my seed among you, though a blade do not spring up until my mortal heart be liquefied in mother earth. But to the subject. On the day of Thanksgiving appointed by the Provincial Congress, December 15, 1774, Doctor Gordon delivered in their presence, at Watertown, a highly patriotic discourse, which was repeated in Boston, before its publication, at the regular ancient Thursday lecture. Such productions were as indexes or signs of the times. "Although small pricks to the subsequent volumes, there is seen the baby-finger of the giant mass of things to come at large."

When John Adams was at Philadelphia, in 1775, he thus wrote of our divine: "Parson Gordon, of Roxbury, spent the evening here. I fear his indiscreet prate will do him harm in this city. He is an eternal talker, and somewhat vain, and not accurate nor judicious; very zealous in the cause and a well-meaning man, but incautious and not sufficiently tender of the character of our Province, upon which at this time much depends; fond of being thought a man of influence at headquarters, and with our Council and House, and with the general officers of the army, and also with gentlemen in this city and other colonies. He is a good man, but wants a guide." Perhaps his feelings partook of the spirit of Hotspur: "Oh, he's as tedious as a tired horse, a railing wife; worse than a smoky house: I had rather live with cheese and garlic, in a windmill far, than feed on eates [dainties], and have him talk to me, in any summer-house in Christendom." I think it proper to state, that Samuel Adams, who was highly jealous of Gordon's motives, in writing to

John Adams, advised him to beware of that foreigner. Yet the Provincial Congress, on the 11th of July, 1775, appointed the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Gordon,—Frothingham mistakenly has the name Gardner,—and the Rev. Peter Thacher, to prepare a true statement of the Battle of Bunker Hill, to be transmitted to Great Britain. This may be found in the "Siege of Boston;" and on the 19th of the same month, he delivered a truly fervent sermon before the House of Representatives, on the day intended for the choice of councillors, which was published at Watertown, with the advice of the *Continental Congress*, as appears on the title-page.

A grandson of Gov. Thomas Cushing, Henry Newman, of Boston, has favored me with an unpublished letter of Dr. Gordon's, as follows:

To the Hon'ble Thomas Cushing, in the Congress at Philadelphia,—

JAMAICA PLAIN, Oct. 25, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR: *Necessitas non habet legem*, must apologize for my putting you off with so small a portion of paper. Every thing useful and not easily obtained, must be made to go as far as possible. I had a pleasant and safe journey, and found on my return that your good lady was in this neighborhood. Advised to a house at Medfield rather than Milton, or that wayward, could it be procured. Have not heard what success has attended her inquiries. Missed of seeing Mr. Dexter, who went from Dedham a night or two before I reached it.

• What barbarians have the brave Britons sunk into, under the present majesty and ministry. The continent will be fired, I trust, with such proceedings as those practised at Falmouth, and to be attempted elsewhere. We are got back into the days of Jeroboam, and the Congress will soon cry out: "What portion have we in Britain? Neither have we inheritance in the son of Frederick. To your vessels and tents, O Americans. Now see to thine own house, O Elector of Hanover!" I am going to attend the House as Chaplain, in an hour, and hope to catch Mr. Lynch upon his return and to commit this into his custody.

Shall write to Mr. John Adams by the same conveyance. Wishing you all health and happiness and usefulness in the various departments wherein you act, I am, with sincere respect, Your true friend,

WILLIAM GORDON.

In writing to Gen. Gates, with whom his intimacy became so familiar, that some of his letters address him as "Dear Horatio," he remarks, Roxbury, Aug. 10, 1776, addressed to Ticonderoga: "Pray, have you any preaching among you? If so, does our adjutant attend? If he attends, is he not taught not to seek honor from men, and to propose a better, lest he should have no other reward? Now the parson shows himself. Well, and what if he does? Well, what hurt of that? Every one ought to be consistent, and not ashamed of his commission. And if I have a commission from one that was crucified, but is now exalted above all, he would despise me, were I afraid to own or to act up to it. Well, then, that matter is settled, and I may go on to beseech that care may be taken of the soldiers' morals, that these may be good as well as their quarters. Let not any future historian have to remark, as Lieutenant Biggs did, referring to the Old England's troops, that the best in the world were most given to cursing and swearing."

Several of Dr. Gordon's letters are among the manuscripts of the New York Historical Society, and he frequently appears in Force's "American Archives." We find no manuscript of our historian in the Massachusetts Historical Library, nor any allusion to him in their printed series.

Our divine delivered the election sermon before the General Court, July 19, 1775, at Watertown, which was published. He gave the first printed independence anniversary sermon to the General Court, July 4, 1777, on the separation of the Jewish Tribes, accounted for and applied to that period. During the prevalence of the small-pox at Boston, in 1778, the Legislature had its session on Jamaica Plain, in Dr. Gordon's church, and invited him to officiate as their chaplain; but they became displeased with his prayers, which they viewed as rather

intended to dictate in their measures, than to implore the Divine direction on them. They therefore dismissed him from the chaplaincy. The over-officious zeal of our divine greatly contracted his influence, and forcibly reminds one of the reproof in Addison's Cato: "No more, your zeal becomes importunate; I've hitherto permitted it to rave, and talk at large, but learn to keep it in, lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it."

The beautiful cemetery of twenty-four tombs in the rear of the Jamaica Plain church was not erected until after the retirement of Gordon, who strenuously resisted the desire of his parish, contending that its putrefaction would injure the public health. Moreover, he insisted that they had no legal right to use the land for that purpose. Yet, in March, 1785, the parish voted "that the ground when wanted shall be appropriated to a burying-ground." Since the consecration of Forest Hills Cemetery, in Roxbury, it has been desired by many to remove the deposits entirely, as, by so doing, house lots for the living might be gained.

Dr. Luther M. Harris remarks rather quaintly of the plan: "That the ground belonging exclusively to the society, they might give warranty deeds of it; but could they warrant that the old occupants should not sometimes appear there to 'revisit the glimpses of the moon,' or that the ghosts of 'unnannerly corpses,' whose names no monuments preserve, should not so infest the cellarage, that no one, except a butler who speaks Latin," or a spiritualist, could lay them?

A remarkable instance of the injudicious incaution of our divine occurred in the year 1779. It is well known that Gordon reported of Alexander Hamilton,—ever the glory of New York, whose name is invulnerable as the shield of liberty, whose fame folds in this orb of the nation, whose political principles are identified with Washington's last noble legacy to the people,—that the great statesman had asserted in a public coffee-house, in Philadelphia, that it was high time for the people to rise, join Gen. Washington, and turn Congress out of doors. Now, the fact was, that our divine being

everywhere known as the devoted chronicler of the Revolution, I can readily imagine that in visiting military officers in their encampments, and other public places, he was at times misled by their exaggerated tales, that men of greater sagacity would not credit. Moreover, his acquaintance with politicians of all parties exposed him to deception. Hamilton promptly demanded of Gordon his authority for such a charge, so totally groundless. Our historian sent an evasive and rather undignified reply, without disclosing his authority. Hamilton assured him that he abhorred the sentiment it contains, and that it never could have dishonored his lips: "My fair name, despite of death, that lives upon my grave, to dark dishonor's use you shall not have." The calumny was just as absurd as that an actual tear shed over Lazarus, is now in St. Peter's, inclosed in a small crystal by an angel. Hamilton finally decided that Gordon himself was the author of the slander. In writing to Washington on the subject, the defamed statesman remarked of Gordon, "that he should believe him to be the contriver of the accusation until he gave up some other person as the author; and he should always speak of him in those terms, which a sense of injury and a conviction of his worthlessness dictate." I am not disposed to the opinion that our divine stated a wilful falsehood, but I do believe that an evil-disposed person gave him this statement, or perhaps he misunderstood what had been related. However, it is my desire that all human frailties be veiled in oblivion. The interesting correspondence on this unhappy affair, with Gordon's initials only, is exhibited in the "Hamilton Papers," edited by Dr. Hawks, of New York. Backwounding calumny is an accursed blight pervading all classes of society, "whose breath rides on the posting wind, and doth belie all corners of the world." I implore kind honor to stay its course, that the full soul may be no longer chilled toward injured innocence. Hamilton's protestations in these letters were truly eloquent. It is a tremendous descent when our divines disregard the care of souls and engage in political intrigue: "They'll sit by the fire and presume to know what's done i' the capitol, side fac-

tions, and give out conjectural marriages; making parties strong, and feeling such as stand not in their liking below their cobbled shoes." After Hamilton had been killed by the heartless Burr, our Fisher Ames said, with tender pathos in his eulogy: "These tears which we shed will never dry up. My heart grows liquid as I speak, and I could pour it out like water." This was the involuntary effusion of our sad political Jeremiah, whose words were ever "like beautiful coins just issued from the mint, neatly struck by the proper organs."

I have another instance of Gordon's severity of manner. When the famous John Hancock was treasurer of Harvard College, there was a great delay on his part in the adjustment of his accounts. Dr. Cooper, the pastor of the Brattle-Street church, in Boston, and Dr. Gordon, conversed freely together on the subject; and it was finally agreed between them that at the next overseers' meeting he should introduce a motion for the immediate settlement of the treasurer's accounts, and which Dr. Cooper was to second. But our divine expressed so explicitly his mind on the gross neglect of the treasurer, though so often urged to do it, that the manner was regarded by Dr. Cooper, who was naturally mild and polite, to be as rude, and thence he forbore to utter any thing on the subject, and it passed at that meeting in entire silence. This incident highly offended Governor Hancock, and he shortly removed back to his mansion in Boston, and ceased further intercourse with our divine. It is curious to relate one more instance. Dr. Gordon, when calling on Mr. Pemberton, a great patron of the church, fastened his horse to the front fence, which had been recently painted. Mr. P. requested him to remove the horse to a tree at hand, which Dr. Gordon declined doing. Mr. Pemberton then directed his servant to do it. Dr. Gordon peremptorily forbid him, and when Mr. Pemberton repeated his order, left the house and refused to enter it. This gave so great offence that he changed his former intentions towards this church, in behalf of the town of Boston, to whose poor he bequeathed his entire estate, and refused during his last illness to have any inter-

course with the divine. My authority for the last two statements, is the half-century discourse of Dr. Thomas Gray, of whom it may be remarked, from my personal acquaintance with him, that he was a type of Melancthon, in the temper of his mind. I think him not mistaken in the estimate of Dr. Gordon, that he had the frailties common to human nature, and was wanting in wisdom to control them. Indeed, at times he was so tenacious of any favorite purpose, that he would contend until his eyelids could no longer wag. A compromising spirit did not irradiate his manner.

Our divine was a frequent contributor to the journals of the day on political subjects. I find in the Boston *Independent Chronicle*, of 1780, an address to the freemen of Massachusetts, from his hand, in which he remarks: "I have heard that the Hon. John Adams, Esq., delivered an excellent speech soon after the meeting of the Convention, the purport of which was, to show that it was impossible for human wisdom to form a plan of government that should suit in all emergencies, and that therefore periodical revisions were requisite." How true is this remark in reference to the Bay State to this day. After three amending Conventions, the Constitution needs further revision. Ay, revision needs revising. Dr. Gordon is decidedly of Adams' opinion. Where indeed is there a perfect form of government? Governor Sullivan remarks, "that while in this country Gordon labored much in the gazettes to disaffect the people of Massachusetts from their happy constitution."

In the year 1786, the generous-hearted John Adams modified his views of Gordon, as he says that "his language is decent and friendly, as far as I have heard. I believe that the suspicion of him, that appears to have taken place in America, is needless. What profit he will make of his history, I know not. It is a story that nobody loves to read. Indeed, neither history, nor poetry, nor any thing but painting and music, balls and spectacles, is in vogue. Reading is out of fashion, and philosophy itself has become a fop gambolling in a balloon, idling in the wanton summer's air, like the gossamer, so light is vanity." In this year, on

the 17th of March, Dr. Gordon being desirous to publish his history of the American Revolution, in London, of which Professor Smyth says, that it "is an immense assemblage of facts, presented with great impartiality," delivered his farewell sermon to the church on Jamaica Plain, although advised not to leave the charge; and they said, "It is with reluctance we part with him." In the same year, Samuel Adams, who appears at last to have held him in esteem, wrote of him, that "He is going to the land of his nativity, wishing for the best happiness of his own country and ours, and hoping that mutual affection will be restored as the only means of the prosperity of both." The noble Adams, that Puritanic patriot, thus further enlarges in reference to Great Britain: "Her very disappointment will perpetually irritate her own feelings; and, in spite of reason or religion, prevent her conceiving a sentiment of friendship for us. And besides, she will never believe that there is a possibility that we can forgive her. We must therefore be content, at least for a great while to come, to live with her as a prudent man will with one who indeed has professed friendship for him, but whose sincerity he has reason vehemently to suspect; guarding against injury from him by making it his interest to do as little as possible." Never can America, however, withhold the reverent tribute of admiration to such advocates in Parliament as Charles Fox, Edmund Burke, Horace Walpole, and Lord Chatham.

Our fathers, when nerved to action in the contest with the mother country for civil liberty, asserted "the invincible might of weakness." Rather than submit to the rigorous exactions of Parliament, Jefferson said, "I would lend my hand to sink the whole island in the ocean." Barlow says of our leaders:

"Each generous Adams freedom's favorite pair,
And Hancock rose, the tyrant's rage to dare,
Group'd with firm Jefferson, her steadiest hope,
Of modest mien, but vast unclouded scope."

I will here revert a moment to Jamaica Plain, which was for more than fifteen years the home of our divine, and where he wrote his famous history. The little village of Ja-

maica Plain well performed its duty in the perils of the Revolution, in proportion to its resources. I will cite a passage to the point, in Dr. Gray's Historical Discourse:

"March 12, 1781. The following votes were passed at a parish meeting. In order to show the immense depreciation of the then paper currency, I here transcribe: 'Voted to raise the sum of fifteen thousand pounds, lawful money, to pay Dr. William Gordon's salary, firewood, and other necessary charges for said precinct. Also, voted to Nathaniel Brewer, ninety pounds, lawful money (three hundred dollars), for taking care of the meeting-house, last year.' Both which votes greatly surprised me. But my surprise was soon at an end, when I found at a subsequent meeting, held June 26 following, the same year, 'voted two hundred pounds (six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents) to William Gordon, in hard money, instead of the fifteen thousand pounds in paper, which was voted him at the last annual meeting. And to Nathaniel Brewer, one pound and twelve shillings (five dollars and thirty-three cents), instead of the ninety pounds, lawful money, for taking care of the meeting-house the year past.'"

In 1783 Dr. Gordon published a production, "The Doctrine of Final Universal Salvation Examined and Shewn to be Unscriptural," in answer to a Universalist, which led to a spirited controversy. He was honored with the doctorate by Harvard, in 1772, by Yale, in 1773, and by New Jersey, in 1777. At Dr. Gordon's suggestion, the Rev. Samuel Wilton, whose father was a deacon of the church at Ipswich, received the like honor. It was Dr. Wilton to whom the British soldier made disposal of an elegant miniature book of devotion, which it is stated he removed from the pocket of Gen. Warren, after the battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Wilton sent this relic to Dr. Gordon, who disposed of it to Dr. John Warren, a brother of the general.

The reception of our divine in his native land was not generally cordial, though he found decided friends. After remaining a period in London, he settled at St. Noel's, in Huntingdonshire. It was here that he

addressed a pleasant letter to President Washington, in the year 1793; evincing, that though far removed from the scenes of republicanism, his heart was interested in our success. The following is a passage from this singular letter: "There is a prevailing idea in Great Britain," says our sage politician, "if not in other parts of Europe, that whenever you are removed, the Federal Union will be dissolved, the States will separate, and disorder succeed; for that the American government cannot, in its own nature, be lasting. The confusions in France, and the eccentric publications in the United States, tend to strengthen the idea. I am fully convinced from what I have read in the manuscripts you possess, that nothing will give you greater satisfaction than being the means of disappointing such expectations. Some conjecture that, when you have been removed from these lower regions (may it be to the regions of perfect bliss) for a few years, the States will quarrel about who shall be president, and thereby produce a separation. I am fully convinced that one, if not more, of the first persons of the United States is of opinion that in time an hereditary president must be chosen, to prevent the dangerous contests that periodical elections will produce, similar to what happened repeatedly in choosing Polish sovereigns. An hereditary president will become, most probably, in a series of years, but another name for an hereditary monarch; and the whole spirit of government be changed into European, Asiatic, or African, whatever may be its bodily shape.

"Allow me, then, to ask your opinion, whether the following plan might not, if brought into execution, be preventive of such a deplorable event? Let an alteration be made in that part of the Federal Constitution that relates to the choice of president. Let it be agreed by the United States that after your decease or declining the presidency, the president shall be chosen alternately from each State, in the same form as now, for four years, the population to be settled as soon as possible, and then the order for each State furnishing a president be declared. When every State has enjoyed the privilege, before the last in rota-

tion has completed its term of four years, let the population be taken afresh, and a new orderly list be formed, as the variations produced by sixty years and more may require. Though Virginia has furnished a president once and again, before such alteration in the choice of a president, her right to the order of the rotation to be vacated. I cannot be absolutely certain, but I conceive that it was at length agreed by the former Congress, that the president should be chosen in rotation from the respective States, or a State that had not before furnished one."

Our historian thus proposes a singular mode of preventing a dissolution of the Union.

Our divine after a period returned to his former parish at Ipswich, reduced to extreme poverty. Here he occasionally preached, ever reading his manuscripts; but his memory failing him in a remarkable manner, he became unable to perform public religious service, though his sight was so excellent that he never used spectacles. He entirely lost the power of retaining what he read. He lost all remembrance of his most intimate friends, and had forgotten the name of the great Washington. His venerable lady had become blind some years previous to her decease. She was a gentle and amiable person of small stature. They left no descendants. Dr. Gordon died at Ipswich, Oct. 19, 1807, in the 78th year of his age. He was as tenacious of the doctrines of John Calvin, as he was of the principles of civil and political freedom. Aye a close follower of rigid John Calvin, who, according to Bancroft: "Setting himself up over against the privileged classes, with a loftier pride than theirs, revealed the power of a yet higher order of nobility, not of a registered ancestry of fifteen generations, but one absolutely spotless in its escutcheon, preordained in the council-chamber of eternity." Is it not to this shield of our birth-right, moreover, that America is indebted for civil liberty, as illustrated by the Plymouth fathers and Roger Williams? Freedom and the Pilgrims, in sphere, one monument. Our country is profoundly indebted to Roger Williams, Oliver Cromwell, and

William Penn, as the great founders of universal religious toleration,—the last named of whom said, "*before he came here*, that to imagine those barbarous Newgate instruments of clubs, fines, prisons, &c., with that whole troop of external and dumb materials of force, should be fit arguments to convince the understanding, scatter its scruples, and finally to convert it to their religion, is altogether irrational, cruel, and impossible:" and *when he came here* Penn had the boon of toleration sealed forever in the Pennsylvania charter.

Gordon was a man of both social and face-tious powers. Yet Dr. Gray, his successor, was an embodiment of Unitarianism in the character of his religious faith, and a warm patriot, though not a politician. During his connection with the church in Roxbury, Dr. Gordon was a zealous politician, remarks Dr. Gray, "but not always equally prudent or judicious. As a preacher he was popular, upright in his intentions, and respectable in his profession."

AMERICAN SAILORS TAKEN FROM A BRITISH SLOOP-OF-WAR AT NEWPORT, IN 1794.

A STATEMENT of facts in the case of six American sailors, illegally detained on board the British sloop-of-war, the *Nautilus*, H. W. Baynton, commander.

On the eighth day of May, A. D. 1794, the said ship arrived in the harbor or port of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. On the same day, the commander of the said ship made application to the General Assembly of the said State, then in session at Newport, aforesaid, for liberty to purchase supplies of provisions for the people on board of her. The General Assembly immediately took the application into consideration, but during the progress of that business, they were informed there were thirteen American citizens detained on board the said ship against their consent, three of which had been impressed in the West Indies; and that great anxiety was occasioned thereby in the minds of the

people. The General Assembly immediately proceeded to measures for investigating the facts, and sent a message to Capt. Baynton, then on shore, requesting his attendance before them. The captain immediately attended with his lieutenant. The Assembly also requested all the judges of the Superior Court, being then present, together with the judge of the District Court, to confer with the said officers on the subject; to acquaint them with the information they had received, the uneasiness it had occasioned, and of their expectation, that if there were any American citizens on board their ship, they would be immediately released; and if refused, to advise the General Assembly of the measures that might be legally pursued, to obtain the discharge of the Americans so detained. The judges accordingly met the said officers in the Council Chamber, where the said officers, with Mr. Thomas W. Moore, the British vice-consul, were waiting upon the request of the General Assembly. The judges acquainted them with the information which had been received, and expressed their wishes that they would afford the fullest satisfaction with regard to the facts. The captain declared there were none on board of that description, at least within his knowledge, and so declared the lieutenant. The captain added, that he did not choose to take such seamen on board, that he never pressed such, and requested their names. The judges told him that they were not able to give their names. He appeared altogether to doubt the fact. Hereupon John Carr, gunner of the fort, was called upon, who on solemn oath declared that he inquired of one of the ship's bargemen if there were any Americans on board the said ship, who answered that there were thirteen, ten of which had voluntarily entered on board, and that the three others had been pressed. The captain still appeared to disbelieve the matter. It was then proposed to him, that to satisfy himself and the authority, he would permit a gentleman or two, with himself, or his lieutenant, to go on board and there make the necessary inquiry: That if there should be American citizens on board, it was presumed he would not hesitate to discharge

them; if there were none, the public mind would be at ease, and mutual confidence would be restored. He agreed to the propriety of dismissing such, if on board, and at first agreed to the proposal, but on something being dropped by the vice-consul, to wit, "The ship to be searched," he withdrew his assent, and declared he could by no means consent to the proposition. Much argument was used to convince him of the propriety of it, or that he ought to point out some way to come at the truth, but to no purpose; he thought his word sufficient. It was observed to him, that it was not presumed that he would undertake positively to deny the fact, since the information came from his own people, and it was not probable he could be certain of the fact. He replied, that he would not say positively, but he was very confident there were none such, and that the information was groundless. It was observed to him, that he must be sensible that kind of argument could give no satisfaction; it was wished to conduct towards him with the utmost candor, and that he would exhibit the same; it was highly reasonable that the authorities should be satisfied: it was presumed that the British government would upon a like occasion show the same solicitude for the relief of their subjects, and were possessed of sufficient spirit to obtain entire satisfaction; that he must expect it would be exerted here if we were reduced to the necessity; but it is still to be wished he would obviate that necessity by a ready compliance with the proposition, or by proposing something equally satisfactory. He replied he could do nothing further, was surprised at being thus called upon this business, asked if he was a prisoner, and appeared to be going out of the room: he was told he was not a prisoner, and that no measure of that kind had been taken. It was proposed that the judges would leave the room to the officers, with the vice-consul, in order that, as much had been said, they might further deliberate on the matter, and consult what might conduce to a most fair and just settlement of the business. This was refused, and the captain and lieutenant both, against the advice of the judges, burst out of the room, but in-

stantly returned, declaring they were stopped by the people in the lobby, who were there in great numbers, and that they were under apprehension of danger. The lieutenant said he was kicked. It was asked him with earnestness, "Was you kicked?" He answered, "No; but what was next to it, he was jammed up." They were desired to be composed and sit down; it was wished they had taken advice, for while with the judges they should be protected. The captain again declared that he could not comply with the proposal made, or give further satisfaction than he had, as to the Americans said to be on board his ship. Information was then given to the General Assembly of the proceedings had thus far; when they passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to this Assembly, that several citizens of the United States are illegally detained on board the British sloop-of-war the Nautilus, commanded by H. W. Baynton, now riding at anchor in the road of Newport, within this State.

It is therefore voted and resolved, That the said H. W. Baynton, and the lieutenant of the said sloop-of-war, who are now on shore, remain there until investigation of the subject of the said complaint be had before the judicial authority of this State and district:—To effect which purpose,

It is further voted and resolved, That, on condition the said H. W. Baynton consent thereto, Messrs. Henry Sherburne, John L. Boss, Samuel Wardwell, Christopher Ellery, and William Davis, be a committee from this Assembly to go on board the said sloop-of-war, with Mr. Thomas W. Moore, the British vice-consul for this State, and request of the commanding officer on board an examination of the crew: that the said committee report to the judicial authority of this State and district the names of the citizens of the United States there detained, if any such are on board: and that the said judicial authority take examination of the places of the birth and residence of such citizens, and enlarge those who on such examination shall be found to be citizens of any of the United States.

The officers were informed of this act of the General Assembly, and soon after a conversation more cool and candid took place. The captain consented that the committee appointed by the Assembly might go on board his ship; the vice-consul agreed to go with them; and the captain sent a letter (which he first showed the judges) to the commanding officer on board, directing him to give the committee all the satisfaction in his power as to there being any Americans on board. The committee proceeded on board, with the vice-consul, and were received with the utmost politeness. The books and lists of men were shown; and the people were called upon to declare whether there were any Americans unwilling to remain on board. Six appeared, as by the following copy, taken by the committee from the shipping-book itself, and by their own declaration, to be Americans, to wit:

John McCarthy,—Martha's Vineyard, entry, June 17th, 1793.

John Johnston,—Charleston (S. C.), entry, December 17th, 1793.

Nicholas Martin,—Boston, entry, February 16th, 1794.

Anthony Dwyer,—Georgetown (S. C.), entry, June 14th, 1793.

Samuel Brown,—Portsmouth (Vir.), entry, December 2d, 1793.

William Denning,—New City (N. Y.), entry, April, 1794.

The above is a true copy of the extract from the books of the British sloop-of-war, the Nautilus, now riding in the harbor of Newport, by the subscribers who were appointed by the honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, a committee for the purpose of determining the numbers of Americans on board the said sloop-of-war, and which was reported on the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, to the said honorable body, by

HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN L. BOSS,
SAMUEL WARDWELL,
CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

N. B. The entries appeared to be made by some officer of the ship, and no signature of the sailors.

The captain, upon inspection of the report, immediately declared that he was surprised; that four of them he now believed were Americans, but, however, he was willing the six should be brought on shore; and that as many as were Americans he would immediately discharge. His barge went again on board with his written orders, as follows, to wit:

Dear Mr. Innarbury,

Send the six men on shore to be examined immediately.

Yours, &c.,

H. W. BAYNTON.

John McCarthy,
John Johnson,
Nicholas Martin,

Anthony Dwyer,
Samuel Brown,
William Denning.

Mr. Thomas to come on shore to take care of the boat, and not to leave her.

The six sailors were soon brought on shore. The officers were convinced that they were all Americans; and the captain agreed that they might go where they pleased, and that in the morning he would send their clothing on shore, give them written discharges, and certificates for their wages, and the vice-consul freely offered to take them, and give the sailors the money for them. Whereupon entire good-humor appeared to be fully restored; and the officers with the vice-consul retired.

In the morning the captain sent an officer on shore, who fully completed the business agreeable to the captain's agreement. The certificates were in the following form, to wit:

These are to certify the honorable the principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy, that Samuel Brown served as able seaman on board his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, under my command, from the 2d day of December, 1793, to the date hereof, when he was discharged; he being a subject of the United States of America; and that there hath been charged against him on the ship's books the sum of two pounds eighteen shillings and eight pence.

Given under my hand, on board the said sloop at Newport, Rhode Island, the 9th day of May, 1794. H. W. BAYNTON.

Navy slops, £1 19 10

Beds, 12 6

Tobacco, 6 4

£2 18 8 Wages due, £3 2 8

The whole amount of the wages due to the sailors, as adjusted by the captain, and agreed to by the sailors, was £29 9 1 sterling.

The foregoing statement, made at the request of the General Assembly, is humbly submitted by the judges of the Superior Court, and the judge of the District Court.

NEWPORT, May 10, 1794.

DANIEL OWEN, Chief	} Judge of the Superior Court.
WILLIAM TAGGART, Assistant	
WALTER COOKE, Assistant	
JOSHUA BICKNALL, Assistant	
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, Assistant	
HENRY MARCHANT, Judge of the District Court in and for Rhode Island District.	

On consideration whereof,

It is voted and resolved, That the foregoing report be accepted; and that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States as soon as may be.

The following resolutions were also passed by the General Court, which we append in order to complete the record of the visit of the Nautilus to Newport:

Upon the application made to His Excellency the Governor, by H. W. Baynton, commander of the British sloop-of-war called the Nautilus, for a supply of fresh provisions, bread, water, wood, and shoes:

It is voted and resolved, That Messrs. Simeon Martin and Samuel Wardwell be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to request of Thomas W. Moore, the British vice-consul for this State, an account of the quantities of the aforesaid articles now actually on board the said sloop-of-war, together with the number of her men.

Upon the application of H. W. Baynton, commander of the British sloop-of-war the

Nautilus, for permission to purchase the necessary supplies to enable him to proceed with the said sloop-of-war to her destined port.

It is voted and resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to cause the said ship to be supplied with four or five thousand pounds weight of bread, five hundred and sixty pounds weight of fresh beef and veal, and one hundred and fifty pair of shoes; with such precautions and under such directions as he shall think proper.

WITCHCRAFT ON LONG ISLAND.

IN Gardiner's "Notes on East Hampton" (Doc. History of N. Y., vol. i., p. 461, 4to edit.), reference is made to the sending of goodwife Garlick up to Hartford, to be tried for witchcraft. The same case is also referred to in Wood's, Thompson's, and Prime's histories of Long Island, and in Trumbull's "Colonial Records of Connecticut," vol. i., p. 573, though Mr. Trumbull is in error as to this being the *first* case of this crime before the Connecticut court. From a document recently discovered, we are able to give the following record of the trial of this case.

C. J. H.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14, 1661.

A Court of Magistrates in Hartford called upon the triall of the wife of Joshua Garlick, of East Hampton, this 5th day of May, 1658.

Magistrates.

Jury.

Jn. Winthrop, Esq., Gon'nor.	Mr. Allin,
Tho. Wells, Esq., Deputy.	David Wilton,
Mr. Webster,	Nath: Warde,
Mr. Cullick,	Andr: Bacon,
Mr. Clark,	Edw: Stebbing,
Mr. Willis,	Will: Wadsworth,
Mr. Talcott.	Sam: Smith,
	Tho: Coleman,
	Nath: Dickerson,
	John Moore,
	John Strong,
	Jasper Gunn.

Elizabeth Garlick thou art indited by the name of Elizabeth Garlick, the wife of Joshua Garlick of East Hampton, that not

having the feare of God before thine eyes thou hast entertained familiarity with Satan the great enemy of God & mankind, & by his helpe since the yeare 1650, hath done workes above the course of nature to the losse of the lives of sev'rall persons (wth severall other sorceries) & in particular the wife of Arthur Howell of East Hampton, for which both according to the lawes of God, & the established law of this comonwealth thou deservest to dye.

The Jury doth not finde Elizabeth the wife of Joshua Garlick guilty according to the inditem^t.

Joshua Garlick of East Hampton for himselfe & wife Elizabeth doth acknowledge himselfe bound to this comonwealth in a recognise of 30 ll. that hee & his wife shall cary good behavior to all the members of this Jurisdiction untill the Court at East Hampton in September or October next, & that they will then & there personally appeare, if hee till that time continues his habitation upon the Island, but if hee shall remove his dwelling to the maine, within this Jurisdiction then they here shall personally appeare at the quarter court in Hartford on the first Thursday of September next.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Nov. 26, 1861.*—The following officers were elected on the above date to fill the principal offices:

President—Walter L. Newberry. *Vice-presidents*—William B. Ogden and George Manierre. *Treasurer*—William Blair. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*—William Barry. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. B. McCagg.

Appropriate resolutions, testifying the Society's esteem for their former President, William H. Brown, Esq., on his retirement at his own request from that office, held by him since the foundation of the Society, were unanimously adopted.

The death of Dr. Edwin James, of Iowa, a corresponding member, having been announced, remarks were offered by the Secretary and others, upon his estimable personal character, his services to American science, and his brilliant talents; which were embodied in resolutions to be placed on the Society's files.

Dec. 10.—The adjourned annual meeting was held, by the invitation of the Hon. W. B. Ogden, at his spacious mansion, where was assembled a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen.

The annual address, by the Hon. S. W. Fuller, enforced the advantages and claims of the Northwest, as a field of historical inquiry, which were forcibly illustrated by allusions to its history, and the peculiar characteristics of its settlement and social organization.

Judge Fuller's address was followed by an extended report from Mr. Barry, the Secretary, setting forth the principal transactions of the Society during the past year. The collections made since the first organization of the institution in May, 1856, were reported to consist of

Bound books,.....	10,144
Unbound documents, books, and pamphlets,.....	31,880
Files of periodicals, unbound,.....	759
“ newspapers, do.,	850
Maps and charts,.....	911
Manuscripts,.....	331
Prints, &c.,.....	67
Old newspapers,.....	233
Collections of miscellanies,.....	12
Total,.....	45,187

At the close of the report, upon the invitation of the presiding officer, Mr. Francis J. Grund, who was present as a guest, offered some striking remarks on the value of history as a source of information, and upon the importance of historical research, with a notice of the Society's collections, which he had recently visited and inspected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 1, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the above date, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported letters from various gentlemen, accepting resident membership.

The Librarian reported one hundred and twelve pamphlets, reports, &c., six newspapers, eleven manuscripts, and seven bound volumes. Among them a number of valuable manuscripts from Dr. Lewis.

Mr. Trask read memoirs of Hon. Richard Sullivan, an honorary member; Hon. J. H. Wilkins, a resident member, and Jonathan Marsh, a corresponding member.

President Lewis read an admirable address. The name of the Society naturally suggested his subject, “What is History and Genealogy?” which he treated in an able and interesting manner. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy was requested for publication.

On motion of Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., chairman of the Finance Committee, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to W. B. Towne, Esq., the Treasurer.

The chairman of the Library Committee reported that the donations during the previous year were largely in excess of any previous, being of bound volumes, 721; pamphlets, 2587; manuscripts, 19, and some 40 loose documents.

On motion of Mr. Kidder the following resolution was unanimously passed:

“*Whereas*, The Corresponding Secretary, John Ward Dean, Esq., and the Historiographer, Joseph Palmer, M. D., have declined being candidates for re-election.

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to John Ward Dean, Esq., for his constant interest and fidelity as Corresponding Secretary for the past three years, and for his previous services as Recording Secretary and Treasurer; and also to Dr. Joseph Palmer for his services as Historiographer for the past six years, having filled that office with faithfulness and rare ability

from its establishment, till his impaired sight, for which affliction we tender him our sympathy, compelled him to resign."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Winslow Lewis, M. D., of Boston. *Vice-presidents*—For Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton, of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow, Esq., of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Ellington. *Cor. Secretary*—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury. *Treasurer*—William B. Towne, of Brookline. *Historiographer*—W. B. Trask, of Dorchester. *Librarian*—John H. Shepard, of Boston. *Rec. Secretary*—Edward F. Everett, of Charlestown.

The twelve honorary Vice-presidents of last year were re-elected, and the several Standing Committees were also chosen.

The following amendment to the Constitution was passed: That the 7th article as it now reads be stricken out, and the following be inserted:

Article 7. The President, the past Presidents, the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Historiographer, the Librarian, the chairman of the several Standing Committees, and five members chosen by the Society for the purpose, shall constitute a Board of Directors.

In accordance with the above provision, the following gentlemen were elected by the Society: Rev. Martin Moore, Joseph Palmer, M. D., John Barstow, Esq., John W. Dean, Esq., and Hon. Geo. W. Messinger.

A vote of thanks was passed to Thomas C. Amory, Jr., Esq., for an elegant copy of his "Life of Sullivan."

Rev. Abner Morse read a continuation of his paper, entitled "Northmen in America," containing information received since his previous paper was prepared. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy of the paper requested.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 3, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the above date. In the

absence of the President, Mr. J. Colburn, Vice-president, occupied the chair.

Various reports were made, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

The following officers were re-elected:

President—Dr. Winslow Lewis. *Vice-president and Curator*—J. Colburn. *Treasurer*—Henry Davenport. *Secretary*—Wm. S. Appleton.

Mr. Fisher exhibited a gold denarius of the emperor Anastatius, A. D. 500, and a very curious and interesting silver medal, struck in 1634, on the death of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. On one side he is represented as crowned by Religion and Constancy, with the inscription, "Et vita et morte triumpho." On the other side, the body of the king is lying in state, while two angels wait to carry his soul to heaven, from which the words "Enge serve fidelis." (Well done, faithful servant) are proceeding. Besides these, both sides are covered with the frames and inscriptions.

The Secretary exhibited a golden ornament from the coast of Guinea. It is a hollow cylinder of very neat work, and of remarkably pure gold. It is more than an inch and a half long, and if used for any purpose, was probably strung with others as a chain to be worn around the neck.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Dorchester, Jan. 10, 1862.*—The twentieth annual meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening of the above date, at the house of Hon. E. P. Tileston, of that place. The President occupied the chair, and the meeting was fully attended.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Hon. Edmund P. Tileston. *Curators*—Messrs. Edmund J. Baker, Samuel Blake, and Charles M. S. Churchill. *Cor. Sec'y*—Ebenezer Clapp. *Librarian*—Edward Holden. *Assistant Librarian*—Samuel Blake. *Chronologist*—Nathaniel W. Tileston.

The report of the finances of the Society gave satisfactory evidence of continued prosperity; and the report of the Librarian showed a rapid and steady increase of the Library and Cabinet. Both reports were accepted.

John Appleton, M. D., of West Newbury, was, by a unanimous vote, elected an honorary member of the Society.

Thanks were voted to sundry public bodies and individuals for valuable donations to the Library and Cabinet.

The thanks of the Society were voted to N. W. Tileston, for his very faithful and judicious labors as Chronologist during the past year.

NEW YORK.

ULSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — *Kings-ton, N. Y., October 16, 1861.*—This Society held its third annual meeting in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of that place, on the above date, President Hasbrouck, in the chair. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. Stitt, of New Paltz, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The President read a correspondence with President Bradish, of the New York Historical Society, in which the State Society expressed the warmest interest in the proceedings of the Ulster organization.

Various communications were read. The President remarked upon an interesting pamphlet on the "Diffusion of Gold," from Mr. Dubois—in which paper were some allusions to the lead mines in the town of Wawarsing. He desired particularly to call the attention of the members to the necessity for collecting Indian implements; a good many specimens he had himself seen in various parts of the county; they could in this way enrich the Society's cabinet and afford materials for the future historian.

The Treasurer's report, showing a small balance on hand, was referred to a committee, who reported it correct.

The Secretary, Col. Pratt, read his Annual Report, as required by the Constitution, showing the progress and condition of the Society's affairs. It stated that the work of arranging and binding the "Esopus Records" would probably be soon completed; it recommended the collection of the incidents of the "Great Rebellion." The report was accepted and ordered on file. Some discussion ensued, and it was unani-

mously agreed that a recommendation for the preservation of all the county papers deserved immediate attention. The file of the *Plebeian*, as continued in the *Ulster Republican*, in possession of a gentleman of the village of Kingston, conclusively showed the advantage of such acquisition.

The committee to memorialize the supervisors reported, through Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, Esq., that that body appropriated \$100 for the objects contemplated.

The Executive Committee submitted a draft of a report to the county supervisors, stating that in the present public emergency they would not ask for a further appropriation.

The Rev. Charles Stitt read an elaborate paper upon the history of the French church at New Paltz, of which he is the pastor. The paper was exhaustive in its research, and singularly instructive, and deserves the highest praise. It was referred to the Executive Committee, and will no doubt be printed in the next part of the "Collections," now preparing for the press.

Messrs. Reynolds, Pratt, Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, and Stitt, discussed some of the questions raised by Mr. Stitt's paper, especially in regard to the removal of the court-house, in 1783, and law proceedings in the Paltz. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Stitt.

The present officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—A. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston. *Vice-presidents*—Rev. Chas. Scott, Bruynswick; Edmund Eltinge, New Paltz; Ebenezer Lounsbery, Stone Ridge; George H. Sharp, Kingston. *Secretary*—George W. Pratt, Kingston. *Treasurer*—Reuben Bernard, Kingston. *Executive Committee*—D. L. Bernard, Clintondale; Abner Hasbrouck, Bruynswick; Henry H. Reynolds, Kingston.

The Rev. Mr. Jansen moved, in accordance with previous notice, to change the time of meeting to the third Mondays of May and October. It was discussed by Gen. Smith, Jas. L. Hasbrouck, Mr. Reynolds, and others, and finally lost on a division.

Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, of Stone Ridge,

presented a catechism in Dutch, printed at Kingston, in 1801, by Copp & Frear. It was desirable to collect all the books printed in the county.

On motion of Gen. Smith, it was resolved, that the President appoint a committee of three from each town in the district to collect materials and forward them to the Society.

Mr. Jonathan W. Hasbrouck stated that he had collected much relating to the genealogy of Ulster county families, and would be glad to receive contributions.

On motion it was resolved that the June meeting should be held in the Reformed Dutch Church at Shawangunk, and that the members could there examine the site of the Indian forts in that vicinity.

The Society took a recess, and assembled in the same place at 7 o'clock. The paper of the evening was a very graphic account of the three months' campaign of the Twentieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Ulster Guard, Col. Pratt,—the regiment now encamped near the village, being re-enlisted for the war,—by William Lounsbury, commissary in the late service. It was listened to with great attention; and Mr. Lounsbury received a vote of thanks for his sketch, and it was referred, as usual.

The Society then proceeded to elect resident members.

On motion, the Society then adjourned to meet at Shawangunk, June 7, 1862.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Jan. 7, 1862.*—The regular meeting was held at the Society's Building, the Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair.

Being the first meeting of the year, it was devoted entirely to business. A letter from Henry B. Dawson, on the subject of a paper found by him in the State House at Boston, declaratory of independence and an assumption of sovereignty by the Colonial Government of Massachusetts, May 1, '76, was read.

Dr. Osgood made an interesting report as Corresponding Secretary.

The Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., in a brief but very interesting report, detailed the additions to the Library and Collections during the last year.

The report of the Committee on Fine Arts, enumerated in classified form the valuable paintings in the possession of the Society, and in particular alluded to the many portraits of individuals distinguished in our national history. It spoke of the rigorous rule applied to the admission of portraits in a celebrated public gallery in the old world; and observed in substance that while this marked severity of judgment may not be applicable in our case, yet it were well to throw such bars to the introduction of portraits to the Historical Gallery, as would reflect honor on the picture, the personage it represents, and on the Society. It alluded to the great importance of the photographic art, in the transmission of valuable matter to posterity; and contended that photographic views should be taken of cities, streets, temples, churches, ships, processions, and battles, and indeed of every thing that can be photographed, and be properly arranged in well-bound books and placed in possession of the Society.

The election of officers then took place, and all were as usual re-elected.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Dec. 16, 1861.*—This Society held its December meeting on Tuesday evening of the above date, at the residence of Judge Charles P. Daly. George Folsom, LL. D., President, took the chair.

Letters were read from C. Knight Watson, Esq., Secretary of the British Society of Antiquaries.

From Ex-governor, J. J. Roberts, of Liberia, dated Monrovia, July 31, accompanying a second Arabic manuscript.

From James P. Delaplaine, Esq., of Madison, Wisconsin.

From Mr. Frederick Hicks, in Central America, mentioning the discovery, by the Hon. Mr. Crosby, U. S. Minister at Guatemala, of an ancient Indian idol, of stone, which had lain fifty years, buried in the yard of the house now occupied by him. It is about three and a half feet in height, and was brought, about two hundred years ago, "by the Indians, from the ancient residence of the Quiche kings, more than one hundred and fifty miles distant, over lofty moun-

tains, and through difficult and dangerous passes."

The letter adds: "The government received advices a few days ago (in November), of the ruins of an immense city, which had just been discovered. It is buried in a dense forest, in the province of Esquimitha, about fifty-six miles from Guatemala city, and is said to contain a very large number of fine specimens of sculpture."

The Vice-president, Mr. Ewbank, exhibited a number of drawings, copied by him some years since, from a remarkable manuscript volume in the library of P. Force, Esq., being one of those collected by Lord Kingsborough, and written by Duran, a Spanish ecclesiastic in Mexico, soon after the conquest by Spain. Mr. E. then read a paper continuing his remarks on the pictorial illustrations, which show the numerous persons engaged in the various chemical arts then in use among the Mexicans.

Dr. Gajani, on a proposal of Mr. Ewbank to open a correspondence with Otranto, remarked that the southeastern parts of Italy are less explored by antiquaries than any other, and gave a sketch of the history of the country, to show why it has ever remained unknown to men of science.

An original document was read, dated Great Barrington, Province of Massachusetts Bay, Nov. 4th, 1761, containing depositions of "David Ingersoll, Esq., and others," testifying that, from his earliest acquaintance with that region, and "many years before any Christian settlement was made in that part of the country, viz.: about 40 years ago, he saw a large heap of stones on the east side of Westenhook or Housatonnock River so called on the southerly and of the Mountain called Monument Mountain, between Stockbridge and Great Barrington, formerly Sheffield; the said heap of stones ever since his knowledge of it as aforesaid has always been called the Monument and commonly understood and reported to have been anciently made by the Indians." The Recording Secretary remarked, in presenting this document, that he did not recollect to have heard of any other Indian mound or tumulus in New England.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI PIONEER ASSOCIATION.—*Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1861.*—The annual meeting was held in City Building on the anniversary of the founding of Cincinnati, in 1789. In the absence of the President, John Whetstone, Esq., recently injured by accident, Eden B. Reeder, Vice-president, took the chair, and paid a tribute to the members departed during the year, Hon. John McLean, Col. John Johnston, Col. Lodwick Peyton, S. Symmes, R. L. Coleman, and Samuel Arthur.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were chosen:

President—William B. Dodson. *Vice-president*—Eden B. Reeder. *Cor. Secretary*—William P. Stratton. *Rec. Secretary*—John D. Caldwell. *Assistant Rec. Secretary*—David Fisher. *Treasurer*—Adam N. Riddle. *Chaplain*—Rev. Samuel J. Browne. *Executive Committee*.—Joseph S. Ross, Isaac McFarland, Thomas H. Yeatman, Gershom Craven, and George Parsells.

S. L'Hommédieu, E. B. Reeder, and John D. Caldwell, were appointed to concert measures with certain gentlemen of Marietta for a Union Pioneer Celebration on the 7th of April, 1862, the 73d anniversary of the settlement of Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum river.

The address of President Dodson on assuming office, was an interesting review of the progress of the city and the improvements since his arrival there in 1795.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NAZARETH.—*Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pa., Nov. 23, 1861.*—This Society held its fourth anniversary on the afternoon of the above date, in its own room, an apartment in the former church, supplanted by a very elegant brick edifice.

The exercises of the occasion commenced with what is styled a vesper.

The refreshment being over, the President, James Henry, Esq., called the meeting to order, and read his annual address,

This was a well-written paper, in which he particularly treated of the origin of festivities like the present, among the Moravians.

The President was followed by Rev. J. Brinkenstien, who read copious extracts from the diary of Nazareth, for the year 1745. This document recited many incidents and customs.

Several letters from invited guests who could not be present, were read.

After the reading of letters, several relics of antiquity and articles commemorative of the olden time were presented, among which were the following, viz.: A sketch of a Moravian Mission House, built at Outhkaloga, in Georgia, fifteen miles from Cassville. Likenesses of General Ogleshorpe and Count Pulaski, made in relief of a composition having the appearance of ivory.

General Ogleshorpe, governor of Georgia, received and encouraged the Moravian missionaries, Peter Boehler and George Schullin, in the year 1738. Count Pulaski was stationed for a time during the Revolutionary War at Bethlehem, where the Moravian sisters embroidered him a flag.

This Society, though just celebrating its fourth anniversary, has made quite a collection of articles, valuable to the antiquary and historian, especially to the Moravian.

During this period they have discovered the exact locality of the first missionary settlements among the Indians of New York and Connecticut, and have erected handsome monuments to the first missionaries whose dust mingles with the soil once owned by the red man, to whose immortal interests they had devoted their lives, in the settlements of Shekomoko, in New York, and Wechquaquach, in Connecticut.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Milwaukee, Jan. 2, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was called to order on the above date, Hon. S. Orton, one of the Vice-presidents, presiding.

On motion of Gen. G. B. Smith, the chair appointed a committee to report the names of officers for the ensuing year.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and of the Executive Committee were read and adopted. The receipts into the treasury were \$1087 71, and the expenditures \$955 13.

The Library a year ago numbered 7899 bound volumes, and over 6500 unbound documents and pamphlets, or an aggregate of 14,400. During the past year the Library additions have been 610 volumes, and 711 unbound documents and pamphlets—giving an aggregate increase of 1321; and exhibiting a total of 8500 bound volumes, and over 7200 unbound documents and pamphlets, now in the Library; or combined, over 15,700. Of the past year's additions, 258 were folios, and 53 quartos.

The chief feature of the Library increase the past year has been the large addition of bound newspapers. In 1855 we had forty volumes of newspaper files bound; the Society's files have been ever since accumulating. We have the past year had 240 volumes bound, and obtained 15 volumes by purchase, and 9 by donation, making the total increase of our newspaper collection 264 volumes, of which 27 are of quarto and 237 of folio size. The fifteen volumes purchased are all, except one, English newspapers, published between 1758 and 1794—exceedingly valuable for their antiquity, as well as for the current record of events in the then American Colonies, and in the infancy of our new Republic. Beside these there are 78 other newspaper files, also published beyond the limits of Wisconsin, from 1844 to 1860. One hundred and seventy-one volumes, of which seventy-four are dailies, are exclusively Wisconsin papers, from 1845 to 1861. Many of the volumes comprise as many as three or four years.

The entire collection in the newspaper department now numbers seven hundred and fifty-seven volumes.

The Library rooms have undergone some important changes and improvements, particularly in appropriate shelving for the largely increased bound newspaper collections. The Librarian has devoted his time exclusively to the interests of the Library—receiving some ten thousand visitors during the year—rearranging and better classifying the books on the shelves.

The nominating committee reported the following ticket:

President—Increase A. Lapham, LL. D., Milwaukee. *Vice-presidents*—General Wm. R. Smith, Mineral Point; Hon. Henry S. Baird, Green Bay; Gen. James Sutherland, Janesville; Hon. George Gale, Galesville; Hon. G. W. Hazleton, Columbus; Hon. Charles Durkee, Kenosha. *Rec. Secretary*—Frank H. Firmin. *Cor. Secretary*—Lyman C. Draper. *Treasurer*—Prof. O. M. Conover. *Librarian*—Daniel S. Durrie. *Curators*—Hon. H. S. Orton, J. T. Clark, Hon. G. B. Smith, Gen. S. Mills, Gen. D. Atwood, H. W. Tenney, Prof. J. D. Butler, Hon. George Hyer, S. G. Benedict, F. G. Tibbits, Gen. G. P. Delaplaine, Hon. J. P. Atwood, S. V. Shipman, H. Rublee, Hon. J. Y. Smith, J. A. Ellis, J. D. Gurnee, Hon. D. J. Powers.

After the announcement of the election, the annual meeting adjourned.

The new Executive Committee were called together by Judge Orton, and Hon. James Sutherland, of Janesville, was appointed to deliver the next annual address before the Society, on its thirteenth anniversary, Jan. 30, ensuing.

Messrs. Rublee, Hyer, Judge Atwood, Clark, and J. Y. Smith, were requested to prepare and read papers.

The standing committees are as follows:

Publications.—Draper, Rublee, and J. P. Atwood.

Auditing Accounts.—J. Y. Smith, Benedict, and Firmin.

Finance.—Mills, Conover, Powers, Ellis, and Gurnee.

Printing.—Hyer, Rublee, and J. Y. Smith.

Library, Pictures, and Purchase.—Draper, Durrie, and Conover.

Picture Gallery.—Delaplaine, Tibbits, and Clark.

Library Exchanges.—Firmin, Gurnee, and Tenney.

On Nominations.—J. P. Atwood, Benedict, and Hyer.

Lectures and Essays.—Butler, Durrie, Rublee, and Tenney.

On Building Lot.—Delaplaine, D. Atwood, Tibbits, Clark, and Draper.

On Building.—Powers, Mills, Shipman, Ellis, and J. P. Atwood.

Soliciting Committee.—Orton, Draper, Butler, Durrie, and G. B. Smith.

On Cabinet.—Conover, Durrie, and Shipman.

On Obituaries.—D. Atwood, Orton, Geo. B. Smith, and Butler.

The meeting then adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES—FORT POPHAM.—The new fort to be placed at the mouth of the Kennebec river, in Maine, on which the work of construction has been ordered, commencement to be made forthwith, has been most appropriately named, by the Secretary of War, "Fort Popham." The correspondence on the subject, on file in the War Office, is as follows:

To the Honorable Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

The undersigned, citizens of Maine, respectfully request that the new fort to be erected at the mouth of the Kennebec river, in Maine, may be named "Fort Popham," in honor of Captain George Popham, brother of the learned Chief Justice Popham, of England.

Capt. George Popham, as the governor of the first English colony in New England, built a fort at or near the site of the proposed fort, in the year 1607, where he died, February 5, 1608, and was buried, being the first person of his race whose bones were laid beneath the soil of New England, and whose grave will be appropriately marked by the fort that rises on his place of burial.

(Signed) JOHN A. POOR,
REUEL WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1861.

This proposal for a name was well received at the Engineer Bureau by General Totten, who laid the matter before the Secretary of War

On the 23d of November, Gen. Cameron acted on the foregoing petitions, and entered on them—

“Name approved.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, NOV. 23, 1861.”

The historical facts so happily brought forward by the distinguished citizens of Maine, whose letter we have given above, serve the double purpose of recalling some of the most interesting events of our early history, and of fixing them more strongly in mind. The first settlement of New England was made under the charter of April 10, 1606. Sir John Popham, the illustrious and learned chief justice of England, by the appointment of Elizabeth, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the “*Father of English Colonization in America*,” who procured this great charter, under which the English race was planted here, have been often overlooked, and were often misquoted and traduced by the Puritans of Massachusetts, who came out under the protection of this charter.

The Plymouth Pilgrims, who came over in 1620 from Leyden, were invited thither by Gorges, as early as 1617, to aid him in holding the country against the French. Capt. George Popham's letter to King James, written from Fort St. George, at the mouth of the Kennebec, in December, 1607, in the Latin language, shows his pretension to literary culture. This letter is found in the fourth volume of the “*Collections of the Maine Historical Society*.”

The name of Gorges is perpetuated by the new fort in Portland harbor, to which his name has been given, and that of Popham will be equally well preserved by the recent act of the Secretary of War. The fitness of these designations will be obvious to all.

GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM.—This patriotic worthy—a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary War, and the founder of the State of Ohio—died at Marietta, in that State, in 1824. Spending some days in the place, in the summer of 1842, I visited his grave, and

copied from his monument (a plain, old-fashioned affair, which even then looked dingy and weather-beaten), the following inscriptions:

In
Memory of
GEN^L RUFUS PUTNAM,
Who departed this life
May 2^d, A. D. 1824,
then in
the 87th year of
his age.

On the opposite side it reads:

In Memory of
MRS. PERSIS PUTNAM,
Consort of
GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM,
Who died
Sept. 6th, A. D., 1820,
In the 83^d year of her age.

The State of Ohio owes to the memory of its founder, the erection of a more worthy and enduring monument over his remains. The present is no time, I am well aware, for the rebuilding of monuments to the dead; but with the return of peace, and the restoration of its former prosperity to our now distracted country, it is to be hoped that proper steps may be taken to manifest the respect and gratitude which the “*Buckeye State*” owes, and should pay to the memory of RUFUS PUTNAM. c.

LISTS OF GRADUATES OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.—In the *American Quarterly Register*, a periodical published at Boston, Mass., from 1829 to 1843, are lists of the graduates of American colleges and others who received degrees at those colleges to the year 1841. The first list is printed in the seventh volume, and occupies pp. 93–132, 181–245, and 289–343. This was prepared by John Farmer. It gives the names, alphabetically arranged, of recipients of degrees at the several New England colleges from their foundation to the times mentioned, as follows, viz.: of Harvard, to and including

1834; Yale, 1834; Brown, 1830; Williams, 1833; Vermont, 1828; Bowdoin, 1834; Middlebury, 1832; Waterville, 1834; Amherst, 1834, and Washington, 1834. The second list is printed in the eleventh volume, occupying pp. 145-159, 290-308, and 415-449. The preparation of this was commenced by John Farmer, who completed the portion ending on p. 159, with the assistance of Moses Chamberlain, Jr., of Concord. The remainder of the list was prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, under the supervision of the editors of the *Quarterly Register*, Rev. Drs. Edwards and Cogswell. It gives the names, also alphabetically arranged, of those who received degrees at the several colleges in the States of New York and New Jersey to the year 1834, with the exception of Hamilton Institution, Geneva College, and the University of New York, from which lists of graduates could not be obtained. The third list, which is in the fifteenth volume, is by Mellen Chamberlain, of Concord. It occupies pp. 137-161, 276-297, and 446-491. It gives an alphabetical arrangement of the names of persons receiving degrees at the several colleges in New England, New York, and New Jersey, from 1834, and at other colleges in the United States from their foundation, to 1841.

Any one who should continue these lists to the present time, and combine them into one, would perform a valuable service to the literary public. Till this is done, I think the readers of the *Magazine* will find the above notes useful to them for reference.

BOSTON.

OLD POINT AND ITS MONUMENT.—A correspondent on p. 344, vol. v., of the *H. M.*, gives some account of an ancient relic, a memorial of Father Rasles, recently found at "Old Point"—the location of the Indian village—in this town. With your permission, and as a matter of general historic interest, I will add a few notes.

The Indian name of this town was Nanrantsonck, which signifies, *smooth water between the rapids, or falls*; and the tribe of Indians who inhabited the valley of the Kennebec, were originally known by the name they gave to the river. But after

they were driven back from Swan Island, in Merymeeting Bay, by the incursions of the whites, and took up their abode at this place, they were called the Norridgewogs. This tribe of Indians were early visited by several French missionaries from Quebec; the most noted of whom was Sebastian Rasles, who came to this place in 1693. He was a man of good sense, deep learning, and engaging manners, and was connected with a very respectable family in France. He was thoroughly educated, and wrote the Latin with classic purity. There is now in Harvard college library, a dictionary of the Abenakis language, prepared by him. He was also well acquainted with all the Indian dialects. He was killed at the destruction of Norridgewock, by the English, under Capt. Harmon, August 23, 1724.

In 1833, the Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick, bishop of Boston, purchased an acre of land at Old Point, where the Indian church formerly stood, with a passage-way leading from the road to the spot, near the bank of the river. Upon this spot, a monument in memory of Rasles was erected by Bishop Fenwick, on the 23d of August, of that year, 1833—the anniversary of the destruction of the church and village. The monument consisted of a granite obelisk, three feet square at the base, and eleven feet high, placed upon a granite basement and stone table four feet square and five feet high. The obelisk was surmounted by an iron cross two feet high, making the entire height of the monument, eighteen feet. At the time of its erection a large collection of people assembled to witness the ceremony; at which time an address on the "Life and character of Rasles," was delivered by Bishop Fenwick. The inscription on the monument is in Latin, of which the following is a literal translation:



REV. SEBASTIAN RASLES, a native of France, a missionary of the Society of Jesus, at first preaching for a few years to the Illinois and Hurons, afterwards, for thirty-four years, to the Abenakis, in faith and charity a true apostle of Christ, undaunted by the danger of arms, often testifying that

he was prepared to die for his flock; at length this best of pastors fell amidst arms, at the destruction of the village of Norridgewock, and the ruins of his own church, in this very place, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1724. BENEDICT FENWICK, Bishop of Boston, has erected this monument, and dedicated it to him and his deceased children in Christ, on the 23d of August, A. D. 1823. TO THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD.

About two years after its erection, this monument was thrown down by some unprincipled and mischievous persons, at the instigation of strangers from Massachusetts, whose prejudices were aroused against the Catholics. It was, however, immediately replaced by the citizens of this town, and stood until 1850, when it was thrown down a second time, where it has remained unnoticed and uncared for until this fall, when it was again re-erected by our citizens,—at the suggestion of Dr. John S. Lynde,—on September 12, 1861, and now, in the words of the venerable author of the "History of Norridgewock," it stands, "an humble and harmless memento of the place where the Indian church once stood."

The name of the missionary whose life the monument represents, is spelt in different ways by different writers, as, Rale, Ralle, Rasle, and Rasles; the orthography followed in this note is that of the original letters of Rasles, as given in Rev. W. I. Kip's "Early Jesuit Missions." S. L. B.

NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE.

[Rale wrote his name clearly Seb. Rale, in a baptismal entry in the register of Three Rivers. See *fac-simile* in Shea's "Catholic Missions."]

AMERICANS IMPRESSED IN BRITISH SHIPS. —Daniel O'Connell once remarked, "that the English had very bad memories as to some points of their history;" and the unblushing impudence with which denials have been made that Americans ever were impressed in British ships, is a modern instance of their forgetfulness. The following letter has thus an interest:

CHATHAM H. M. PRISON SHIP
NASSAU 1st March 1814

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER I hope this will find you and all the family in good health as it leaves me a present. this is the first opportunity I have had of writing to you for these many years but this Unfortunate war has happened I hope for the benefit of restoring me and many more of my Countrymen to their native homes, as I trust in will in the end. I are Directed by the American to write to my friends for Documents to prove to the Lords of Admiralty that I are a natural born Citizen of the U. States before they will admit of my being released from prison where I was sent at the Commencement of the war After having been forced to serve them Eleven Years or thereabout and now they will not allow me to go home except that I can prove to them that I are a real American born which must be done by my friends such Proofs I wish you to send me a Certificate of my birth from the Meeting in which I was baptized or from the town Clerk, Enquire at the Custom at Salem if ever I Rec'd a Protection from the Custom House in Salem and if so send me a Copy of it and I wish you to have a Certificate drawn up by the head Magistrate of the town and Signed by some of the Most Respectable men in that Place to certify where I was born and Every other Proofs that you can produce as the English will not admit of our release unless they are fully Satisfied of Nativity you must Send those papers to the Secretary General for prisoners of war at Washington who will forward them to the American Agent London. there is many men in the Same Situation as myself who is receiving their Documents by Every oppertunity I beg you will send me an Answer by the first oppertunity and let me know how my friends are and if my beloved father is alive. I shall Expect an Answer from him likewise. Give my love to my Father and all my friends and relations so no more at present from

Your Most Affectionate
Brother

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

(Address of Letter.)

FRANCIS SMITH,

BEVERLY, Count of Essex,
State of Massachusetts,
U. S. America.
B. M.

THE WOODHULL CONTROVERSY (vol. v.)—To prevent misconception it is well to call attention to the fact that the letter of "Vindex" (vol. v., p. 215), though last in the series, as given in the *Magazine*, was in reality, as its date shows, prior to Mr. Cooper's last, and two of Mr. Onderdonk's. M.

WEATHER WISDOM.—In a copy of Ames's "Almanack," for the year 1767, I find the following written memorandum: "Heard an observation of an old Fisherman, that if it rained on the 17th July, there commonly happened successive rains in Plenty for 6 weeks after." BOSTON.

THE ARCHIVES OF PHILADELPHIA.—Some time during the month of May, 1861, an ordinance was passed by the city councils, directing the recorder of deeds to remove his office and its contents to some more eligible premises than those then occupied by the recorder in the "Row." This was the more strongly urged because the prothonotary of the District Court had scarcely room enough in which to transact his business properly, and was in need of a more enlarged sphere.

The "Row" was built in 1813, and many of the deed books and books of record have been lying in the vaults undisturbed for a period of fifty years. In this accumulation of the labors of hundreds of ancient clerks, were found many curious, valuable, and important documents. These deeds and records, entirely out of date, were cast, from time to time, into the cellar, and a general "cleaning out" of this apartment took place yesterday. These papers are now safely and tastefully placed in position at the recorder's new office, Philadelphia Bank Building, Chesnut-street, below Fifth, and they comprise many curious colonial and court records, the most noticeable of which

are the Court Records of German Township, which court was held in 1691.

Through the kindness of the recorder, we were permitted to copy the following deed from the Indians to the renowned William Penn, dated the second day of August, 1685. From this it will be seen how cheap land in Delaware was at that early date:

"THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that we, Lare, Packenah, Lareckham, Sickais, Pettquessett, Yovis, Essepenaick, Bethoy, Kekellappan, Zeomus, Muchalorra, Melkanga, Urza Powzy, Indian kings and sachemackers, right owners of all the lands from Quing Quinguris Creek, called Duck Creek, unto Upland, called Chester Creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river; and so between the said creeks backward as far as a man can ride in two dayes with a horse, for and in consideration of the following goods to us in hand paid, and secured to be paid by William Penn, proprietary and Governor of the province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereof, videlicet: Twenty guns, twenty fathoms match coat, twenty fathom Strond waters, twenty blankets, twenty kettles, twenty pounds powder, one hundred bars lead, forty tomahawks, one hundred knives, forty pair stockings, one barrel of tar, twenty pounds red lead, one hundred fathoms wampham, thirty glass bottles, thirty pewter spoons, one hundred awl blades, three hundred tobacco pipes, one hundred hands of tobacco, twenty tobacco tongs, twenty steels, three hundred flints, thirty-one pair scissors, thirty combs, sixty looking glasses, two hundred needles, one skiple salt, thirty pounds of sugar, four gallons of molasses, twenty tobacco boxes, one hundred jews-harps, twenty hoes, thirty gimblets, thirty wooden screw boxes, one hundred strings beads, Do hereby acknowledge in behalf of ourselves as only right owners of the aforesaid tract of land, to bargain and sell, and by these presents Do fully, clearly and absolutely bargain and sell unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns forever, the aforesaid Tract of Land, with all the woods, runns, creeks and appurtenances unto the said same belonging, to be held, used, possessed and enjoyed by the said

William Penn, his heirs and assigns forever, without any molestation or hindrance from or by us or any of us, or from or by any other Indians whatsoever, that shall or may claim any right, title or interest in or unto the said tract of land or any part thereof. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at New Castle, this second day of the Eighth Month, 1685.

[Signatures and Seals.]

This deed was recorded in 1735. It was done in presence of Thos. Holme, Peter Alrich, Larse Coc, Philip Thomas Lehman, James Atkinson, Christopher Gore, John Walker, Edward Love, John Mandy, and Tammany, Quaran, Owegham, Oweghere, Shunan, Patuska, and Markushute, Indian chiefs.

We have only room for one more curious specimen of these records, the preamble to which will explain its import :

Articles of Agreement between the Susquehannagh Kings and William Penn.

Articles of agreement indented, made, concluded and agreed upon at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of the Second month, called April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and one, Between William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, and territories thereunto belonging, on the one part, and Connoo-daghtok, King of the Indians inhabiting upon and about the river Susquehannagh in the said Province, and Widaagh (*alias* Orettyagh) Kokeeash and Andaggy Junknagh, Chiefs of the said nations of Indians, and Wopsathaking, and Lemoycungh, and Pemoyajooagh, Chiefs of the Shawonahs Indians, and Ahookasooong, brother to the Emperor, for and in behalf of the Emperor, and Weewkinpough, Cherquitragh, Lakew-saw, and Woapackoa, Chiefs of the nations of the Indians inhabiting in and about the northern part of the river Pottomack in the said Province, for and in behalf of themselves and successors, and their several nations and people on the other part as followeth :

THAT as hitherto there has always been a good understanding and neighborhood

between the said William Penn and his Lieutenants, since his first arrival in saide province, and the several nations of Indians inhabiting in and about the saide, so there shall be for ever hereafter, a firm and lasting peace, unlimited, between the said William Penn, his heirs and successors, all the English and other Christian inhabitants of the said province, the said Kings and Chiefs, and their successors, all the several people of the nations of Indians aforesaid ; and that they shall further hereafter be as one head and one heart, and live in true friendship and amity as one people. *Item.*—That the said Kings and Chiefs (each for himself and his people engaging), shall at no time hurt, injure or defraud any inhabitant or inhabitants of the said province, either in their persons or estates, and that the said William Penn, his heirs and successors, shall not suffer to be done or committed by any of the subjects of England, within the said province, any act of hostility or violence, wrong or injury to or against any of the said Indians, but shall on both sides, at all times, readily do justice and perform all acts and offices of friendship and good will, to oblige each other to a lasting peace, as aforesaid. *Item.*—That all and every of the said Kings and Chiefs, and all and every particular of the nations under them, shall at all times behave themselves regularly and soberly, according to the lawe of this Government, while they live near and among the Christian inhabitants thereof; and that the said Indians shall have the full and free privileges and immunities of all the said laws as any other inhabitants, they duly owning and acknowledging the authority of the crown of England and the Government of this province.

Item.—That if, at any time, any of the said Indians, by the means of evil-minded persons and sowers of sedition, should hear any unkind or disadvantageous reports of the English, or if they had evil designs against any of the said Indians, shall send notice thereof to the said William Penn, his heirs or assigns. *Item.*—That the Pottomack Indians aforesaid, within the bounds of this Province, they strictly observing and practising, all and singular, the articles afore-

said to them relating. *Item*.—The Indians of the Conostogoe and those in and about the Susquehannagh, and more especially the said Connoodaghaah, their King, doth fully agree, and by these presents, ratifie the bargain and sale of lands lying near and about the said river.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said parties have as a confirmation made mutual presents to each other—the Indians in five parcels of skins, and the said William Penn in several English goods and merchandises, as a binding pledge in the promises never to be broken or violated; and as a further testimony thereof, have also to these presents interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Connoodaghtoh,
Orettyagh,
Koqueensh,
Andaggyjungnagh,
Wopaththa,
Lemoytungh,

Pemoyajooagh,
Ahookassoongh,
Weewhinjough,
Cheequittagh,
Takayewsan,
Woapatkoa.

The new office of the recorder of deeds consists now of three spacious rooms on the second floor of the old Pennsylvania, now Philadelphia Bank. The first room is about thirty feet square, and is tiled with marble. The books of records are placed on iron shelves, at convenient distances from the floor. To the right is a smaller room, in which are placed the books of indices, a small library in themselves. Further west is the room occupied by the transcribing clerks. The whole premises are fire-proof, a fact which should make property owners sleep rather more comfortably hereafter, as they can rest assured that the records of all deeds are safe.—*Penn. Inquirer*, Nov. 2, 1861.

DERIVATION OF APALACHIAN.—This name has been applied to designate collectively our great eastern range of mountains, and in ethnology, by Mr. Schoolcraft, to a large southern family of aboriginal tribes; but its derivation has, I think, never been determined. Not, indeed, that plausible suggestions have been lacking, as for example that of Heckwelder, who supposed it a corruption of Lenape or Wapanaki, “which name

the French as easily corrupted in the south to Apalache, as in the north to Abenakis” (Hist. of the Delawares, p. 113); and my own, that it was the Carib word *Apáliché, man* (Notes on the Florid. Penin., p. 93). It is unnecessary to go so far, however, as its radical is more probably the pure Muskogeh word, *apala*, meaning the great sea, or the ocean. It is seen for example in the name this tribe applied to the king of England:

Ant - apala - mico - clucco
(The) beyond - the great sea - chief - great

“the great chief over or beyond the ocean” (Bartram, Travels, p. 495). Apalache is a compound of this word with the Muskogeh personal participle, *chi*, and means “those by the sea,” while Apalachicola or Apalachucla, is the word with the Choctaw suffix *ókla* or *uklah*, nation or town; used also as the termination of plural nouns, and consequently signifies “the town of those by the sea.” It was first applied to a village on the river now called the Apalachicola, and correctly indicates the location of the tribe on and near the shores of the Mexican Gulf. No such name was ever used, either by the Indians or the historians of De Soto’s expedition, to designate the mountains, their native appellations being Pemolhinek and Onagatano. It was first so applied, through a mistake, by the writers of the French colony of Coligny. While at the mouth of the St. John’s they learned that the adjoining tribes obtained what little gold and copper they possessed from their western neighbors, the Apalaches, who in turn said that the metals came from certain mountains to the north and northwest. The colonists, however, and after them all subsequent writers, supposing the mountains included in the province of Apalache, gave them the same name. Thus it happens, curiously enough, that though an inland chain, their name signifies that they are close by the sea.

As it is consequently incorrect to include under this term other than coast tribes, it is desirable that it be replaced by some other in its ethnological employment. From the analogy in derivation to *Ostic*, *Abanic*, &c., I would suggest as its substitute, *Shawondasic*, from the Algie *shawondasee*, south.

I may add, that the expression of wel

come, *antipola bonmasson*, with which the Indians of the St. John's and neighboring coast received the French explorers, signifying, says Landonnière, "frère, amy, on chose semblable" (Hist. Not., p. 67), derived by Gallatin (Trans. Am. Antiq. Soc., vol. ii., p. 106), from the Choktah, *itapela*, allies (literally, they help each other), and the Muskogeh, *ponhisse*, our friends, is more probably good Muskogeh compounded of *ant-apala-ponhisse*, meaning, our friends from over the ocean.

D. G. B.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.

[The suggestion of a new name here made seems to us to be liable to the fault of giving to a non-Algonquin tribe, a name in the Algonquin language, and not used in that sense by tribes using that language.

The system of names requires some rule, and we at one time favored the idea of calling each family by its name for the Deity. In this way we should have the Manitou family, the Oki, the Wakonda, &c. But others have suggested, and we think it better to call each family by its name for man. This is really the name they generally give themselves, and is a word open to no question. The Lemni or Illini, the Ongwe. If the Choctaws included the Apalaches, as the specimen of the latter language discovered by Mr. Smith seems to show, the term *Okla* would include this family.]

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WHITE AND BISHOP PROVOOST.—It is well known that Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provoost, of New York, were the first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in those States. They were both consecrated at Lambeth, on the same day, February 4, 1787; but it does not appear from Bishop White's account, or from any other account that has been published, on which of them the act of consecration was first performed. Dr. Francis in his "Old New York," p. 163, states as follows: "It has been more than once affirmed, and the declaration is in print, that Bishop Provoost, as senior presbyter, and senior in the ministry, was consecrated first, and Bishop White next,

though in the same day and hour, Feb. 4, 1787. The son-in-law of Provoost, E. D. Colden, a man of veracity, assured me such was the case. If so, Provoost is to be recorded as the Father of the American Episcopate. It is painful to pluck a hair from the venerable head of the apostolic White, but we are dealing with history."

But from some remarks lately written by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, relative to the consecration of himself and Bishops Hopkins, McIlvaine, and Doane, Oct. 31, 1832, at New York, it appears that just after the consecration services had been performed, Bishop White stated that the bishops at Lambeth, on the occasion of the consecration of Bishops White and Provoost, had observed the usual practice in England, where more than one bishop were to be consecrated, of performing the rite on the several candidates according to their *seniority as doctors of divinity*.

Now, as the degree of doctor of divinity had been conferred on Bishop White in the spring of 1782, and on Bishop Provoost in the summer of 1786, Bishop White was of course the senior doctor of divinity.

In the certificate of consecration Bishop White is named first. After stating the time and place of consecration and by whom performed, the document says: "Consecrated the Rev. William White, doctor in divinity, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in the city of Philadelphia, a subject or citizen of the United States of North America; and the Rev. Samuel Provoost, doctor in divinity, rector of Trinity Church, in the city of New York, a subject or citizen, also, of the United States of North America, to the office of a bishop" ("Memoirs of Protestant Episcopal Church," by Bishop White, second edition, p. 324).

In formally mentioning the consecration on p. 28, Bishop White, whose avoidance of egotism was well known, places his own name first.

The following is a copy of Bishop Smith's remarks, referred to above. They were written by him for Mr. Dreer, of Philadelphia:

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23, 1861.

"An incident which occurred in the vestry room of St. Paul's Church, in New York,

on the memorable occasion of the consecration of the four bishops, may perhaps interest those who come after us. Before the bishops had disrobed, the venerable presiding bishop claimed our attention to a brief statement. He had been censured for giving Bishop Hobart precedence over Bishop Griswold, on the score, as was supposed, of personal and ecclesiastical prepossession. He trusted we all knew him well enough to believe that he was altogether incapable of such an act. The facts were, that on the occasion of his own consecration at the same time with Dr. Provoost, the English mode of determining priority had been adopted, *i. e.*, seniority as doctors of divinity. On the first occasion of the consecration of more than one bishop at a time, in the *American Church*, the same principle had been affirmed, perhaps without due consideration, by the bishops present on the present occasion, and after more mature reflection, it had been decided that another order should hereafter be followed, that of seniority of election. To which the bishop of Kentucky replied, 'that as he was the only one affected by the change, he was most happy to say, that it met with his most cordial approbation.'

B. B. SMITH,

Bishop of the Prot. Ep. Ch., Diocese of Ky.

Dr. Berrian, in the "History of Trinity Church, N. Y.," p. 293, referring to the consecration of Bishops Hobart and Griswold, in May, 1811, says: "According to the usage of the Church of England, Bishop White first laid hands on Mr. Hobart as a doctor of divinity, though Mr. Griswold was his senior both in age and the ministry."

SENGA.

PHILAD., Nov., 1861.

QUERIES.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH NEUTRALS.—The writer was informed a year ago, that a History of the French Neutrals since their Expatriation, has been published by a Boston gentleman, a descendant of that people. The writer would be glad to obtain the title of the book or name of the publisher.

MAINENSIS.

Jan., 1862.

"WE ARE SOLD."—This cant term was used in 1775 (Henry's Account of Arnold's Expedition, p. 117). Has it an earlier origin? B.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.—Was there any relationship between Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, in 1775, and the family of Viscount Ranelagh? R—A.

[Lady Ranelagh was his sister. See his will, in vol. iii. of this *Mag.*, p. 47.—Ed.]

COMMODORE BARRY.—What was the maiden name of the wife of Commodore Barry? She died in 1832. Her Christian name was Sarah. Is the portrait of Barry, painted by Stuart, in existence, and where is it to be found? H.

PENNSYLVANIA STAMP.—I have seen a bond dated "Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1799," on which was embossed a stamp of the size of a copper cent. At the top were the words "TWENTY-FIVE CENTS," and below was "PENNSYLVANIA." In the centre was a shield, paly of six, surmounted by a spread eagle. When was the law under which this stamp was issued passed, and how long did it continue in force? DELTA.

GENERAL HAND'S FAMILY.—What was the maiden name of the wife of General Hand? Where are his descendants to be found? INQUIRER.

MUMBO JUMBO—GILES GINGERBREAD.—Who were the persons designated by the following names or appellations? Mumbo Jumbo, alluded to in Cecil Dreeme; Giles Gingerbread, mentioned by Irving in connection with Jack the Giant Killer, and Tom Thumb? W. A. W.

OLD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY.—How did President Buchanan get this sobriquet? W. A. W.

NICHOLAS GILMAN OF N. H.—I have in my possession a bond signed by Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, with Josiah Bartlett and

Ichabod Rollins as securities in the sum of fifty thousand pounds, for the faithful performance, by said Nicholas Gilman, of the duties of treasurer of New Hampshire, which bond bears date the 14th day of June, 1775. Also, a letter dated: "In Committee of Safety, Exeter, October 16th, 1778," and signed "Nicholas Gilman, Cha". P. T." And, also, a bill dated 1781, signed by Francis Hopkinson, as treasurer of loans, and countersigned Nicholas Gilman, "Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office in the State of New Hampshire." To each of these three papers the signature is *identical*, showing that *the same* Nicholas Gilman signed them all. Another letter, dated Philadelphia, February 9th, 1791, signed N^o Gilman, in an entirely different hand, is known to be the autograph of the gentleman who was a Senator of the United States, from 1805 to 1814, and at the date of the letter (1791), one of the Representatives in Congress from New Hampshire.

Query, which of these two Nicholas Gilmans,—the treasurer of N. H. in 1775, and commissioner of loans, in 1781, or the member of Congress, in 1791, and subsequent U. S. Senator,—was the *Signer of the Constitution of the United States*? And which of them was also the member from N. H. of the Old Continental Congress of 1786–1788? And in what way were they related to John Taylor Gilman, also a member of the Continental Congress, and afterwards governor of New Hampshire? c.

NATIVES OF BOSTON IN THE UNITARIAN MINISTRY.—A Boston correspondent of the New York *Christian Inquirer*, for May 20, 1834, thus writes:

"We have been surprised, on examination, to find that a large proportion of the Unitarian clergymen were born in this city. Of the two hundred and forty-eight ministers of our denomination living on the first day of January last, including three not mentioned in this year's *Unitarian Congregational Register*, a list of fifty who were born in Boston, is before us, being more than one-fifth of the whole number. Undoubtedly, several others should be added

to this list; and probably it would be found that nearly one-quarter, if not quite, of the living Unitarian clergymen, are natives of this city. This is a fact worthy of note If we should bring in several towns in this vicinity—Dorchester, Roxbury, Cambridge, Milford, Charlestown, and others—we should swell the number very considerably."

Can any reader of the *Magazine* inform us whether the proportion of natives of Boston in the Unitarian ministry continues as large now as it was eight years ago.

THOMAS'S ALMANAC.—There is a tradition that when Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the American Antiquarian Society, and author of the profound "History of Printing," was printing his almanac for 1788, one of his apprentices asked him what he should put opposite July 13, in the calendar. Mr. Thomas being occupied, replied, any thing he liked, on which the boy set "*hail, rain, and snow*." The country was all amazement; the day arrived, when it actually rained, hailed, and snowed violently. From that time Thomas's Almanacs were in great demand. Will "Delta" turn to the almanac of that date in the library of the N. E. Genealogical and Historical Society, to ascertain the fact? SHAWMUT.

OLD JERSEY.—Can any of your readers give the history of the "Old Jersey," prior to her being used as a prison ship.

S. JONES.

THE MERRIMACK RIVER—RIVIERE DU GAS.—The discovery of the Merrimack river took place on the seventeenth day of July, in 1605. While exploring the coast of New England on that day, in a ship placed under his command by De Monts, vice-admiral and lieutenant-general of New France, under Henry the Fourth, Captain Champlain entered the Bay of Newburyport; and in closing his account of this bay he says: "*Plus y a en icelle bay une riviere qui est fort spacieuse, laquelle avons nomm   la RIVIERE DU GAS*;" which may be translated

ed thus—"Moreover there is in this bay a river of considerable magnitude, which we have named Gas's River." This must mean the Merrimack. (See "Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain en la Nouvelle France Occidentale," edition of 1632, p. 80.)

Considering that Gas and-Gast (or Guast) are words in French, of kindred or identical sound, and considering that Gast was the family name of De Monts, under whom Champlain sailed, is it not possible that the name "Rivière du Gas," was conferred on this river by way of compliment to De Monts? If it was so conferred, the compliment was a peculiarly just one; for, as we learn from the "Relation des Jesuits," De Monts was the first European to whom the existence of this river became known. While talking with some Indians on the bank of the St. Lawrence, in the summer of 1604, he was told by them that there was a great river lying far to the south, which they called the Merrimack.

Can any of our readers bring forward any further proof to substantiate this explanation of the term Rivière du Gas?

REPLIES.

THE TOMATO (vol. vi., p. 35).—The first tomatoes I can remember, were raised in some of the gardens of Newport, R. I., among the flowers, under the name of "Love Apples," and were reputed poisonous.

About the year 1809 or 1810, a gentleman from South Carolina spent the summer in Newport, and discovering this fruit in the garden of his boarding-house, said to his landlady, "Mrs. R. why do you never put any of your fine tomatoes on the table?" She replied that she did not know what "tomatoes" were. He described them, and she recognized the "Love Apple." She told him it was poisonous, only suffered in the flower garden as an ornamental plant. He then instructed her how to stew the fruit, and some of the first that were ever cooked in Newport were sent to my mother, and I tasted and liked them. I did not know of any being eaten for many years afterward, except in that boarding-house, when they

had boarders from South Carolina or Georgia.

In 1822 I lived in Bristol, R. I., and had a small garden. I inquired for seed of the tomato, but could not find it till I got a German, who was gardener in a gentleman's employ, to order it, with some seeds he was sending to Philadelphia for. I raised and ate of it for three or four years, when I removed to Providence, and having no garden ceased to cultivate. It was not to be found in Providence market, except perhaps as a rarity, left for exhibition by some gentleman's gardener, until about 1828, when it began to appear in a few of the country carts.

In 1829 I was residing in New Bedford, and could get no tomatoes; therefore in the spring of 1830, I sent to Providence and obtained a supply of seed and divided it between two marketmen, who were accustomed to bring vegetables, fruit, &c., to my house, and thereafter the plant became abundant in this vicinity. W. H. T.

[The Tomato is a native of Mexico, and the name Tomatl, signifies *waterberry*. Besides the two varieties common here, the red and yellow, there is another kind with a purple and green fruit, which is more plentiful and cheaper. The tomato was introduced very early into Florida from Mexico, and spread to neighboring colonies; but its use at the north is comparatively recent.]

RAIN WATER DOCTOR (vol. v., pp. 252, 358).—The reply heretofore given contains some points which I doubt. His death (as there stated) may well be called a singular one for a man who pretended that rain water was the principal curative agent in the pharmacopœia. But it was not more singular than that he should have died in any way in 1815, while to my personal knowledge he was at the culmination of his practice in Roxbury, near Boston, in 1817. I have seen long lines of chaises and other vehicles on the side of the road near his residence, at the "Punchbowl," in Roxbury, waiting patiently hours for their turn at the levee of the consummate charlatan. His

specific for all maladies was rain water, in which herbs and roots had been stewed. This unsavory decoction he made his patients swallow by the quart at a time, repeating the potation several times a day; and he prohibited salt in food.

This cunning German, as he was supposed to be, though his history was veiled in mystery, removed afterwards to "Spring Street," also a village in Roxbury, where he was not, I believe, so successful in finding dupes, from which he was, as I understood, driven by apprehensions of prosecution for some dark offences alleged against him; but I never heard of his living at North Dedham. About 1817 his reputation is believed to have been at its zenith, but it began some time before and continued sometime afterwards, though rapidly waning. He was doubtless an egregious empiric, and the facts are against the statements in the reply; that he was skilful, honest, and generous." He was probably as far as most men, from being either of these, and if he deserved the epithets, he was certainly an unfortunate individual; for on his departure from Roxbury, he left a very bad name as a man and a doctor behind him. What his real name was, I do not remember that it was ever discovered. He lived solitary, having but a single old drudge, I believe, to assist him. From his publications, which were as worthless and frequently unintelligible in matter as they were ridiculous and laughable in style, he was supposed to be a German gardener, who knew just enough of simples to compound a decoction. He styled himself in these pamphlets, "Sylvan Gardener, enemy of human diseases;" and by this title he was sued by his printer for his bill; who, in September, 1817, obtained a verdict for it at the court in Dedham, and the amount of the judgment was finally collected. Sylvan got into trouble at the trial upon evidence produced that he had tampered with the jury.

It is apparent, from this statement, that there have been two impostors of the name of Rain Water Doctor, or else that this arrant quack succeeded in humbugging the public several years after he appropriately drowned himself in rain water of his own

collecting. If this individual really performed so praiseworthy an action, I would recommend his meritorious example to all popular deceivers of the same prolific genus. But it is time to pause and desist from the revival of so worthless a memory as that of the Rain Water Doctor of almost half a century ago. JOHNTE.

Notes on Books.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal.
Vol. xvi., No. 1. Boston: 1862. 104 pp.

THIS number of our ever-welcome co-laborer comes to us from the active press of Mr. Munsell, and by its size and appearance gives every token of health and vitality. It opens with a sketch of Hon. Nathaniel Appleton, and is illustrated with a portrait of that gentleman, engraved by Schoff. Among other interesting documents is the short Revolutionary Diary of Daniel Gookin, a New Hampshire officer, describing among other events, the expedition of General Sullivan, in 1779. Other valuable contributions make up the number.

In spite of the difficulties of the times, we call attention to this work, of the importance of which few have any definite idea. But its fifteen volumes comprise much that no historical library can dispense with. It is a duty to sustain such works, and there are surely students and collectors enough ready to do so.

Proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, appointed by law for the Extinguishment of Indian Titles in the State of New York. Published from the original manuscript in the Library of the Albany Institute. With an Introduction and Notes, by Franklin B. Hough, member of the Albany Institute. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1861. 2 vols., 4to.

THESE beautiful volumes, Nos. ix. and x., of Mr. Munsell's valuable series, are very important contributions to the history of the State of New York. The *fac-similes*

of signatures are very numerous, the maps most useful. The notes are carefully drawn, and as may be expected from one of Dr. Hough's long and careful research of great value. There is little doubt in saying that it is the most important contribution issued from a private press, relating to the history of the State. We trust that our Legislature will, stimulated by this, do a work which has been waiting a century, print the whole volume of Indian treaties and affairs in the Secretary of State's office, to which Smith alludes, describing the care taken of it for its preservation. Being unique it may easily be lost; and if it has reached our day safely, it may soon disappear like many other precious volumes. We trust yet to see it taken up, and as Dr. O'Callaghan has just completed his labors on the Colonial Documents, he can give us all the knowledge acquired by his studies and experience in the Colonial period.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans, from Original Paintings.

By Alonzo Chappel. With Biographies by E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1862. Nos. 1-4.

THE appearance of a work like this at the darkest hour in American history, is a happy harbinger of a brighter day. *Post tenebras spero Lucem*, might well be its motto. When two sections are arrayed in arms against each other; when on one side at least the fiercest hatred, the deadliest animosity is evoked against the other, what can be better, nobler than to lift the curtain and gaze on those illustrious forms, whose names, whose valor, whose virtues, or whose genius have endeared them to every American, who were intensely national, the property of the whole people.

The publishers are certainly entitled to every encouragement for so noble an idea; and no less so for the admirable manner in which it has been carried out. The biographical portion could not be committed to a worthier hand than the classic and experienced pen of Mr. Duyckinck; and he has invested the sketches with a charm and grace of novelty and completeness. Famil-

iar as some of the characters are to us all, we can read these delineations with undiminished interest. The numbers already issued embrace Franklin, Patrick Henry, James Otis, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Washington.

The engravings, executed expressly for the work, are extremely fine. They are all full lengths, and thus offer a striking contrast to all other galleries. As the work will include those who have become eminent in the pregnant days we live in, it will be the finest gallery ever issued.

Miscellany.

SEVERAL interesting mementoes of Washington, embracing among the rest, his tent and other military articles, part of the service presented to him by the Cincinnati, china presented to Martha Washington, by Lafayette, have been discovered at Arlington House, by Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale.

A NEW and correct edition of the "Federalist," with introductory chapter and notes, is to be issued under the editorial supervision of Henry B. Dawson, Esq., who will be aided in his task by the very valuable family papers of Gen. Hamilton, placed at his disposal by Col. J. A. Hamilton.

PHEBE ANN NATHANS, an aged colored woman, who had long resided on the York road, near Baltimore, died on January 24. Her known age was 110 years. She was a servant in the family of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

HON. A. B. HASBROCK is preparing a "History of Ulster Co., New York," and Mr. Rittenber, author of the "History of Newburg," is about to publish a "History of Orange County."

THE interesting article, in this number, on the affair at Newport, is from the valuable "Naval History of Rhode Island," by Hon. John R. Bartlett.

IN our next we shall give the Massachusetts Act of Independence, read lately by Mr. Dawson.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.]

MARCH, 1862.

[No. 3.

General Department.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH
COLLECTION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOSIAH BARTLETT, OF N.
H., DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH, 15th Sept., 1776.

MY DEAR SIR: Being extremely anxious to know how matters are going on, I was much disappointed by not receiving a letter from you last post. The acco^{ts} we have from N. York are very imperfect & confused, tho' it seems to be settled that our Troops have quitted Long Island. The consequence I fear will be that they must also evacuate York. I have had a hint that Congress have directed Genl Washington not to destroy that City, if he sho^d be obliged to leave it. Is this right? Why sho^d we be so careful to furnish the Enemy with convenient Winter Quarters? It appears to me that the Consequence will be that the States will be put to the Expence of five if not ten times the value of that cursed City, which ought to have been destroyed long ago.

A Letter from the President* requiring some men from this State, to reinforce the army, came to hand yesterday, just after the adjournment of the Genl Court. However, as many of the members had not gone off, they collected & came to a Resolution to raise 1000 men. Orders were accordingly sent to the Colonels of the Militia, immediately, to draught their respective proportions, & I hope they will in a few days be on their march. Col. Thornton is elected our Colleague. He has not yet

given his answer, but I am in no doubt he will accept. In that case, I suppose we shall set off together, about y^e 10th October.

In my last I informed you that Mr. Langdon was gone to Providence, to get guns, not doubting he wo^d succeed, but he has returned, much disappointed. Has been most shamefully trifled with by the Naval Committee (as they call themselves.) It seems this Committee consists of twelve men, five or six of whom are owners of the furniss. They (the Naval Committee) agreed that Mr. L. sho^d have the guns that they had provided for one of the ships under their direction, on condition that he wo^d contract with the Owners of the Furniss to replace them. This he consented to, but when he come to talk with these Gentⁿ, they declined contracting with him, as agent, but if he wo^d contract in his private character, they wo^d furnish him with the Guns at £100 Law^d mo^d p^r Ton, half the money to be paid on signing the Contract, & Interest for the remainder till paid. Mr. Langdon looking on these Proposals as a great Indignity offered Congress, & a gross insult to him, quitted them, & damns them for a set of —. I really think the conduct of these Gentⁿ is very extraordinary. Mr. Langdon has taken great pains to furnish them with masts, & they gave him encouragement that they would furnish him with Guns, but when they had got the masts they care but little about the other part of the bargain. I don't know what money these Gentⁿ have had towards building the Ships, but I think as they are so scrupulous of the Honour of Congress, their acco^{ts} ought to be settled before they have any more money. I dont see how this Ship is to go to sea this winter unless Guns are sent from Philad^a, or a positive order from the Marine Com-

* Of Congress.

mittee for some of those Guns at Providence, which will be laying there all winter useless, unless ordered for some other Ship, as it is impossible both those Ships sho^d be man'd this year.

It seems there are many complaints about the Maratime Courts. The Court here has acquitted a Vessel that ought to be condemned, & other Courts condemn Vessels that ought to be acquitted. Mr. Sheaf has had a Ship condemned at Providence, as British Property; she was bound from the West Indies for London. His property was transferred, to prevent her being seized by British ships. I really think his case hard; he intends to petition Congress. Another Ship, belonging to Capt. Sear of this town, under the same circumstances, is to be try'd at Salem to morrow. If this Ship sho^d be condemned, the Owners of her will also apply to Congress, so it's probable you'll have business enough of this sort on your hands.

Your family were well yesterday, as I was informed by Major Phillbrook, by whom I sent the money. I suppose Mr. J. Adams is by this time on his way home. If he is still with you Present my Regards to him.

I am Sincerely Yours

W^m. WHIPPLE.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH, 23 Sept., 1776.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3^d inst did not come to hand until the 20th, owing I suppose to some interruption in the passage of the post through New York. Our General Court have issued precepts to call a new House on the 23^d Dec^r & have adjourned to the first week in Nov^r.

It is currently reported that Congress have appointed a Committee to confer with Lord Howe, & by what you write I fear it is true. What purpose can the conference answer? I can conceive of none, unless it be to cause divisions among us, amuse the army, & give the Enemy an opportunity of taking some capital advantage. This no doubt is what his Lordship has in view. He tells you he is vested with ample Powers to accommodate matters, but cannot treat with Congress. Who can he treat with? I believe I may answer for him that he will treat

with any body that will apply to him for Pardon. I must confess it grieves (me) that that body who are intrusted with the Liberties of this extended Continent should be led by such Phantoms. Nothing that they can do, will, in my opinion, lessen them more in the Eyes of the Public; I therefore wish it may not be true.

Three men who were taken in Canada, with Gen^l Thompson, passed thro' this town yesterday. They made their escape in July, were some time among the French inhabitants, by whom they were very kindly treated. They came by Arnold's route to Kennebeck. It was reported before they left the French Settlement (which was about a month ago) that Gen^l Thompson had sailed for New York.

A transport was sent in here yesterday, by a small Privateer, belonging to Newbury. She was bound to St. Vincent, in the West Indies, with seven others, for Soldiers. She has on board 20 Chaldron coals & 6 months Provisions for 100 men.

I heard from your family last Friday—they were then well. I shall set out in about 12 days, but suppose must go over Dob's Ferry, as it's probable the Enemy have possession of York, at least that's the report here. I am very Respectfully Yours

W^m. WHIPPLE.

I this moment hear that a Vessel is off this Harbour, bound to Newbury, 29 days from Martinique. She sail'd from thence in company with the Reprisal.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH, 12th July, 1778.

MY DEAR SIR: Your much Esteemed favor of the 20th ult^o is now before me. The evacuation of Philadelphia is an event I had been some weeks expecting to hear of. I hope (with you) that Congress may find some place more commodious than where you now are, but I think, was I with you, I should not wish to go to Philad^a till the hot weather was over, nor then if a better place could be found, which, in my opinion, is not very difficult. But that is a matter not for me to judge of, nor is it of much importance where they sit, so long as they continue

to act with that firmness which is so conspicuous in their conduct towards the British Commissioners, a conduct that must do them Eternal Honor—no transaction of Congress ever gave more General Satisfaction in this Quarter.

We had yesterday some imperfect account of a Battle fought on the 28th ult^o, in which it is said the Enemy left 300 on the field, & our army took 100 Prisoners, our loss not ascertained. This Victory does not satisfy the *most sanguine* among us, others (with whom I place myself) think this, *with better*, will do. I hope we shall soon have a particular account of all the movements, &c. &c.

As I am happy in agreeing with you in opinion in general, I should be exceedingly glad if there was a coincidence in our sentiments respecting Privateering. I agree with you that the privateers have much distressed the trade of our Enemies, but had there been no privateers is it not probable there would have been a much larger number of Public Ships than has been fitted out, which might have distressed the Enemy nearly as much & furnished these States with necessaries on much better terms than they have been supplied by Privateers. However I will not contend with you about the advantages or disadvantages that have been the consequence of that business, all I wish to convince you of is that is *now* attended with the most pernicious consequences, which there would be no need of my undertaking, if you were only to pass three months in this or any other town where the spirit for Privateering rages with such violence as it does here. No kind of Business can so effectually introduce Luxury, Extravagance, and every kind of Dissipation, that tend to the destruction of the morals of people. Those who are actually engaged in it soon lose every Idea of right & wrong, & for want of an opportunity of gratifying their insatiable avarice with the property of the Enemies of their Country, will, without the least compunction, seize that of her Friends. Thus far I am sure you would agree with me, had you the opportunity before mentioned of making your observations, but perhaps you may say these are evils attendant on this business to Society in General.

I will allow that to be the case, but then, it must be allowed, they will operate with more violence in this Country, in its present unsettled state, than in a Country where all the Powers of Government can be vigorously exercised. But, besides these, there are many other mischiefs that attend this business, peculiar to these States, in our present circumstances. Some of the towns in this State have been obliged to give 400 Doll^r Bounty (p^r man) to serve 3 or 4 months at Rhoad Island, exclusive of what's allow'd by the State; this is wholly owing to privateering. The Farmers cannot hire a laborer for less than 50 or 40 Doll^r p^r month, and in the neighbourhood of this town, 3 or 4 Dolls pr day, & very difficult to be had at that. This naturally raises the price of Provision—Indian Corn is not to be purchased, under 6 Doll^r pr Bushel. There is at this time 5 Privateers fitting out here, which I suppose will take 400 men. These must be by far the greater part Countrymen, for the Seamen are chiefly gone, & most of them in Halifax Goal. Besides all this, you may depend no public ship will ever be manned while there is a privateer fitting out. The reason is plain: Those people who have the most influence with Seamen think it their interest to discourage the Public service, because by that they promote their own interest, viz, Privateering. In order to do this effectually, every officer in the public service (I mean in the navy) is treated with general contempt. A man of any feeling cannot bear this; he therefore, to avoid those indignities, quits the service, & is caressed. By this means all the officers that are worth employing will quit the service, and you'll have the Navy (if you think it worth while to keep up that show) officered by Tinkers, Shoemakers, & Horse Jockeys, and no Gentleman worth employing will accept a Commission. This you may depend will soon be the case, unless Privateering is discouraged, and the Business of the Marine in this department more attended to, & conducted with more regularity. In short, it would be better to set fire to the ships now in port than to pretend to fit them for sea, for as matters now are (if I am rightly informed

and my authority is very good,) the public are at an amazing expence to procure men for privateers, for if they (the public ships) get two men one day, they are sure to lose four the next, who take care to carry off with them the advance pay &c.

I think I have given you a long chapter on Privateering, much longer than I intended when I began. I have said the more on the subject as it is the last time I shall trouble you with my sentiments of that business, and as I have got to the end of the sheet shall conclude this long serawl with my best wishes for your Health & Happiness, & with the fullest assurance that I am, Your very affec^d Friend &c.

W. W.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH, 7th Sept., 1778.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favors of y^e 20 & 27 July & 18th Augt. were put into my hand on my arrival last evening from Road Island. A particular account of that expedition, together with the causes of its failure, you undoubtedly have had before this time. I shall therefore content myself with telling you that about 1200 Volunteers turned out from N. Hampshire on the occasion, & had matters been so circumstanced that they could have been called to immediate action, it's very probable wo^d have been essentially servicable; but those people who engage in the Service for an uncertain time generally fix a time in their own minds, & when that time is expired, it is as much impossible to keep them even half an hour, as it is to alter the course of the Sun. This was the case with the New Hampshire Volunteers. After being on the Island a fortnight they began to be tired, & of course to go off, so that by the day of the Action scarce a man was left of those I was sent to command, notwithstanding I used every method that I could devise to retain them only three days. However, I wo^d not have you suppose that this desertion was peculiar to the N. H. Volunteers, for those from the other States acted the same part, so that by the day of the action we had not so many men as the Enemy could bring against us. This circumstance with others, that no doubt

are before Congress, will, I flatter myself fully justify the Army in quitting the Island, especially as the retreat was effected without any loss on our part. A particular return of our loss in the action of the 29th no doubt has been forwarded by Gen^l Sullivan. Our loss was really very small, considering the severity of the action, & every one present must allow that no men could behave better than the whole of our army. However, the Expedition has failed, & those who are not by Contract obliged to continue in the field are returned to their respective homes, waiting the next call.

I find by the newspapers that the French Minister has had the Audience you mention, & I think it wo^d have been full as well not to have given the world so particular an acco^t of settings, risings, & Bowings &c &c. The publication of such trifling circumstances can answer no valuable purpose.

I am very sensible Congress must be very hard drove, but I can conceive of no business that demands attention more than the Currency & the Marine affairs. Unless something is done to give stability to the currency, your navy will sink to nothing, and the army will soon become clamorous.

I have nothing new to give you. The French fleet are at Boston, refitting, but the part they will act when fitted for Sea, time only can determine. People in general this way are much disappointed with their past conduct, but I hope their future will be more agreeable. We have a report that Byron is arrived with a fleet at York. If this is true, and no Fleet from France to support the Count D'Estaing, I think he must be in a bad situation. By next Post I may be able to give you some acco^t of our State affairs—in the meantime be assured that I am, very sincerely

Yours, W^m WHIPPLE.

My respects to Mr. Lovell. I shall write him by next post.

COL. BARTLETT.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PHILADELPHIA, 30th Nov^r, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I have not received a line from New Hampshire since my arrival here.

Mr. Frost who arrived the 25th Inst Bro't with him an act empowering our Delegate to represent the State. Had it been sent some time before, the State would not have been so long unrepresented, and his coming rendered the act less necessary. I wish to be informed what number of the Journals of Congress have been sent to the State, & whether any indexes have been sent to the first Volume.

The Treaties of Alliance &c with France are printed. I sent one Book to the President last week, & shall send one to you by the first convenient opportunity.

Nothing material has happened since your departure. The business of Finance goes on very slowly. However some of the principal Questions have passed the Committee of the Whole, which leads me to hope we shall make a considerable progress in this important business in a few days.

A report prevails that there was an action between the French Fleet & Admiral Képelle ye 3 & 4 Oct, & that the former had greatly the advantage. This acco^t comes different ways, but still I think it wants confirmation.

Col. Allen is here. He tells me the Green Mountain Assembly have renounced the y^e 16 towns, and wrote to New Hampshire on the Subject. Young Wheelock is also here but I have not seen him—he seems to avoid me. I shall write fully on this subject shortly.

Pray let me hear from you as often as possible. If I am to judge of the future by past proceedings, I must expect no intelligence but through the channel of private Correspondents.

I am with great Sincerity yours,

WM^W WHIPPLE.

COL^B BARTLETT.

Wm. Whipple to Josiah Bartlett.

PHILADELPHIA, 14th Dec^r, 1773.

MY DEAR SIR: Since you left Congress Messrs Jay & Duane have taken their seats. The first mentioned Gent^l was last Thursday put into the Chair on the resignation of that very worthy Gent^l you left in it. I have so high an opinion of Mr. Laurens that I must confess I exceedingly regreted his

leaving the Chair. However, I hope it is again well filled. Mr. Jay is a Gent^l of acknowledged abilities and great application. I have therefore no doubt the Business will be well conducted, so far as it respects the President.

The Business of finance is in considerable forwardness. I hope in a few days more the present system will be finished by Congress, & doubt not the States will do their part with alacrity. The Tax will be very considerable, perhaps 15 or 18,000,000. This seems a large sum, but when we consider the immense sum in circulation I cannot think it will be difficult to raise, provided it is justly proportioned.

Mr. Wheelock has been here with a number of applications, among which is one for the Indian School. This is not yet determined. Another that Bedel's Regiment might be kept up. This produced an order that the Regiment should be immediately Disbanded. He also brought a letter from a Joseph Marsh, a copy of which I have inclosed to Col. Weaver. Mr. Wheelock was here some time before I saw him, & from some circumstances I thought he avoided me, but a day or two ago he favored me with a visit, the principal design of which was to persuade me that his Father was not concerned in the intended revolt of those towns on the River; however, he did not fully satisfy (me) on that head.

The Enemy have been up Hudson's River with 50 Transports, burnt a few Transports and returned—it is supposed they expected to find a quantity of provisions there, but they were disappointed. By the last accounts from New York they still seem to be preparing to go off, but the Season is so far advanced I cannot think they will go till towards Spring—Our Army is going into Winter Quarters.

I have much to say to you about some late publications, but time will not permit me at present. I must therefore bid you adieu. Yours very Sincerely

WM^W WHIPPLE.

COL^O BARTLETT.

P. S. I was a little surprised at a letter from the Council of New Hampshire recom-

mending Mr. Temple to Congress. I cannot recollect any Gent^l. of that Board who have had an opportunity of being thoroughly acquainted with that Gentleman's character. Surely his having formerly been Lieut. Gov^t. of New Hampshire can be no recommendation. There are many anecdotes of him (some of which are well authenticated) that renders Mr. Temple's character at least problematical, indeed in some Gentlemen's minds they amount to a conviction of his being a tool of the British Court. More of this hereafter.

Yours &c.,

W. W.

GORDON'S HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY JAMES S. LOING.

A paper read before the New England Historic-Geographical Society, May 2, 1860.

HAVING given a vague conception of the character of our historian, I will glance at the character of his famous "History of the Rise and Progress of the American Revolution." The familiar style of the correspondence in which these two thousand pages are written, vividly exhibiting, as in a panorama, the exciting scenes as they moved onward, will make this first complete history of that contest ever written in this country, eagerly sought in every age, and is worthy of special notice. I should state that at least three histories of the Revolution were written and published in Great Britain before Dr. Gordon's book appeared. Though the sage John Adams remarked of our people, that "we were not a reading people, and our author would be but little read in his day." I think the present advance of literature among us, the growing historical taste, the vast increase of population, and the magic of remoteness, since the occurrence of the great events narrated, will cause this work to be read as much as any of our Revolutionary histories. Dr. Gordon introduces agreeable reminiscences and personal anecdote that would not appear in dignified history. To cite a specimen: "'For all what you Americans say of your loyalty,' observed

Mr. Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, to Dr. Franklin, in 1750, 'I know you will one day throw off your dependence upon this country, and, notwithstanding your boasted affection to it, will set up for independence.' Franklin answered, 'No such idea is entertained in the minds of the Americans; and no such idea will ever enter their heads unless you grossly abuse them.' 'Very true,' replied Mr. Pratt, 'that is one of the main causes I see will happen, and will produce the event.' Many years subsequently, when Franklin was roused to action by the iron hand of Parliament, an officer of the crown emphasized of him, as one 'who hissed on the colonies against their mother country.'" Again: "A gentleman who heard the Rev. Mr. Davis relate that Col. Washington had mentioned, 'he knew of no music so pleasing as the whistling of bullets,' being alone in conversation with him, at Cambridge, asked him whether it was as had been related? The general answered, 'If I said so, it was when I was young.'" Next to the newspapers of the day, this work is the most valuable national memorabilia, as it gives important relations not stated in our more stately histories. The London edition of this work is as a complete diary; the precise date of every event being stated on the margin of every page.

Unlike that other British historian, John Howard Hinton, who, according to Samuel L. Knapp, in the first London edition of his quarto, entirely forgot to make any allusion whatever to the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, which Knapp supplied in the American edition, Dr. Gordon exhibits particulars of both battles, and a large fund of other facts and dates not named by the overcareful Hinton, who might as well omit all the occurrences, whatever chanced, as blot out Lexington and Bunker Hill. Moreover, I must aver that Gordon's work as largely amplified the truth and falsehood of history, as Moore's "Diary of the Revolution," a compilation that as freely cites the ribald slanders of the royalists, as the sober statements of the rebels. Unlike Gordon, he has no restraint in naming all his authorities, as the events occurred in the last century. Within ten years an accumulation of histor-

ical material has emerged from old families, such as that of Timothy Pickering, Washington's vigilant Secretary of War and State, enough alone to crowd a powder cart of chests, that I have seen; together with Heath, Dearborn, Belknap's, and others, all contributing rare information for a more perfect history than has ever appeared. Besides the use of such materials, a complete diary of the Revolution demands a large volume of passages from the Boston papers, that do not appear in Moore's truly welcome work. Certainly the venerable "Cradle of Liberty" deserves a recognition. "Oh, for a file of newspapers" says Macaulay, "running through the mediæval times!" It is a misfortune that there are no files of Boston newspapers for the seven years' period of the Revolution, in the Library of the New York Historical Society. Yet, if Walter Scott walked ten miles to obtain a single fact for a glorious historical romance, how greatly more important that an annalist of the Revolution—I do not say that Frank Moore did not search these at all—devote several days to the abundant material so readily accessible in Boston. As regards myself, I once rode forty miles to procure for publication the loan of a copy of Webster's maiden oration, delivered in the eighteenth year of his age, and returned home with it in triumph on the same day. Thanks to the American Antiquarian Society for the generous confidence in the favor.

Gordon's simple and unadorned history of our rise and progress to independence, demands a revised edition. It is said that his manuscript was so anti-loyal that severe expressions were modified, and one hundred pages were omitted in the printed copy. His London publishers paid him three hundred pounds on the sale of the work. It appeared in London, in 1788, and has been reprinted twice in America. The author, from his arrival here, in 1770, is said to have established a correspondence on our political events, in London, Rotterdam, and Paris, which prompted the suspicion, it is reported, that he was an unfriendly British informer. We shall show that John Adams was of opinion that the correspondence was not real; but his ardor in our cause soon dis-

pelled the impression, and he had free access to authentic records, besides noting events as they occurred. We view Gordon as peculiarly happy in adopting the mode of familiar letters in this history, as it gave him freedom in digression upon other events that may benefit posterity; yet his style is not elegant. If the massive John Foster, in his "Decision of Character" made more than a thousand alterations in twelve pages, before publishing his work, and Samuel Rogers absorbed nine years in refining "Human Life," and Edmund Burke interlined every line of his "Sublime and Beautiful" with alterations, how important that historians be terse, tasteful, and accurate, in writing for posterity. "Our Burke shall be tongue, with the garnish of brains."

Before our historian had published his work, we have been credibly informed that he stated to Gen. Greene, it was his determination not to disclose his authorities, when applied to for explanation. Being inflexible of purpose, he rigidly adhered to this decision, which often exposed him to censure. Although a democrat of the Adams and Hancock school, his severity was so harsh towards Hancock, in the Harvard College affair, that their friendship for ever ceased, and so with Hamilton and Pemberton.

Our voluminous historian of the Revolution, who is a more questionable authority in details than in dates, of whom we may emphasize,—

"That he's like a palm-tree, may well be said,
Having ever a cluster of dates in his head,"

thus relates the manner in which Hancock became, in 1766, elected: "When the choice of members for Boston to represent the town in the next General Court was approaching, Mr. John Rowe, a merchant who had been active on the side of liberty, in matters of trade, was thought of by some influential persons. Mr. Samuel Adams artfully nominated a different one, by asking with his eyes looking to Mr. John Hancock's house. 'Is there not another John that may do better?' The hint took. Mr. John Hancock's uncle was dead, and had left a considerable fortune. Mr. Adams judged that the fortune would give credit

and support to the cause of liberty; the popularity would please the possessor, and that he might be easily secured by prudent management, and might make a conspicuous figure in the band of patriots." This distorted version of John Adams's relation betrays a spirit of loyalty to the crown, for Mr. John Rowe was popular with the friends of independence, according to Drake's "Boston," and a leading actor among them. He was again elected to the court, together with Otis, Cushing, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock.

While Gordon is roughly censured for many obvious errors in his history, I think it is not less accurate, unprejudiced, or impartial, than the history of the accomplished Macaulay, whose great work on England, Hugh Miller, in a keen criticism, makes appear an unsafe authority, and which the quaint Carlyle views as one of the rarest fictions of the day. While many lament that Macaulay has left but a monumental fragment, it will be remembered that he has given a beautiful relation of the last great revolution of 1688, more polished than that of Hume or Gibbon. Gordon had none of the happy tact of Macaulay in describing historical localities. Indeed, Macaulay so agreeably enjoyed it, that he would visit a spot for weeks, to give life to his history. Neither has Gordon the happy power of Macaulay in sketching character. But comparisons are often ungraciously, and censure savors of detraction. One of our most reliable Revolutionary historians, Mr. Lossing, of the "Field Book of the Revolution," assures me that we have no better authority than Gordon, for the accurate *dates of events*, as they were mostly recorded when they transpired. I will say for Macaulay, however, that I know not any history of England or America so beautifully infused with lights and shades in the portraiture of eminent men, as those drawn with his artistic hand.

In passing, I have a word of dates. Leake, in the "Life of Gen. Lamb," exposes an error of Gordon in reference to the time when a large concourse of New Yorkers appointed a committee from the associated Sons of Liberty to oppose the Stamp Act, which was November 6, 1765, instead of

October 31, as Gordon states. Botta discloses the mistake in relating that this meeting compelled Lieut.-gov. Colden to surrender the stamped paper to the corporation, which occurred before the day on which the meeting was said to have been held.

Our historian caused his work to be embellished with nine maps and plans, and was favored with the use of important documents possessed by Washington, Greene, Gates, Lincoln, and Otho Holland Williams. The latter figured in the Southern campaign. As an evidence of the earnest zeal with which he pursued his researches, I will present a passage from an unpublished letter, which he addressed to General Nathaniel Greene, dated Jamaica Plains, April 5, 1784, found among his letters and dispatches designed to be published by his grandson, the scholarly Professor George W. Greene, of New York: "I have a grateful sense of your kindness when I was at Newport, and that I believe in your professions, shall convince you by these presents. Pray can you inform me who accompanied you when reconnoitring for a position upon the landing of Gen. Knox? How far the cross-roads were from him? What was the name of the place the army occupied at the back of Wilmington? What was the particular spot you would have chosen on the other side of the Schuylkill, instead of crossing it, in hopes that Gen. Howe would have fought you, ere he attempted passing it, and going on for Philadelphia? My best regards to your lady and Gen. Kosciuszko. You have my sincere wishes for a pleasant and safe journey or passage to the southward."

In reference to the engraved plans in the London edition of Gordon, I have authority for stating that they were copied from the original drawings of Dr. David Ramsay, our first eminent native American historian, and that several of them were carefully revised by Gen. Greene with his own pen, at the request of Dr. Gordon, for his history. Frothingham in the "Siege of Boston" often cites Gordon, and gives him the reputation of being the first author who states that Col. Prescott was the commander of the intrenching party in the battle of Bunker Hill. This was probably as sure as that the deli-

eately burnished sword or rapier of Prescott the Brave, used in the battle, has hung over the folding-doors which separated the two apartments comprising the superb library of his honored grandson, the historian, crossed by another sword worn by Captain Linzee, of the British sloop-of-war Falcon, that cannonaded the works on Breed's Hill.

In the voluminous memorial of General Greene, I anticipate several letters from Dr. Gordon, besides another tributary stream to the ocean of fame, ever swelling and deepening the glory of Washington, in whose name there lies a moiety of the world. While no great general hath had more noble biographers,—such as Marshall, Sparks, and Irving, another century must have dawned, before a full view of his personal life can be disclosed. I await the memorials of the great rival compeers of his time, among other authorities, for the right conception of his patriotic devotion. No chief of any age ever had closer coadjutors than our great chief truly found in Hamilton and Greene.

I love Virginia, venerable mother of the States, and of half our presidents. I love Virginia as the birthplace of the immortal leader of the Revolutionary armies, glorious George Washington, of whom Horace Walpole relates, that he was remarkably silent and serious when he banqueted Lord Cornwallis, his captive, spoke little, not smiling; but happening to ask, "if it was true that Lord Dunmore was returning to resume his government of Virginia?" and being answered in the affirmative, Washington burst into a hearty laugh. This was like the philosopher laughing at the ass that has left mumbling thistles, for clover far out of his reach. Thus much for the tradition of Washington's inexplicable gravity during the seven years' war for independence.

I love Virginia for her promptness in adopting an independent State constitution on the day subsequent to the declaration of independence. I love Virginia for having, six days before that decisive act, elected an independent governor.

No stronger incitement to the reading of Gordon's history is needed than a glance at the citations from his work in Lossing's

"Field Book," all which he adopts without hesitation, except an error in his statement regarding the construction of Timothy Pickering's plan of a vast chain that extended across the Hudson river below Fort Clinton, and an order of Washington to execute the British prisoners captured at the siege of Yorktown, on which I will shortly enlarge. I do not state how far Gordon was involved in the reputed intrigues of Gen. Gates to supersede Washington in the command of the army, in the year 1778; yet I do believe that no divine in the War of the Revolution was so intensely absorbed in political interests as William Gordon. A London reviewer of Gordon, remarks on this point: "As Dr. Gordon vindicates the interference of the ministers of religion in civil matters, we may conclude he bore his part in such interference. One of them headed a party of Americans who attacked the soldiers." Perhaps the critic alludes to Dr. Peter Muhlenburg, of Virginia, an ancestor of the venerated author of that immortal effusion, "I would not live away," who, in 1775, after accepting a military appointment, exclaimed in his farewell sermon, with great energy, "that there was a time to fight, and that time had now come." Then laying aside his canonicals, he appeared in the full dress of a military colonel. The drums beat to arms, and three hundred of his parish joined his regiment on that very day. The present venerable Dr. Muhlenberg, of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, writes me that "Peter Muhlenberg—who began life as an Episcopal clergyman in Virginia, and on the breaking out of the Revolution, joined the army in which he rose to the rank of general—was a brother of my grandfather, the first speaker of Congress.

In reference to Gates' intrigues to supplant Washington, Thatcher's *Military Journal* is explicit that Gates made the attempt. Yet, I have no doubt that Gates was as patriotic as he was ambitious. In the correspondence of the Franklin family, Sarah Bache, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin, visiting her father, November, 1783, in allusion to the conduct of Congress regarding the treaty of peace, remarks: "Your old friend, General Gates, told me 'that they

were all splitting and separating; that no man in the world could hoop the barrel but you, and that you were much wanted here."

The mistaken opinion of Robert Walpole, that all history is a lie, is destined to be revived to the end of time, and impair general confidence in historians; but I have no doubt there is as much truth in history, as purity of motives in the most careful authors. Imperfection, however, will mark all human productions, whether of history, morals, science, or art. I have been assured by a critical divine, recently deceased, who had examined Macaulay's great "History of England," that he had detected more than a hundred errors, in less than a hundred pages of that elegant work, yet who would impugn the motives of Macaulay? I would not imply that this is my opinion, or that in his opinion every other hundred pages are equally erroneous. I find an important relation, in reference to Gordon's history, in a letter of John Adams to Elbridge Gerry, dated Quincy, April 20, 1813, in which, after freely censuring a statement of Gordon as incorrect, regarding the measures of the Massachusetts General Court, for the naval defence of the American coast, in 1775, and the condemnation of British vessels, although he considers it as "a more satisfactory view" of the subject than the account of it by Mercy Warren and John Marshall, the venerable John Adams emphasizes as follows: "It is with grief that I record a fact, which I ought to record, relative to Gordon's history. His object was profit. He was told that his new book would not sell if printed according to the manuscript. It was accordingly thrown into a new form of letters between a gentleman in England and one in America. He was told that the style was so bold, that it would damn the work, and that many things were so favorable to America, and others so disgraceful to Britain, that neither could be borne. Accordingly the style and spirit were so altered, and accommodated more to the British taste and feelings. In this labor of love he had the assistance of some of the dissenting clergymen; and among them I can name the Drs. Towers, father and son. Had the original manuscript been printed,

the work would have appeared very differently." This confirms the opinion of the father of Dr. Luther M. Harris, who was one of Gordon's friends, and informed him that more than a hundred pages were omitted from the manuscript, besides the modifying of certain other passages. Moreover, the estimable author of the "History of Shrewsbury," Andrew Henshaw Ward, informs me that Joshua Henshaw, Esq., the Suffolk registrar of deeds from 1776 to 1786, who was personally acquainted with Gordon, stated to him that he had examined portions of the manuscript before the historian returned to London, and that its tone was materially changed previous to its publication, to prevent the censure of the British ministry; and it was his opinion that Gordon was liberally remunerated for the alterations. "Blest are those whose blood and judgment are so well commingled, that they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger to sound what stop she please." Another eminent patriot, who personally knew him, Gov. Sullivan, of Boston, says, that "in every part of his history there is a very remarkable want of truth and integrity; but the arrows of his envy and malevolence are so blunted by the indiscretion of his attacks and the want of decency in his manner, that they do no injury to the characters they assail, or to the country he would wound." Gov. Everett, in his oration on the First Battle of the Revolution, questions the accuracy of Gordon in reference to who it was that captured Lord Percy's convoy of provision wagons with a sergeant's guard, after crossing the old Brighton bridge, subsequent to the battle of Lexington. Then again, in the "Memoirs and Correspondence of President Joseph Reed," I notice the author of that work censures Gordon for misrepresentation, and states that "his ponderous history is a curious and ill-digested collection of materials; that he had access to much that was authentic, but made strange and often mischievous use of what he had." Reed says, "It is as much a British as an American work." Furthermore, it appears also in the "Memoirs of Alexander Hamilton," by his honored son, that our historian is viewed as frequently erroneous, and that the great Hamil-

ton himself, "pierced to the soul with slander's venom'd spear," found it his duty to refute a serious charge. I will give a passage. The article appeared in the *New York Evening Post*, dated August 10, 1802: "The story imports, in substance," says the indignant Hamilton, "that Gen. Lafayette, with the approbation or connivance of Gen. Washington, ordered me, as the officer who was to command the attack on a British redoubt, in the course of the siege of Yorktown, to put to death all those of the enemy who should happen to be taken in the redoubt; and that through motives of humanity I forbore to execute the order. Positively and unequivocally, I declare that no such, nor similar order, nor any hint nor intimation resembling it, was ever by me received or understood to have been given." This imputation on Washington and Lafayette, is also refuted in the "Memoirs" of the latter, published by his family, and it is discredited by Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington." No edition of Gordon's history should ever be published without a statement of the whole charge and its refutation, as given in the memoirs of the great men implicated; and careful diligence should be used for the correction of all the discrepancies in his work.

I anticipate the period when some philosophical author, like Archbishop Whately, whose piquant "Historic Doubts of Napoleon" mark his ready tact for such a work, will prepare a treatise on the "Falsehood of History and the Unfairness of Historians;" or, that another Disraeli will exhibit "Curious Citations of Historical Lying," with illustrations of its impolicy. Is not the inuendo of Byron, regarding general historians, more tangible than a mere vagary of the imagination?

"What want these outlaws conquerors should have,
But history's purchased page to call them great?"

Is there not danger of time-serving chroniclers on this side of the Atlantic, whom bribery may affect, and prompt to "sell the mighty space of our large honors, for so much trash as may be grasped thus?" A kindly tempered view of the subject would prove a truly useful phase of moral develop-

ment. Our greatest historians are so impregnated with partiality, that however much they aim at candor, their predilections are ever apparent; and it is our first thought on opening an historical production to know, Which side does the author take? Many writers are ready to avow impartiality; but where is the author who is earnestly impressed with that spirit?

In future ages, when the great sieve of time shall have separated the chaff from the wheat, the truth of history is destined to be established; and I heartily adopt the sentiment of our own Bryant, that indestructible

"Truth crush'd to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers.
But error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

MASSACHUSETTS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, MAY 1, 1776.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1862.

HON. LUTHER BRADISH,

Pres. of the N. Y. Historical Society.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave, through you, to invite the attention of the Society to a subject, which to me seems to possess unusual interest to every student of American history.

In the course of my investigations concerning the Constitution of the United States, preparatory to the writing a history of that instrument, my attention was arrested by the very important series of papers—generally unnoticed by commentators and historians—which, in the early part of 1776, had emanated from several of the colonial governments *de facto*, and had conveyed to the delegations from those colonies, severally, the instructions under which their respective delegations in the Congress had been expected to act on the question of Independence.

Among the colonies from which apparently no such instructions had proceeded,—notwithstanding the fact has been well established that three-fourths of her towns, in regularly convened town-meetings, had particularly instructed their several representa-

tives in the General Court to prepare and transmit such instructions to the delegates from the colony to the General Congress,—was Massachusetts, whose fearless and eloquent representatives, in case no such instructions had been issued to them by the General Court, must have acted on their own responsibility, when, on the second of July, 1776, they jointly cast the vote of Massachusetts in favor of the resolution of American independence.

Notwithstanding the, apparently, well-settled opinion, among historical students, that no such instructions had been adopted and issued by the General Court; and with a respectful disregard of the reasons which were assigned, by one of the most distinguished of our number, for the supposed backwardness of Massachusetts, in thus promoting the cause of American independence, I ventured to doubt that that colony had really so far forgotten herself, as to allow her delegation to support and urge the adoption of the resolution of independence, with no other authority than the *implied* approval of its constituency; and to entertain an abiding confidence, that if it were really true, that the delegation from Massachusetts had received no such instructions when it cast the vote of that colony in favor of the resolution of the second of July, it possessed, at least, a full equivalent of authority in some other form.

I could readily understand why our own New York—at that time controlled by the great landed interests; represented in the Congress by delegates whose fidelity to the cause of America was generally of a questionable character; and whose Provincial Congress, at that time, was led by an avowed and untiring opponent of independence and a republican form of government—had refused to grant authority to her delegation in the Congress to support the resolution of independence; and the consequent silence of that delegation on the second of July,—when the United Colonies, in Congress assembled, “without a dissenting vote,” solemnly resolved “that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all po-

litical connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved,”—is not more of a mystery. All this I could readily understand; but I was *not* equally favored concerning the alleged silence of Massachusetts, the desecration of whose capital town, by the discomfited ministerial troops, was still fresh in the memory of all her inhabitants; whose press, under the patriotic influence of Edes and Gill, was constantly true to its mission; whose people were not a whit the less determined, notwithstanding the enemy had evacuated her territory; whose sentiments were fitly represented in the Congress by the fearlessness and the unanswerable arguments of the two Adamses.

Entertaining these varied opinions, during a recent visit to Boston, I visited the State House for the purpose of searching, among the well-culled treasures of the secretary's office, for a solution of the question. The kind co-operation of my valued friend, George Livermore, Esq., secured for me a cordial reception; and, after a short examination of the manuscript minutes of the commonwealth, I found an instrument which sets the subject at rest.

After the royal governor of the colony had abandoned his post of duty, and had retired to a more genial climate, the administration of the colonial government was continued by the Council, without changing the style of the government; and all commissions, civil and military, were issued by that body, in the name, and under the authority, of the king of Great Britain, as had been usual in former, and more peaceful days.

It was not long, however, before the inconsistency of such a course became very apparent; and the tendency it had to keep up ideas which were inconsistent with the safety of the government, soon gave the good people of the colony great uneasiness; and a remedy was sought by means of which the officers and people of the colony might not, themselves, be forced to become their own accusers, in a charge of rebellion and treason against a monarch in whose name, and under whose authority they professed to act.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1776, the General Court applied a remedy.—the Council, on the first of May, in that year consummating the enactment of “*AN ACT for establishing the Stile of Commissions which shall hereafter be issued, and for altering the Stile of Writs, Processes, and all Law Proceedings within this Colony; and for directing how Recognizances to the use of this Government, shall for the future be taken and prosecuted.*”

In that act, after declaring, in a preamble, the causes which had induced it to do so, the General Court solemnly enacted that on and after the first day of June next ensuing, all the officers of the colony, civil and military, should receive their authority from, and perform the duties of their several offices in the name of “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, IN NEW ENGLAND;*” that on and after that date, the King of Great Britain should no longer be recognized as the source of political authority within that colony; that all commissions which had been issued by the Council, in his name and under his authority, before that date, should cease and determine within a few weeks from that time—on the nineteenth of September, 1776; that all recognizances should thenceforth be taken and prosecuted in the name of the newly organized sovereign power; and that all actions which had been commenced in the name of the king, should, thenceforth, be prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND,*” in whom, thenceforth, the sovereign authority, *de facto* and *de jure*, was, by the operations of that Act, vested.

On the evening of the same day, while examining the manuscript treasures in the private collection of my friend, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Brookline, I also found three commissions which, prior to the passage of the Act to which I have referred, had been issued by the Council of the colony, in the name and by authority of the king. These commissions, of course, had been affected by the provisions of that Act; and their bearers, in accordance with its requirements, had presented them to the Coun-

cil for re-authorization under the authority of the newly established sovereignty of “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND,*” which, under the provisions of the Act referred to, had succeeded to the former authority of the king. This had been done by the erasure of the usual words “*GEORGE THE THIRD, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c.,*” at the head of the commission, and the substitution in their stead, by interlineation, of “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND;*” and by the erasure of the words of the date of the commission, at its foot, as “*In the [sixteenth] year of his reign,*” and the substitution in their stead, by interlineation, of the year of the Christian era, in which the commission had been issued by the Council. A certificate, over the official signature of the clerk of the Council, verified the change which had been made in the language of the instrument; and continued its authority, in the name of “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND,*” which, after the nineteenth of September succeeded, it would not otherwise have possessed, notwithstanding the impression of the authority of GEORGE III. was borne on the face of the instrument.*

I may have attributed a greater degree of importance to these instruments than they really merit, yet I cannot forbear suggesting that therein we have a formal renunciation of the authority of the king, within the territorial limits of Massachusetts, and as formal an assumption of the prerogatives of sovereignty, by “*THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND,*” on the first day of May, 1776,—two months and two days before the adoption of the resolution of independence, by the United Colonies, in Congress

* My antiquarian friend, George Adlard, Esq., to whom I have submitted the original commissions, here referred to, has suggested the probability that the royal colonial seal which, originally, had been attached to them, was also taken off by the same authority, in order the more completely to destroy every appearance of royal authority; and the appearance of the mutilated papers gives weight to his view.

assembled; and, that, as MASSACHUSETTS was, thenceforth, *de facto*, an independent and sovereign State, the delegation which she had sent to the Congress of the Confederation, needed no special authority to reiterate, in her name, the Act of Independence and assumption of sovereignty, which, through her legally constituted government, she had, already and directly, adopted and promulgated.

I had expected to have placed before you, with this, a carefully prepared and certified copy of the Act to which I have referred, but it has not come to hand. It will be forwarded to you, to be filed with this letter, at an early day.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. DAWSON.

The Act of Independence and Assumption of Sovereignty by the Colonial Government of Massachusetts Bay, referred to in the preceding letter to the Hon. Luther Bradish:

IN the Year of our Lord One Thousand [L. S.] sand seven hundred and Seventy six,—

AN ACT for Establishing the stile of Commissions which shall hereafter be Issued and for altering the stile of writs Processes, and all Law proceedings within this Colony and for directing how Recognizances to the Use of this Government shall for the future be taken and prosecuted.

WHEREAS the Petitions of the United Colonies to George the Third King of Great Britain for the redress of Great and manifest Greivances have not only been rejected but treated with scorn And Contempt And their Opposition to designs evidently formed to reduce them to a state of servile subjection and their necessary defence against hostile forces Actually Employed to subdue have been declar'd Rebellion. And whereas an unjust war has been Commenc'd Against them which the Commanders of Brittish fleets and Armies have prosecuted and still Continue to prosecute with their utmost Vigour in Cruel manners & have directed

their Vengeance principally against this Colony wasting spoiling and destroying the Country burning Houses and defenceless Towns and Exposing the helpless Inhabitants to every misery;—by which Inhumane and Barbarous treatment by the Commandment of George the Third King of Great Britain &c—the People of this Colony consider themselves greatly Injur'd and have been obliged to have recourse to arms to repel such Injuries. And whereas under such Circumstances the absurdity of Issuing Commissions, Writs Processes and other proceedings in Law and in the Courts of Justice within this Colony in the name and stile of the King of Great Britain is very apparent, And the Tendency it has to keep up Ideas inconsistent with the safety of this Government has given the Good People of this Colony Great Uneasiness.

BE IT THEREFORE enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Assemble'd and by the Authority of the same that all Civil Commissions Writs and Precepts for Conveneing the General Court or Assembly which shall hereafter be made out in this Colony shall be in the Stile and name of the Government & People of the Massechusetts Bay in New England And all Commissions both Civil & Military shall be Dated in the Year of the Christian era and shall not bear the date of the Year of the Reign of any King or Queen of Great Britain.

And that all writs Processes and Proceedings in Law And in any of the Courts of Justice in this Colony which have been used & Accustomed or by any of the Laws of this Colony are Required to be Issued used or Practiced in Law and in Any of the Courts of Justice in this Colony in the name and stile of the King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c or in any other words Implying or Intending the same shall from and after the first Day of June One thousand seven hundred and seventy six be made Issued Used & Practiced in the name and stile of the Government & People of the Massechusetts Bay in New England and no other and shall bear Date of the year of the Christian Era and shall not bear the Date of the

Year of the Reign of any King or Queen of Great Britain Untill some recommendation of the American Congress or Act order or Resolve of a General American Legislature or of the Legislature of this Colony shall be made and passed otherwise directing and Prescribing.

AND BE IT ENACTED that all Commissions Civil and Military which have been Issued by the major part of the Council of this Colony since the nineteenth day of September One Thousand seven hundred and seventy five shall have the same force and Effect as if this Act had not been made the stile and Date therein notwithstanding Untill the nineteenth day of September One Thousand seven hundred & seventy six & no longer.

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS that when any such Commissions shall be brought to the Council of this Colony to be made Conformable to the Stile and Date by this Act Required for Issuing Commissions hereafter the Council are here by Impowered & Directed to Cause the same to be done.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all Recognizances that heretofore have been used and Accustomed to be taken to the King of Great Britain by the Stile and Title of our Sovereign Lord the King shall from and after the first day of June One thousand seven hundred and seventy six be taken to the Government & People of the Massachusetts Bay in New England and when a scire facias or other Legal Process shall be Issued thereon Against the Recognizor or Recognizors they shall be in the name and behalf of the said Government and People. And when Judgment shall be rendered thereon the money Recovered & Levied shall be paid into the treasury of this Colony for the use of the same.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all Suits upon Recognizances which have been heretofore taken within this Colony to the King of Great Britain—under any name character or form of words whatsoever that have been or that may be hereafter forfeited (if any Suits should be brought thereon) shall from and after the said first day of June be Commenced & prosecuted in the name and behalf of the Government &

People of the Massachusetts Bay in New England and not in the name of the said King And the money Recovered and Levied on such Suits shall be likewise paid into the Treasury of this Colony for the use and Benefit of the said People.

In the house of Representative's May 1, 1776 This engrossed bill having had three several readings passed to be Enacted

SAM^L FREEMAN, Speak^r P. T.

In Council May 1st 1776. This Engrossed Bill having had two several Readings passed to be enacted

PEREZ MORTON D Secr^y

WE consent to the enacting of this Bill

James Otis	T Cushing	
W Sever	Jed ^b Foster	James Prescott
B Greenleaf	Eldad Taylor	Michael Farley
W Spooner	Moses Gill	
Caleb Cushing	S Holten	
J Winthrop	B Lincoln	
B Chadbourn		

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON
January 31, 1862.

A true copy of the original.

[L. s.] WITNESS the Seal of the Commonwealth.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF
THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY NEW
ENGLAND.

GEORGE THE THIRD BY THE GRACE
OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE &
IRELAND KING, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH &c.*

*To all unto whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting:*

KNOW YE, That We have assigned and constituted, and do by these Presents assign, constitute and appoint Our Trusty^s and well-beloved Benj^s White Esquire to

[L. s.] be one of our Justices to keep Our Peace in the several Counties of our Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, viz^t Suf-

* The heading, "George," &c., is blotted out with heavy lines of ink, and the words, "The Government," &c., written above it.

folk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, York, Duke's County, Nantuckett, Worcester, Cumberland, Lincoln and Berkshire—And to Keep and cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the Good of the Peace and for the Conservation of the same, and for the Quiet, Rule and Government of Our People in the said Countys, in all and every the Articles thereof according to the Force, Form and Effect of the same, and to chastise and punish all Persons offending against the Form of those Laws and Ordinances shall be fit to be done; And to cause to come before him the said Benj^a. White all those that shall break the Peace, or attempt anything against the same, or that shall threaten any of our People in their Persons, or in burning their Houses, to find sufficient Security for the Peace, and for the good Behaviour towards Us and our People; and if they shall refuse to find such Security, then to cause them to be kept safe in Prison until they shall find the same; and to do and perform in the Countys aforesaid, all and whatsoever, according to the Laws and Ordinances of our said Province, or any of them, a Justice of the Peace may and ought to do and perform *and with* any two or more Justices of the Peace, in the s^d Counties (according to the Tenour of the Commission to them granted) to enquire by the Oaths of good and lawful Men of our said Countys, by whom the Truth may be better known, of all and all manner of Thefts, Trespasses, Riots, Routs and unlawful Assemblies whatsoever, and all and singular other Misdemeanors and Offences of which by Law Justices of the Peace in their General Sessions may and ought to enquire, by whomsoever or howsoever done or perpetrated, or which shall hereafter happen, howsoever to be done or attempted in the Countys aforesaid, contrary to the Form of the Laws and Ordinances aforesaid, made for the common Good of our Province aforesaid and the People thereof; and with any two or more of our Justices of the Peace in the said Counties (according to the Tenour of the Commission to them granted as aforesaid) to hear and determine all and singular the said Thefts, Trespasses, Ri-

ots, Routs, unlawful Assemblies, and all and singular other the Premises, and to do therein as to Justice appertaineth, according to the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances aforesaid.

*In Testimony whereof, We have caused the public Seal of our Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, to be hereunto affixed; Witness the Major part of the Council of our said Province, at Watertown the eighth day of November. In the [year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred & Seventy five.]**

(Signed)

W. Sever, B. Greenleaf, W. Spooner, Caleb Cushing, Joseph Gerrish, John Whetcomb, Jed^h Froster, James Prescott, Eldad Taylor, Cha. Chauncy, J. Palmer, S. Holt-en, Jabez Fisher, Moses Gill, John Taylor.

By Command of the major part of the Council, with the Advice & Consent of Council. PEREZ MORTON,

Dp^r Sec^r.

In Council Sep^r 11, 1776. This may certify that the above Commission was this day presented to be altered agreeable to a late act of this State "Entitled an Act for Altering the Stile of Commissions &c." and was altered accordingly. JOHN AVERY,

Dp^r Sec^r.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting was held on the above date, W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair.

The additions to the Library (in all 867) included "The Doctrine and Covenants of the Latter Day Saints," by Jo. Smith: Nauvoo, 1844; Shelton & Kensett's large map of the United States, 1816, exhibiting early surveys, with the forts, trading-posts, and Indian villages of the Northwest; Aal's edi-

* The words in brackets written on an erasure.

tion, in folio, Christiania, 1838, of Snorre Sturleson's *Norske Konger's Sagaer*,—containing the account of the supposed discovery by the Northmen of the American continent, with a modern map, engravings of the Dighton writing-rock, and illustrations of Norwegian scenery; besides documents relating to the war, and army journals printed by Col. Turchin's and the "Normal" regiments of Illinois. An interesting specimen of the record made by the "Anemograph," or self-recording registry of the direction and force of the winds, invented by Levi Burnell, and in use by Dr. Lapham, at Milwaukee, under the direction of Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A., was also presented by Dr. Lapham.

Of the reported correspondence of the Society, letters were read from the executive department of the State of New York, and from the Essex Institute, Mass., proposing exchanges of war documents and publications.

Mr. A. J. Hill, of Minnesota, forwarded a letter of inquiry, with information respecting the archaeological remains of the Northwest; and communicating his designs for collecting information respecting those along the waters of the Upper Mississippi.

A complimentary letter was read from his excellency Gov. Yates, with acknowledgments of the invitation extended to him and his family, to be present at the annual meeting of this Society.

Mr. A. M. Abbot, of Whiteside county, addressed an interesting communication relating to the Mormons, accompanying which were books and manuscripts of historical interest on the same subject.

Letters were read from Mayor French, and Judge Wightman, of Burlington, Iowa, and Col. J. H. Long, chief of the U. S. Topographical Bureau, Washington, relative to the late lamented decease of Dr. Edwin James.

The Hon. J. B. French, ex-mayor of Lowell, Mass., forwarded, in continuation of previous esteemed favors, the annual report of the rain-fall, for 1861, at Lake Village, and Laconia, N. H., outlets of Lake Winnipiseogee—it being at the former 42.56 inches, and at the latter 41.46 inches,—the mean

annual rain-fall at Chicago, according to Blodget, being 36 inches. Some discussion followed upon the desirableness of including similar observations, with others in meteorology, pursued in the city of Chicago.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Augusta, Jan. 16, 1862.*—This Society held a special meeting at the court-house, in Augusta, on the above date.

The President, the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, called the meeting to order, when the Corresponding Secretary, the Hon. Wm. Bradbury, of Augusta, read letters of acceptance from the Hon. Messrs. Bancroft, Sparks, and Palfrey, who had been elected corresponding members at the last annual meeting; the last of whom made an offer of his own publications to be placed in the Library.

On motion of Mr. Bradbury, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Palfrey, with the acceptance of his liberal and valuable offer.

The President made a few observations on the restrictions enacted in the by-laws upon the increase of membership, and expressed the hope, that at the next annual meeting the rule would be suspended temporarily, or permanently altered. He gave a statement of the deaths of members, since the issue of the last volume; and then read a full and appropriate obituary of Calvin Selden, Esq., of Norridgewock, and at a later period of the meeting, an impressive memoir of John McKeen, Esq., which embraced a sketch of his ancestry, and an interesting delineation of his character, with special reference to his antiquarian and historical pursuits; and to the earnestness of his attention to the theory, that Weymouth's outward voyage terminated in the Kennebec.

A paper prepared by the Rev. B. P. Snow, Skowhegan, on "The Erection of Father Rale's Monument," was read by the Recording Secretary.

A paper was read by the Rev. Eugene Vetromile, of Biddeford, on "Indian Public and Private Life," which was followed by an account of the Indian relics disinterred

at Harpswell, during the last year, read by the Rev. Mr. Ballard, who exhibited a string of wampum taken from their burial-place.

The Rev. Dr. Packard made a brief report of the present state of the Library.

The Hon. Mr. Bourne, of Kennebunk, gave a statement of his efforts to make a collection of papers, relating to the early history of the county of York.

A communication prepared by Wm. P. Haines, Esq., of Biddeford, describing a "Leaden Plate" inscribed with the names of original proprietors in the town of Limerick, was read; as also brief biographical notices.

The Rev. Mr. Cushman, of Warren, read a communication describing the locality and boundaries of a grant of land, made at "Kwesnoo-kek" by the French, in the towns of Friendship and Cushing.

The Hon. Mr. Bourne read portions of a biography of the Hon. Jonathan Sayward, Judge of Probate in the county of York, a Loyalist.

After the meeting was called to order in the evening, a memoir of the late John Merriek, Esq., of Hallowell, written by the Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D., of Philadelphia, was read by the Rev. R. H. Gardiner, of Gardiner. A vote of thanks was passed to its author.

The President read an interesting paper on the "History and Progress of Law, and the Early Lawyers of Maine," interspersed with anecdotes pertaining to the legal profession.

A vote of thanks was passed to the writers of the various papers, and copies requested for the archives of the Society, and for publication.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 5, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at their rooms on the above date, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-president, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that since the previous meeting, he had received letters from gentlemen, accepting

the resident membership to which they had been elected.

The Librarian, John H. Sheppard, Esq., reported that since the previous meeting there had been donated to the Society thirteen bound volumes, ninety-four pamphlets and periodicals, and seventeen newspapers, also a large and valuable collection of ancient MSS. (deeds, court papers, and miscellaneous documents); many of them were once the papers of Judge Samuel Sewall.

Hon. Charles Hudson read an able and eloquent memoir of Rev. Jonas Clark, whose ministry in Lexington extended over half a century. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy requested for the archives.

Dr. E. Alden, Randolph, read a well-prepared memoir of the late Bartholomew Brown, which was prepared at the request of the Librarian of Harvard College. The thanks of the Society were passed, and a copy requested for the archives.

Rev. F. W. Holland read an interesting sketch of John Clay, of Preston, Eng., who spent his life in solving the problem of prison reform.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Jan. 17, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the above date, at rooms No. 23 Chauncy-street, the President, Edward Jarvis, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. Sewall Harding, the Librarian, made his quarterly report of additions to the Library, including donations from the Statistical Society of London, and other foreign Societies.

The Recording Secretary reported several letters of acceptance.

Lyman Mason, Esq., the Treasurer, made his annual report, showing a balance of \$187.75 in the treasury.

Dr. Jarvis, chairman of the Publishing Committee, reported that 500 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, with a list of members annexed, had been printed.

Josiah Curtis, M. D., surgeon of brigade at Camp Butler, Newport News, gave an account of the condition of the troops under his charge. Of about 4000 soldiers, 195 on an average were on the sick list, but not more than 50 to 75 of these were confined

to the hospital. The average of sick was about five per cent.; some of the regiments, however, averaged only from three and a half to four per cent., while others were as high as ten or eleven per cent. He gave also valuable statistics.

The President compared the health of the present United States Army, including volunteers, with that of some of the great European armies in the wars of the present century, showing that our own was a remarkably healthy army, probably the most healthy known.

At the annual election, the following were unanimously elected:

President—Edward Jarvis, M. D., Dorchester. *Vice-presidents*—Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, and J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston. *Recording Secretary*—John W. Dean, of Medford. *Cor. do.*—Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D., of Cambridge. *Treasurer*—Lyman Mason, Esq., of Boston. *Librarian*—Rev. Sewall Harding, of Auburndale. *Councillors*—Hon. Samuel H. Walley, of Boston, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, and George S. Hale, Esq., of Boston.

Dr. Alden, of Randolph, and Messrs. Thornton and Hale, of Boston, were chosen a committee to present to the Legislative Committee the advantages to be derived from a State Board of Health.

On motion of Mr. Thornton, Dr. Josiah Curtis was requested to prepare and furnish to this Association a quarterly report of such statistics and observations as he may collect.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Trenton, Jan. 16, 1862.*—This Society held their annual meeting in the City Hall, Chancellor Green taking the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Whitehead, presented the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting.

Mr. Whitehead drew their attention particularly to the valuable pamphlets and manuscripts received from Rev. Dr. McLean; and to the books received from Mr. Rodgers, which were transmitted to the Society

in accordance with a request contained in the will of his father, deceased during the year.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, presented his report of the donations received since the last meeting, amounting to 183 volumes, and 186 pamphlets. The total number of volumes in the Library at present being 2834, and of pamphlets, bound and otherwise, 3700.

Some of these donations were of much interest, that of Mr. Alofsen, comprising over fifty different publications, referring to the present rebellion, some of them already very difficult to obtain.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of \$514.20.

On reassembling, in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Hall, was called to the chair.

Mr. Field, from the Committee on Publications, presented their report; they regretted that, with such an accumulation of valuable historical materials in its possession, in manuscript, the Society should not find itself in a condition to issue its publications regularly. The "Records of the Town of Newark," the "Papers of Governor Belcher," and other collections of manuscripts are awaiting the action of the members.

Mr. J. P. Jackson, Jr., from the Committee on the Library reported that they had restricted their operations during the year to completing their arrangements for the binding of the volumes of newspapers, and other New Jersey matter, and to making some further progress in assorting and regulating the manuscripts.

It is of great importance that every thing illustrative should be secured, and the Committee hoped that every member would feel it his duty to contribute every thing in his power to enhance the value of our historical collections; and that further liberal subscriptions may be received to the Library fund. The rent of the rooms occupied by the Society at Newark, with all the expenses incidental to the proper preservation, binding, arranging, &c., of its contents, had to be borne by voluntary subscriptions, and it was actually necessary that the present annual income from that source should be

increased—several of the subscriptions, which were only for one year, not having been renewed.

The nominating committee reported favorably upon several gentlemen, and they were elected members.

The chair appointed Messrs. Hamill, Field, and Duryee, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and announced the following Standing Committees:

On Publications.—Richard S. Field, Wm. A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. Dr. Hall.

On Statistics.—Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, C. C. Haven, and F. Wolcott Jackson.

On Nominations.—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. Dr. Hall.

On the Library.—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Jr., C. G. Rockwood, with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark, *ex-officio*.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Mr. Whitehead said—

“Mr. President: We have found at our meeting to-day some places vacant; we have missed the manly form, the pleasant countenance, and kindly greetings of one, heretofore, seldom absent; and have looked in vain for another, not so often with us, but who was, nevertheless, one of our original members, and warmly interested in our proceedings. Death, Mr. President, has been among us, and Dr. Murray and Mr. Jackson are not here. Of the latter it is not my purpose to speak particularly, as that duty has been confided to another, but on rising to submit some resolutions relating to Dr. Murray, which I believe give expression to the feelings of all the members present, in order that his departure may be properly noticed on our minutes, I would ask permission to accompany them with some brief allusions to the services rendered by him to the Society, and the State at large; his marked devotion to the interests of both, evincing the estimation in which he held his duties as a member of the one and a citizen of the other.”

Mr. Whitehead then read a brief eulogy

of Dr. Murray, in which his devotion to the interests of his adopted country and State was portrayed, and his active co-operation in all good works of a reformatory or remedial character, and his advocacy of the cause of education, of the lunatic asylum, and other public institutions and measures having in view the honor and welfare of the State, were alluded to. “He used to remark playfully, that he was really more deserving of the title of Jerseyman than the sons of the soil, inasmuch as we were so without the exercise of our own volition, by virtue of our birthright, whereas he was here of his own free will and sober choice. His interest in the Society had been ever manifested from its organization down to its last meeting, and it had lost one of its most active—one of its few working members.” Mr. W. then offered suitable resolutions.

Mr. Field on seconding them, made some appropriate remarks on Dr. Murray. “Always present at its meeting, always assiduous in contributing to their interest, his death had left a void there was no one to fill. “But,” said Mr. Field, “Mr. President, I have another duty to perform; a sad, and yet in some respects, a pleasant duty, to present to the Society some other resolutions referring to another of our members, whose loss has also been referred to by Mr. Whitehead. By the death of John P. Jackson, Esq., we have been deprived of an intelligent, appreciative associate, and I would beg leave to offer some resolutions for the consideration of the Society.”

Mr. Field then referred at some length to Mr. Jackson's public career, his identification with all the public benevolent and philanthropic institutions of the State.

Mr. Duryee and Rev. Mr. Hamill followed in appropriate remarks upon the lesson taught by the examples of the two lamented members, of untiring devotion to duty.

Both resolutions were adopted.

The Society then listened with great interest to a paper read by Professor William F. Phelps, of the Normal School, upon the “History of Education in New Jersey.”

Mr. C. C. Haven presented a written statement, prepared by Miss Stafford, of

Trenton, relative to the Revolutionary services of several members of her family, both male and female, which was read by Mr. Whitehead. Some of the facts stated relative to the participation of the parties in the battle of Lexington, and other events of the time, were of much interest. On motion the paper was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Rev. Mr. Hamill, after some introductory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"The New Jersey Historical Society, in view of the remarkable struggle into which the nation has been plunged, hereby records its ardent love for the country, and the importance of preserving it in its integrity, unbroken and undivided from ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf—and it is

"*Resolved*, That we declare our high and unabated appreciation of the Constitution and Government of these United States; a Constitution and Government wise in its conception, massive and beautiful in its framework, large in the liberties which it guarantees, rich in its provisions and in the blessings which it gives, and grand in the extent, fitness, minuteness, and power of its application."

Officers for 1862: *President*—Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D. *Vice-presidents*—Hon. James Parker, Richard S. Field, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Green. *Cor. Sec'y*—Wm. A. Whitehead. *Rec. do.*—David A. Hayes. *Librarian*—Samuel H. Congar. *Treasurer*—Solomon Alosen. *Executive Committee*—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Peter S. Duryee, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Hon. Charles S. Olden, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., C. C. Haven.

The Society then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Feb. 4, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held in the Library building, corner of Eleventh-street and Second Avenue, Hon. Luther Bradish, presiding.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, a memorial to the Legislature was read, asking for the appointment of an agent to collect statistics, historical facts, &c., in relation to the present war, with a communication from Mr. Lowry, urging its importance.

Among the contributions to the Library and Cabinet was a patent, presented by George Adlard, Esq., issued in the reign of James II., establishing a court of admiralty in New England, and remarkable as bearing a beautiful impression of the seal used for New England, when it included New York. The seal is extremely rare, and no other specimen is known; neither the States of New York or Massachusetts possessing one. Mr. Brodhead in moving a vote of thanks bore testimony to its value, and mentioned his own ineffectual search in England and America for it.

A copy of Col. Devoe's "Market Book," being the first from the press, was also presented.

Mr. Winthrop read a paper of great interest upon the old landmarks of the Stuyvesant Estate, which he illustrated by a map of Old New York. Many very curious facts relating to the part of the city now built upon the old demesne of the Dutch governors were given, and the Historical Society whose building stands upon it, facing the grave of Stuyvesant, should indeed preserve on its records the history of the changes of the past two centuries.

The regular paper of the evening, was a dissertation on the history of Cotton, by Colonel T. B. Thorpe. It was highly interesting, and from the interest now felt in the article, highly seasonable. Though not mentioned in the Bible, so far as we know, the plant and its uses are fully described by Herodotus. Egypt, though pre-eminently a cotton-growing region, seems not to have used the fibre; the mummy cloths and other remains, when tested by the microscope, proving to be linen. Alexander the Great, after his Indian expedition, brought it into notice, and it was thenceforward greatly used. Columbus found it in America; yet its production here was so little thought of, prior to Whitney's invention of

the Cotton Gin, that when a few bags were found on an American vessel in England, they were seized; the presumption being almost a certainty that no such quantity had been raised in America! The rise of the trade was unprecedented in history. Col. Thorpe knew a man who had watched all Whitney's experiments and had seen the growth of the trade. He considered that the cultivation had been pushed too far; and showed that a larger quantity produced from 1840 to 1850, produced a smaller return in money, than the smaller amount raised in 1830-40. Colonel Thorpe then described the plant, its blossom, and poll, containing the seed with the valuable fibre. He also spoke of the enemies of cotton, and especially the army worm, of whose ravages he gave striking examples. He also treated of the native cultivation and manufacture of cotton in Mexico and Central America, exhibiting a Navajo blanket.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *New York, Feb. 11, 1862.*—This Society held their nineteenth annual meeting on the above date, at the residence of the President, George Folsom, and the Corresponding Secretary presented several works received for the Society.

The Recording Secretary read portions of his annual report, in which, after alluding to the death of the late venerable Dr. Francis, and Mr. Nottbeck, Russian consul-general, he remarked that a number of new and valuable members have been added to the Society's list within the past year, especially corresponding members in distant places; that the publication of the *Bulletin* has been recommenced with good results; and that an encouraging prospect opens with the new year.

A letter was read from Dr. Peter Wilson, chief sachem of the Six Nations, or Iroquois, a corresponding member of the Society, in which he consented to prepare a paper on the Conquest of the Eries by the Iroquois. He also alluded to the large and invaluable collection of Indian traditions which he has long been making from the old men of the different tribes.

Mr. Squier exhibited the second number

of the Society's Bulletin, nearly completed and in type.

The annual election then was held, and the following officers were re-elected:

President—George Folsom. *Vice-presidents*—Thos. Ewbank and Charles P. Daly. *Corresponding Secretary*—E. G. Squier. *Recording do.*—Theodore Dwight. *Treasurer*—Alex. Cotheal. *Librarian*—George H. Moore.

The President expressed his high appreciation of the honor conferred on him by his re-election, and his gratification at the continued and increasing zeal of the members in the interesting and important objects of the Society. He anticipated much progress to be made in ethnological researches during the ensuing year, and saw with pleasure that foreign *savants* are directing more and more attention to that science. In Paris an association was formed a few months ago, whose first publication has been laid on the table, whose objects are equally divided between the East and America. In Austria, as we shall hear from Consul Loosey, long and deep study has been given to the ethnology of that empire; and the Society of Northern Antiquaries continue to send us proofs of their unremitting labors.

The President expressed the gratification shared by him with the other members, in welcoming back General Herran from New Granada, whom he invited to communicate to the Society any thing which he might have learned during his absence.

General Herran then said (in Spanish) he deeply felt the kindness of the President's remarks, that he had been prevented by the war in his country from prosecuting ethnological inquiries; that he presented the message, transmitted by the Society, to the president of New Granada, and sent back his reply (which had not yet come to hand); but that he hoped hereafter to communicate some interesting facts formerly obtained by him in Peru.

While in the auxiliary army in Peru, under Bolivar, in 1824-6, he was astonished at the size, position, and strength of ancient fortresses, whose remains he saw, the works of the Indians; and also of the aqueducts, by means of which they had fertilized large

tracts of country near the sea-coast, by irrigation, in districts where no rain ever falls. The valley of Nasca excited his particular attention, where, by great skill and labor, the natives had converted a waste, naturally as barren as the Sahara of Africa, into a region of the highest fertility, celebrated for the finest grapes in South America.

Gen. Herran also examined ancient graves in some of the dry districts of Peru, in which bodies had been preserved, with various articles of dress, weapons, &c., of dates anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards.

Mr. Loosey then read the first part of his paper on the races of Austria; after informing the Society that it was merely a brief abstract of the great work of that distinguished Austrian *savant*, Karl Freiherr Czoernig, the "Ethnography of the Austrian Empire," published at Vienna, in 1857.

On motion of Dr. Gajani, the Society passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Loosey for his very able and interesting paper.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1861.*—Mr. Mickley announced the death of Mr. James Hall, of Allentown, Pa., late honorary member of the Society, and gave the following sketch of his life:

James Hall, of Allentown, Pa., was born at Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa., on August 23, 1773. At an early age he left that place and went to Bethlehem, where he lived for a number of years; for the last thirty or thirty-five years he resided at Allentown. He led a private life, excepting six years, in which he held the office of register of wills and recorder, in Lehigh county. To this office he was appointed by Gov. Wolf. After his retirement from office he devoted his time to literature and numismatics; for the latter he had a particular fondness, not only to collect coins, but more particularly to study them. Probably no other individual in this country possessed a better knowledge of the science than he did. He corresponded with some distinguished numismatists of Europe on the subject. He commenced collecting

coins when he was but fifteen years of age—in 1788. His collection was not large, but very choice. In consequence of losing his sight, in 1853, he sold his collection for \$850; and also sold his Numismatic Library. He was a man of sound judgment, an extraordinary memory, and of an unblemished character.

He died November 26, 1861, aged eighty-eight years, three months, and three days.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Jan. 21, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Cabinet, in Waterman-street, on the above date, the President in the chair. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last annual meeting.

Nineteen members were present.

The annual reports of the Librarian and Cabinet Keepers of the Northern and Southern Departments were read.

The Treasurer presented his annual report of receipts and expenditures.

Dr. Collins, from a committee appointed at a former meeting to examine the records and determine who were members, made a report, by which it appears that the present membership of the Society comprises one hundred and forty-two persons.

Donations were announced from various sources. On motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, the thanks of the Society were voted for the very acceptable donations.

Letters were read from Rev. T. S. Drown and Wm. Dobbin, Esq.

Judge Staples, Hon. S. G. Arnold, and Thomas A. Doyle, Esq., were appointed a committee to confer with the family of the late Mr. Danforth, with the view of obtaining his manuscripts for the archives of the Society.

Dr. Usher Parsons exhibited a silver-hilted sword worn by Gen. Pepperell at the siege of Louisburg.

A free conversation was had in reference to collecting portraits of officers and soldiers of the Rhode Island troops.

Permission was given to Charles F. Til-

linghast to copy the portrait of Hon. Theodore Foster.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Albert G. Greene. *First Vice-president*—Samuel G. Arnold. *Second do.*—George A. Brayton. *Sec'y*—Sidney S. Rider. *Treasurer*—Welcome A. Green. *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, Northern Department*—Edwin M. Stone. *Do, Southern Department*—B. B. Howland, Newport. *Com. on Membership*—Edwin M. Stone, Wm. Gannell, John A. Howland. *Audit. do.*—Amherst Everett, William R. Helme. *Com. on Building and Grounds*—Albert G. Greene, Henry W. Lothrop, John A. Howland. *Com. on Lectures*—Sidney S. Rider, Thomas A. Doyle, Wm. H. Helme. *Cor. Editor Hist. Mag.*—Sidney S. Rider.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

LETTER OF MR. BANCROFT ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS DURING THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—We are most happy to lay before our readers, though not in the General Department, where it properly belongs, the following letter, prepared for our columns, and addressed to the President of the New York Historical Society:

New York, Feb. 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. BRADISH: The interest that attaches to the question of the exchange of prisoners between our loyal armies and the infatuated men still engaged in hopeless rebellion, has led me to look up the principles adopted by Great Britain in our war of independence. Not that there is any analogy between our war for independence, which was forced upon us by a wrongful policy, and the transient insurrection effected by a few desperate men in the States which knew the general government only by its benefits; but George the Third was devoted to the maintenance of the regal authority with the intensest bigotry, and by

his narrow mind our ancestors were reputed guilty of treason in its worst form. The precedents which he established may therefore be received as no derogation from his claim to sovereignty, and where they incline to mercy, they may be invoked as worthy of our consideration. To that end, leaving aside the vast number of papers on incidental questions, I ask to bring before the New York Historical Society the few documents which show precisely the rule that was adopted, and to trace it from its source.

On the 13th of August, 1775, Gage, in a letter to Washington, refused to accord to the Americans whom he had taken, the rights of prisoners of war, saying, with the insolence which he thought would be acceptable at court:

General Gage to General Washington.

"August 13, 1775.

"Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles your prisoners, whose lives by the law of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the king's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately, it is true, for I acknowledge no rank that is not derived from the king."

But Great Britain was unable to carry on the war with troops levied from her own sons. The ministry entered upon measures for obtaining recruits and mercenaries from Germany; and Sir Joseph Yorke, minister at the Hague, was asked to give his advice on the subject. In his reply, he represented the necessity of adopting a system of exchanges:

Sir Joseph Yorke to Secretary Weymouth.

"FROM THE HAGUE, September 5, 1775.

"First, as to the procuring Recruits from Germany, I really think that if it is not inconvenient to His Majesty to afford us the necessary assistance in his Electoral Dominions, we may be furnished with recruits to any number, and at a tolerable easy rate. I have been lately engaged in much discussion and enquiry about the practicability of such a plan, at the request of Lord Barrington.

ton, and in concert with Gen. Keppel, to whom His Lordship likewise applied, and as he is now upon his return to England, he will be able and willing to give your Lordship all the information possible upon this subject, for he understands it thoroughly.

"Secondly, as to the military force which princes upon the continent may be engaged to supply in the course of the present contest between Great Britain and her colonies; that is a point of a much more difficult and extensive discussion. I am to take it for granted that such troops so demanded, would be only meant to serve in Europe; for I must beg leave to mention an anecdote, relative to the Hessian Troops in Scotland, in 1745, which was very embarrassing. I mean the difficulty made by them to combat our only enemy, the rebels, for want of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, a point impossible for us to grant, because we could not treat upon it with rebels, which made the late Duke of Cumberland (whilst the few who knew it were enjoined to secrecy) get rid of them as fast as he could, and never attempt to bring them to action. I am afraid, was it ever intended to send such troops to America, we should not find them more pliable there than in Europe, and their fears would still be greater, as the objects and the ideas they would give rise to would be all new."

Meantime, the successes of Montgomery in Canada had secured many prisoners of distinction. Congress was anxious for the liberation of Col. Ethan Allen, who had been maltreated, and came, among others, to the following resolutions:

"December 2, 1775.

"*Resolved*, That an exchange of prisoners will be proper, citizens for citizens, officers for officers of equal rank, and soldier for soldier.

"The Congress being informed that Mr. Ethan Allen, who was taken prisoner near Montreal, is confined in irons on board of a vessel in the river St. Lawrence:

"*Resolved*, That General Washington be directed to apply to General Howe on this matter, and desire that he may be exchanged."

In obedience to these resolutions, Washington, on the 18th of December, 1775, wrote to Howe, complaining that Colonel Ethan Allen had been thrown into irons and treated like a felon, and threatening retaliation. To this letter he added the following postscript:

Postscript of a Letter from General Washington to General Howe.

"December 18, 1775.

"If an exchange of prisoners taken on each side in this unnatural contest is agreeable to General Howe, he will please to signify as much to his most obedient, &c."

To this insinuation, Howe at that time returned no answer. On the following day he wrote to Lord George Germain, as follows:

General Howe to Lord George Germain.

"December 19, 1775.

"Mr. Washington, commanding the rebel army, presuming upon the number and rank of the prisoners in his possession, has threatened retaliation in point of treatment to any prisoners of theirs in our power, and proposes an exchange, which is a circumstance I shall not answer in positive terms, nor shall I enter upon such a measure without the King's orders."

Before this letter reached England, the question had been decided. Treaties with the kinglings of Germany for mercenary troops having been signed, and numerous recruits having been enlisted at the various recruiting stations which the British government kept open in the German empire, and the time for the embarkation of the troops having come, Lord George wrote to General Howe:

Lord George Germain to General Howe.

"February 1, 1776.

"This letter will be entrusted to the care of the commander of His Majesty's ship Greyhound, who will also deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress, and taken by one of Admiral Graves' squadron. The private men have all volun-

tarily entered themselves on board his Majesty's ships, but the officers having refused so to do, it has been judged fit to send them back to America, for the same obvious reasons that induced the sending back the rebel prisoners, taken in arms, upon the attack of Montreal, in September last.

"It is hoped that the possession of these prisoners will enable you to procure the release of such of his Majesty's officers and loyal subjects as are in the disgraceful situation of being prisoners to the rebels; for although it cannot be that you should enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of prisoners, yet I doubt not but your own discretion will suggest to you the means of effecting such exchange without the king's dignity and honor being committed, or His Majesty's name used in any negotiation for that purpose; and I am the more strongly urged to point out to you the expediency of such a measure, on account of the possible difficulties which may otherwise occur in the case of foreign troops serving in North America. I am, &c."

Howe's letter of the 19th of December, '75, was received by Lord George Germain on the 6th of February; but it required no attention, for it had been fully answered by the letter of the 1st of February.

Meantime the siege of Boston had been pressed, and Howe was driven out of New England. It was at Halifax that, on the 11th of May, he received the Secretary's letter, directing exchanges of prisoners to be made, and he took it with him to New York harbor.

Soon after the arrival of Lord Howe, General Howe made an overture to Washington, by letter, on the subject of their respective treatment of prisoners; the attempt at correspondence failed from an error in form; but on the 20th of July, Paterson, his adjutant-general, formally announced that now Gen. Howe had authority to accede to a proposal of exchanging Governor Skene for Mr. Lovell. As much time had elapsed since the proposal was made, Washington reserved the subject for the decision of Congress.

"July 22, 1776.

"The Congress took into consideration the report of the committee respecting an exchange of prisoners: Whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That the commander-in-chief in each department be empowered to negotiate an exchange of prisoners in the following manner: One continental officer for one of the enemy of equal rank, either in the land or sea service, soldier for soldier, sailor for sailor, and one citizen for another citizen.

"That each State hath a right to make any exchange they think proper, for prisoners taken from them or by them."

"July 24, 1776.

"*Resolved*, That General Washington be empowered to agree to the exchange of Governor Skene for Mr. James Lovell."

Washington sent to Lieutenant-general Howe a letter, July 30, 1776, conforming to these votes; and on the first of August, General Howe, addressing his letter to Washington in his capacity as general, wrote as follows:

General Howe to General Washington.

"August 1, 1776.

"Wishing sincerely to give relief to the distresses of all prisoners, I shall readily consent to the mode of exchange which you are pleased to propose, namely, 'Officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen,' the choice to be made by the respective commanders for their own officers and men. You must be sensible that deserters cannot be included in this arrangement; and for the mode of exchange in the Naval line, I beg leave to refer you to the Admiral."

This is the way in which a system for the exchange of prisoners was established. During the progress of hostilities, various incidental discussions and interruptions took place, as for example: it was questioned whether stragglers were to be considered as prisoners of war; whether exchanges should be immediate after captivity. When Lee was taken, Howe regarded him as a deserter; and in this way exchanges were

checked, till the government directed Lee to be treated as a prisoner of war. When the army of Burgoyne surrendered, a difficulty arose respecting the validity of the convention, unless it should be ratified by the authority of the king; but essentially the rule of proceeding remained unchanged during the War of Independence, as established on the part of Britain by the letter of Lord George Germain, of February 1, 1776.

There is a point in that letter to which I wish particularly to call your attention. In the direction for effecting exchanges, no distinction whatever is made between captives taken on board privateers, and captives taken in battle or in garrison. It even happened, that the first opportunity for entering upon exchanges is stated by the secretary himself to proceed from the possession of prisoners "taken from a privateer, fitted out by the rebels, under a commission from Congress." Our government need not fear to be as forbearing as Lord George Germain and George the Third.

But on this subject of privateering, I beg leave to add one single suggestion. "Letters of marque," says Heffter, and there is no better authority, "are a legacy of the middle age and of its system of reprisals," and he regretted that the barbarous practice had not been renounced. By the famous declaration of the 16th of April, 1856, privateering was abolished forever alike by Britain and by France, and so many powers gave their adhesion to the declaration, that, to use the words of Heffter's French translator, "it can henceforward be regarded as the general law of Europe." This being the case, the right of continuing the system can belong only to those powers which were in possession of it when the declaration was made, and which have not acceded to the declaration. It does not follow that a new power coming into existence subsequent to that declaration has a right to resort to the system. The application of this view to our present unhappy domestic strife is obvious. Since the United States have forborne the use of privateers, the privateers of the insurgents ought not to have been admitted at all into the harbors of France or England, or other

powers who were parties to the noble declaration of April, 1856.

I remain, my dear Mr. Bradish,

Ever yours, very truly,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

LUTHER BRADISH, LL.D.,

President of the N. Y. Historical Society.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT OF AMERICANS.—The Honesdale (Pa.) *Democrat*, gives the following from Mr. Samuel Dean, well known in that place:

"I was born in Mile Square, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1792. April 16, 1810, I sailed from the port of New York, in the schooner Playmate, of Boston, Mass., for Tunis, on the Mediterranean. When off the port of Ceuta, on the African coast, we were overhauled by the British frigate Resistance, commanded by a son of Lord Exmouth. A boat from the frigate came alongside with a crew of armed men, and I was forcibly transferred to the Resistance. From the Resistance I was taken on board the Albion, 74, and afterwards on board the Donegal, 74. I was compelled to serve five years and more, getting my discharge at Spithead, after the battle of Waterloo. My name will be found on the records of Somerset House and of Greenwich Hospital.

"SAMUEL DEAN."

CONNECTICUT PAPER MONEY (*From the Hartford Daily Courant, Feb. 1, 1862*).—The first issue of paper money by Connecticut was dated July 12, 1709, and occasioned by the expense of the preparations for the intended expedition against Canada; the bills were to pass out of the treasury at the value expressed, and to be received again in all public payments at an advance of five per cent., and at the same time a rate of tenpence on the pound was granted, for the purpose of drawing in the bills in two years.

As gold and silver were very scarce, these bills were of great public convenience, furnishing, as they did, almost the only medium of trade, and, it being an easy way to make money, thenceforward from time to time the Assembly put out new amounts,

always, however, laying at the same time taxes for their redemption, and as the bills came back into the treasury they were destroyed. For a time the bills maintained their credit very well, but the public necessities, on account of various wars, being so pressing, the circulating medium was so largely increased that it was depreciated by an inevitable law, and when new emissions were required, they issued at the depreciated rate. In 1733 an ounce of silver was worth twenty shillings; in 1752, it was equivalent to fifty shillings *old tenor*, by which is meant the bills issued before 1740. The *new tenor* bills, which came out in that year, were to pass current at the rate of eight shillings per ounce of silver, but did not maintain that value long. The French war and the expedition to Louisburg occasioned large emissions, and when Parliament reimbursed the colony for a portion of the expense, the bills of credit were directed to be exchanged at the treasury at the rate of one ounce of silver for every fifty-eight shillings and eightpence, *old tenor*; and *new tenor* bills were computed at one shilling for three shillings and sixpence of the *old*.

The effect of this fluctuating currency upon the public morals was decidedly bad; it encouraged speculation, and opened a door for many frauds.

An account of the amount of bills of credit issued and withdrawn by taxes in each year from 1710 to 1740, is preserved, at which latter date the amount outstanding was £39,333 6s.

In 1751, an act of Parliament was passed restraining the New England colonies from issuing paper money, and forbidding it to be made a legal tender.

No bills of credit were issued between 1746 and 1755, when a small amount came out, promising that the possessor should receive from the treasurer of the colony so many shillings lawful money by the 1st of May, 1758. By *lawful money* was meant silver at the rate of six shillings for a Spanish milled dollar, according to the proclamation of Queen Anne in 1704.

From a report made for the information of the Lords of Trade, we learn that the value of the bills from 1755 to 1764 had re-

mained invariable, permanent, and stable, and that the issues prior to 1762, except a small sum emitted in 1761, had been called in and discharged by taxes and by the money granted in Parliament. From this date to the Revolution there could have been no depreciation, the issues being so small, only £34,000 in eleven years, not more than enough to supply a medium of circulation, and considerable amounts being burned every year by the auditors of the treasury.

From January, 1775, to January, 1780, there were emitted £280,250. This amount was not in circulation at any one time; however, at the close of this period they had depreciated at the rate of forty for one.

In 1780, £190,000 were emitted to supply the exigencies of government and to answer certain requisitions of the United States. These bills promised payment in 1784 and 1785 in Spanish milled dollars, or other coins equivalent, at the rate of six shillings for the dollar, and bore interest at five per cent. The last issue was dated July 1, 1780. A fund was provided for their redemption, and the Legislature declared that they were founded upon the most indubitable principles of public credit, and ought to be regarded accordingly. They were made a legal tender, but this was repealed in February, 1781. These bills continued in circulation for some time. In 1788, it was estimated that £28,000 were still outstanding, but they were gradually absorbed into the treasury, by the payment of taxes and other public dues, and then destroyed.

In October, 1798, the Legislature directed that all evidences of the public debts, among which were enumerated bills of credit, should be brought in to be discharged by the 4th of March then next, or payment should be barred. The time for presenting them was extended in May, 1799, until April 1st, 1800. The whole amount of bills brought in by these acts was £1,233 2s.; they were paid at par. Small amounts were subsequently brought in by special acts of the General Assembly. A statement of the nominal public debt appeared from year to year in the comptroller's report until 1842, after which it was omitted; in this statement the bills of credit are computed at

§1281.57. So lately as 1853, some of the bills emitted before 1780 were redeemed at par, under authority of a resolution passed in 1811.

C. J. H.

A WOMAN ELECTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—One of the first settlers of Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, was Old Granny Young, who was subsequently elected justice of the peace. But as the laws of Ohio did not recognize women's rights, she was compelled to forego the pleasure of serving her constituents (who had so elected her in a fit of hilarity) in that office. The old lady was much thought of on account of her good deeds, and a few years ago died regretted by all who knew her.

FRANK BUCKEYE.

QUERIES.

STEPHEN DRIVINELS.—What was the origin of Stephen Drivinsels, who was admitted freeman of Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1757?

The name is so spelled in the colonial records.

PROVIDENCE, Feb., 1862.

TAMMANY.—Quackenbos, in his "School History of the United States," speaks of Tamamend as a Delaware chief and saint. Pray on what account is he called Saint, and is it from him, either as saint, or brave, we have the name Tammany Hall?

BRITISHERS.—In the English *N. & Q.* (2d Ser., xii., 116), Lewis Evans affirms that he was, during a residence of two years in the United States, repeatedly addressed as a "Britisher," by educated persons; and in the same volume, p. 139, S. Redmond affirms that he has met with a great many American "gentlemen" and captains in the mercantile navy: that the Americans, one and all, in conversation, always address us as "You Britishers." The matter is of

small moment; but as I have lived fifty years in the United States, in large intercourse with people of every degree of culture, and never *heard* the word "Britisher" used, I would like to know where it has a local currency? It must be somewhere along shore, that those captains picked it up. I have met with the word in tales of the olden time, but it was always put into the mouths of persons of no education.

J.

COMMODORE JOHN MANLY.—The Continental Congress having proceeded, on the 17th of April, 1776, to the election of captains for the two frigates building in Massachusetts Bay, William Manly and Isaac Cozneau, were elected, though the first name evidently involves an error. Goldsborough mentions the appointment of a John Manly as captain in the regular service, Aug. 22, 1776, but I do not find a confirmation of the statement; yet as the commodore was at Philadelphia during the month of August, such visit may have been induced partly in order to correct the mistake relative to his name, as also to further his own precedence in the infant navy, then being established. The vessel which had been assigned to him received its name in June, and on the 18th of the following September, the Massachusetts House of Representatives resolved to "furnish a sufficient number of guns, provided they can be obtained by purchase or otherways, for the Continental frigate called the Hancock, John Manly, commander, and which ship is built to carry thirty-two guns," &c.

Oct. 10, '76.—Congress, upon the report of the Marine Committee, determined the rank of captains in the navy: James Nicholson, of the Virginia, 28 guns, being first; and John Manly, of the Hancock, 32 guns, second. Still however Josiah Bartlett, writing to John Langdon, from Philadelphia, but a few days subsequent, observes: "The rank of the captains is settled. Captain Thompson is the sixth. Captain Manly is uneasy about his being the *third*, and has desired leave to resign; whether his resignation will be accepted, or his rank altered, I am uncertain. Capt. Manley and Roche

are got pretty hearty again as to their health."

Manly had previously held command under General Washington, his commission bearing date Oct. 24, 1775, on the 28th of which month he sailed on his first cruise in the schooner *Lee*, which had been fitted out at Marblehead or Beverly, with a crew from Col. Glover's regiment. On the 1st of January, 1776, he took command of the schooner *Hancock*, and was appointed commodore over the few armed craft then scouring the waters of New England from Boston to Portsmouth. During the following May, having declined another cruise, he was succeeded in command of the schooner by Capt. Samuel Tucker.

Commodore Manly died at Boston, Feb. 12, 1793, *Æ.* 60. Can any of the numerous readers of the *Magazine* furnish some details of his life previous or subsequent to the Revolution, or of the charges brought against him at the close of the war?

I. J. G.

REPLIES.

THOMAS'S ALMANACK (vol. vi., p. 69).—The tradition stated by "Shawmut," in the last number of the *Historical Magazine*, as to the cause of the success of this almanac since 1788, has no foundation in the fact named. No such entry, as to the weather, is made in June, July, or August of that year, or in the same months of the years 1787 or 1788.

E. E. B.

KENNEBUNK, Feb. 7, 1862.

ANOTHER REPLY.—"Shawmut" is informed that the words, "*hail, rain, and snow*," are not set against any day in Isaiah Thomas's Almanac for the year 1788. Against Sunday, July 13, is simply the word, "*some*," being a part of the sentence, "Rain | with | some | Thunder," extending from the 9th to the 14th of that month.

I have the impression that the anecdote is much older than the above date; and that it did not originate on this side of the Atlantic.

DELTA.

GENERAL HAND'S FAMILY (vol. vi., p. 58).—I have seen it stated that General Hand married Miss Katherine Ewing, a niece of the Hon. Joseph Yeates, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Gen. Hand went to Lancaster, Pa., to reside, in March, 1774, and was married in March, 1775. Mrs. Bethel, a daughter of General Hand, was residing in Lancaster, in April, 1844.

A. Y. M.

PHILAD., Feb., 1862.

TOMATO (vol. vi., p. 36).—I have an impression that the tomato was introduced into the United States by the fugitives from San Domingo in 1793, some of whom came to Philadelphia, and others to Alexandria, in Virginia. My father resided in the latter city prior to 1806, and during that residence learned to use the fruit; so that, on removing to another county, he cultivated it there.

J. H. J.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan., 1862.

THE RAIN WATER DOCTOR (vol. v., pp. 252, 350; vi., p. 70).—I rather like a decided statement, especially when it is decided in effect; but "Johute" is decidedly wrong in reference to the "Rain Water Doctor." Doctor Plinth was the eighth son of Mahlon Plinth, a well-known Methodist "shouter" or exhorter, of Randolph, Mass., and Mary Byles Bean, a grand-daughter of Martha Byles, and an ancestor, I believe, of Mr. M. Dudley Bean, of the city of New York.

Doctor Plinth *was* honest, as will appear from the following epitaph on his tomb at North Dedham, Mass.:

"Here Lies

All that is mortal of

OCTAVIUS PLINTH, M. D.

His goodness surpassed most of his fellow men, and his home is in heaven."

J. M. FULLERLYE.

ANCIENT COINS FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY (vol. v., p. 314).—In 1856 a copper coin was found in a coal mine on the farm of Mr

Jehu Poulson, in Harrison county, Ohio. On one side was an Indian head with a crown of feathers, and on the other a cross. It was near the mouth of the mine, but imbedded in the solid coal, apparently where placed by nature. I do not remember what letters, if any, were on it; but a full description of it was published at the time in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.

FRANK BUCKEYE.

THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND (vol. vi., p. 25).—It was not at Pemaquid, but near Humnewell's Point, on the west side of the mouth of the Kennebec; and consisted of "fifty houses therein, besides a church and a storehouse," erected in 1607, under Capt. George Popham, where the first sermon heard on the shores of New England, as known on the map of Capt. John Smith, was delivered by "Richard Seymour, preacher," thirteen years before the landing of the Puritans on Plymouth Rock.—(Strachey, *Historie of Travaile*, c. ix., *Maine Hist. Coll.*, vol. iii., pp. 301, 308.)

B.

Notes on Books.

Brownson's Quarterly Review. January, 1862. New York: 1862.

THIS Review begins its nineteenth volume with some changes in its character, or rather in the mode of conducting it, which must make it more generally acceptable. While still remaining a Catholic review, it is to be, we infer, less philosophical and theological, and more general in its character, giving more space to political and national questions.

During the past year the review has been manly, outspoken, and devoted in its support of the Government; while the Catholic press of the North was generally timid, lukewarm, and uncertain, and the voice of the pastors unheard. It would seem as though the recent existence of a political party avowedly hostile to them, had made

them confound parties with the government, and look upon this struggle as an attack on the South similar to that through which they had passed. This was doubtless wrong, but it is a matter of deep and serious consideration to the statesman. Doctor Brownson did much and does much to counteract this fatal apathy; and his articles, however opinions may differ as to points or theories contained in them, have the true ring of patriotic devotion to the government, which should be the only feeling among us.

The Christian Examiner. No. 129. Jan., 1862. Boston: 1862.

THIS long-established review opens a new year, well sustaining its past reputation. Like most of the periodicals of the day it discusses our present state of affairs, and its leading article is "The Sword in Ethics." The other articles are "Bernay's Chronicle of Sulpitius Severus," in which the value of that chronicle, as resuming lost historical works, is examined; "The Mind's Maximum," a most necessary article; "Mrs. Browning," "Milman's History of Latin Christianity," "Passages from the Life of Schleiermacher," and the "Review of Current Literature."

A Literal Reprint of the Bay Psalm Book; being the earliest New England Version of the Psalms, and the first book printed in America. Fifty copies for subscribers. Cambridge: Printed for Charles B. Richardson, New York, 1862. 12mo, vii., 295 pp.

THE Bay Psalm Book, prepared under the supervision of Rev. Richard Mather, Rev. Thomas Weld, and Rev. John Eliot, and printed in 1640, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye, is a great curiosity in itself, and from the fact of its having been the first work printed in English America. It is, therefore, American in its composition and typographical execution. It has naturally become a work of extremest rarity, a copy, and the only one sold of late years, having produced over five hundred dollars. Of this curious work, intrinsically curious as a

metrical version of the Psalm, it was a happy thought to reprint a few copies in the same spot where the pioneer printer, nearly two and a quarter centuries before, had set up the original. Mr. Houghton has given the work all the care for which his Riverside press has acquired so just a name, and has made a reprint such as few perhaps have equalled in accuracy. The orthography, pointing, spacing, irregular justification, broken type, inverted or wrong letters, and errors of the compositor and pressman in the infant colony, have all been accurately copied, and but for the sharper outline of type and superior presswork, a copy of the reprint fifty years hence may puzzle judges to decide whether it is not a genuine Bay Psalm Book. It is a most wonderful specimen of how well the Riverside Press can do bad work. Many may think such accuracy ill-bestowed; but to be a reprint as showing the actual state of typography, it was necessary.

The volume has at its close its list of fifty subscribers, taking up all the copies. The reprint, albeit fresh from the press, is not to be had; and doubtless many in New England will now seek in vain to secure so curious a volume, for the New England subscribers do not constitute half the list.

The Philobiblion; a monthly catalogue and literary journal. G. P. Philes & Co., 51 Nassau-street. Nos. 1-3. Price \$2 per annum.

This new journal, which fearlessly comes forward in the worst of times, has a far higher merit than its curious form and feature. A magazine in the type of other days and on India paper, is in itself a curiosity. In its plan it embraces literary essays, and critical notices of rare, curious, and valuable books. Notes and queries, accounts of important library sales, and the publisher's catalogue, complete the number. The articles of the three numbers are: Walpole's Notes on Bayle's Dictionary, Les Livres Précieux, The Republick of Letters *vs.* Disraeli, Le Cosmopolite, Reynolds' Inquiries concerning the Angelical Worlds, Quintus

Sextius the Pythagorean, Oken, Goethe and the Cranial Homologies, L'Excellence du Mariage.

The Market Book; containing an Historical Account of the Public Markets in the Cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. With a brief description of every article of Human Food sold therein; the introduction of cattle in America, and notices of many remarkable specimens. By Thomas F. De Voe, Member of the New York Historical Society, &c. In two vols. Vol. I. New York: 1862. 8vo, 621 pp.

This is a most curious contribution to local history; but when the history of the New York markets affords matter for a volume of over six hundred pages, it was well worth the writing, and the task could not have fallen into better hands than those of the painstaking, industrious, and discriminating author of this work, who proudly signs himself "Butcher," in his preface to his literary labor. The matter is purely history of New York city; and in treating of the various markets, the author gives, to a considerable extent, the history of the city itself, especially of its social life.

Miscellany.

MESSRS. PHILES & Co. announce a reprint of the "Paradise of Dainty Devises;" the edition to comprise 400 copies on small India paper, and 100 large.

DR. DUNNELL is preparing a "Genealogy of the Dunnell Family," to be published by C. B. Richardson & Co.

A REPRINT of the "Proposed Book" is about to be issued.

MR. B. SMITH has nearly ready an edition of Father Vega's work on Sonora, and a Grammar of the Pima language.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.]

APRIL, 1862.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT SEAL OF NEW ENGLAND,

During the Administration of Sir Edmund Andros, which was also, during a brief period, the Seal of the Province of New York.

BY GEORGE ADLARD.

IN September, 1685, Thomas Dongan, then governor of the Province of New York, wrote home to England, that "a new seal of this Province is very much wanting, and y^e people extraordinary desirous to have y^e King's Seal to their Patents and other papers that concern them."*

No new seal, however, appears to have been provided until the 14th August, 1687, when a warrant was issued for it by James II. It is described in the warrant as "engraven on the one side with our royal effigies, on horseback in arms, over a landskip of land and sea, with a rising sun and a scrole containing this motto:—*Aliusq. et Idem.* And our titles round the circumference of the said seal: there being also engraven on the other side, our Royal Arms, with the Garter, Crown, Supporters and motto, with this inscription round y^e circumference—*Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Novi Eboraci, &c. in America.*"†

In 1686, in the second year of James II., Sir Edmund Andros had been appointed governor of the New England Colonies, whereupon a new Great Seal for New England was ordered, which is thus described in the receipt, dated 29 Sept., 1686, given for it by Andros, which is preserved in the

State Paper Office, London.* Andros arrived in Boston on the 20th December, 1686.

"Engraven on the one side with His Majesty's effigies standing under a canopy, robed in his royal vestments and crowned, with a sceptre in the left hand, the right hand being extended towards an Englishman and an Indian, both kneeling; the one presenting the fruits of the country, and the other a scroll, and over their heads a cherubim holding another scroll, with this motto—*Nunquam libertas gratior extat*, with his Majesty's titles around the circumference; there being on the other side the King's Arms, with the Garter, crown, supporters and motto, and this inscription round the circumference:—*Sigillum Novæ Angliæ in America.*"

In 1688, when James II. joined and annexed to the government of the New England colonies, the Provinces of New York and East and West Jersey, with the territories thereunto belonging, he directed that the seal appointed for New England should be thenceforth made use of for all that territory and dominion, and that the seal for New York should be destroyed. He also directed Gov. Dongan, in resigning the government, to surrender the seal to Andros.

The "Instructions for Sir Edmund Andros," preserved in the State Paper Office, London, contain the following:—"And whereas since our accession to the crown, Wee have appointed a new seal for our Colonies of New England, as also another seal for our Province of New York, which being now united under one government, Wee do hereby direct and require that the seal appointed for the said Colony of New England, be henceforth made use of for all that our territory and dominion in its largest ex-

* N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. iii., p. 365.

† Ibid., vol. iii., p. 427.

* N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. iv., p. 267.

tent and boundaries aforementioned, and that the Seal for our Province of New York be forthwith broken and defaced in your presence."*

This was done on the 11th August, 1688, and the proceeding is thus described by an eye-witness:—"Upon His Excellency's return to Boston, he received His Ma^{ties} gracious commission for the annexing the Province of New York and y^e East and West Jerseys to His Ma^{ties} territory of N. England, whereupon he addressed himself to that service with all convenient speed, and being accompanied with severall of the Members of His Ma^{ties} Councill, arrived at New Yorke on Saturday, the 11th of Sept. [August] last, being mett by a regiment of foot and a troop of horse belonging to that place. His Ma^{ties} commission was read in y^e fort, and afterwards published at y^e City Hall, and immediately His Excellence sent for and received from Col. Dongan the seal of the late Gov^t, which was defaced and broken in Councill: then a proclamation for continuing the revenue, and all persons, civill and military, in their respective offices till further order, was published."†

The arrangements made by virtue of these instructions lasted for a very short period,—only seven months,—Andros being deposed in April, 1689, on the abdication of James II.

Chalmers, in speaking of this Great Seal of New England, says that it was "honoured with a remarkable motto."

Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the Librarian of the Historical Society, having aided me very materially in tracing the history of this seal, furnishing me with much of the information now given, has traced the origin of this "remarkable motto," which he found in Claudian, the last of the Latin classic poets, who in his panegyric on the consulship of the famous Vandal Stilicho says—

"NUNQUAM LIBERTAS GRATIOR EXTAT
QUAM SUB REGE PIO."

(*Liberty is never more acceptable than under a pious king.*)‡

* Instructions for Sir Edmund Andros, N. E., vol. xxxiii., p. 546.

† N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. iii., p. 567.

‡ In singular connection with this I find the motto to the arms of Viscount Sidmouth, Home Secretary in the

The idea being that a good government and a rationable degree of liberty are then united. The seal denotes colonial subjection to the crown, as to the population, wishes, and productions of the country.

In the seal the latter portion of the quotation from Claudian was very wisely omitted by the king, he doubtless feeling that his claim as a "pious king" was very slender, and might be disputed, even though his grandfather claimed to be "Vicegerent of God."

Desirous of knowing whether any impression of this seal existed among the archives in the State-house at Boston, I examined, with the assistance of Mr. Pulsifer, of the Secretary of State's office, the documents there preserved, but failed in meeting with any. Dr. O'Callaghan has examined the archives at Albany, and no impression of this seal is there to be found. One of the most diligent and trustworthy of the recent writers on New England history (Mr. Arnold), says, "No copies of the Andros seal appear in the British archives." That in my possession is in good preservation, and is, in all probability *unique*;—the only impression extant; unless any may be found in private collections.

The document to which this seal is attached, is also of interest. The commission of Sir Edmund Andros, dated April 7, 1688, contains the following:—*

"And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Sr Edmund Andros, full power and authority to erect one or more Court or Courts Admirall within said territory and dominion, for the hearing and determining of all marine and other causes and matters proper therein to be heard and determined, with all reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees and privileges."

Under this authority a Court of Admiralty was appointed, consisting of Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton, and Peter Buckley, as follows:

reign of George III., to be "*Libertas sub rege pio*," (*Liberty under a pious King*). Lord Sidmouth before he was advanced to the Peerage (then Mr. Addington), was, in 1796, elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

* New York Colonial History, vol. iii., p. 540.

APPOINTMENT OF JOSEPH DUDLEY, WILLIAM STOUGHTON, AND PETER BUCKLEY, AS A COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

JAMES the SECOND by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

TO OUR TRUSTY and well beloved Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, Esqrs. Our Justices to hold Pleas before us assigned Samuell Shrimpton and Symon Lynds, GREETING; Know yee, that wee have assigned you and any three of you; whereof either of you the aforesaid Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, wee will to be one; our Justices to enquire by the oaths of good and lawfull men of our County of Suffolke, within our territory and dominion of New England, of all and whatsoever Felonies, Robberyes, Murthers and Confederacies, comitted in or upon the Sea or in any other Haven, River, Creeck, or place where the Admirall hath or pretends to have power, authority or jurisdiction. And also, all Crymes and Offences comitted by any person or persons that shall any way knowingly entertaine, harbour, conceale, trade or hold any correspondence by letter or otherwise, with any person or persons that shall be deemed and adjudged to be Privateeres, Pirates, or other Offenders within the construction of one Act lately made within this his Majestie's Dominion, intituled, an Act against Pyrates and for prevencion of Pyracie, or that shall not readily endeavour to the best of his or their power to apprehend or cause to be apprehended such Offender or Offenders. AND the same Felonies, Robberys, Murthers, Confederacyes, Crymes, and Offences, and other the premises, for this time to heare and determine according to the lawes and customes of our Kingdome of England and of this our Territory and Dominion of New England, in like forme and condition; (as if any such offence had beene committed on the land.) AND THEREFORE Wee command you that att a certaine day and place which you or any three of you, whereof either of you; the aforesaid Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, wee will to be one;

shall for that purpose appoint; You diligently make enquiry concerning the premises and all and singuler the premises heare and deternyne; and to doe and accomplish those things in forme aforesaid thereupon to be done, which to Justice apperteyneth according to the law and custome of our Kingdome of England, and of this our Territory and Dominion of New England aforesaid. Saveing to us the Amerciamenes and other things to us thereupon belonging. ALSOE, Wee command Our Sherriffe of our County aforesaid That att a certaine day and place, which you or any three of you; whereof either of you the said Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, wee will to be one; to shall make known unto him, hee cause to come before you or any three of you; whereof either of you the said Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Peter Buckley, wee will to be one; such and soe many good and lawfull men of his Baylywick by whome the truth of the matter may be the better known and enquired.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, wee have caused the greates seale of our territory and dominion of New England to be hereunto affixed. Witnesse, Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, our Captain Generall, Governour in Chiefe and Vice Admirall of our Territory and Dominion aforesaid. Att Boston the Eighteenth day of August, in the third year of our Raigne.

JOHN WEST,

D. Secry.

Annoq. Dni. 1687.

Joseph Dudley was the *first* chief-justice of New York, and was afterwards governor of Massachusetts. An admirable sketch of his life, from the pen of Judge C. P. Daly, is to be found in his "Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York, from 1623 to 1846."

With the view to the preservation and safe-keeping of this interesting *Seal*, I have now presented it (together with the document to which it is attached), to the *New York Historical Society*, to be kept among its archives.

February 4, 1862.

A SKETCH OF FORT DEARBORN.

BY JAS. GRANT WILSON.

IN the year 1685, Durantaye, who had been stationed at Michilimackinac, erected a fort at Chicago, Illinois, which probably stood on the identical site occupied by Fort Dearborn. In the Chicago Historical Society's Collections there is a map, made at Québec, in 1688, by J. Baptiste Louis Franquelin, in which "Fort Checagou" is laid down in its proper position, on the shore of the "Lac des Illinois, or Michiganay;" and in the narrative of the Rev. J. B. de St. Côme, a Canadian priest, who visited Chicago in 1699, he speaks of it as being "built on the bank of the little river, having the lake on one side, and a beautiful prairie on the other." At what date "Fort Checagou" ceased to exist, does not appear,—probably prior to 1744,—at which date French maps make no mention of a mission or fort, but simply of the "Port de Chicago." None of the Pottawatomies or other Indians who were here in the early part of the present century had any personal recollections of the fort; but that one formerly stood on, or near the site of Fort Dearborn, was a well-known fact among them.

The post at Chicago, designated Fort Dearborn, was garrisoned on December 3, 1803, by one company of the First Regiment United States Infantry, commanded by Capt. John Whistler. The fort was named in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, then secretary of war; but by whom erected, or the exact date of its erection, is not known, probably however by Capt. Whistler, during the autumn of the same year—1803. It consisted of four log-houses, used as barracks, and two block-houses, also constructed of heavy logs, containing three cannon; the whole surrounded by a palisade about twelve feet high, surmounted by crow's-feet of iron. Except the fort there was but one other building in Chicago, fifty-nine years ago, and that was a small log-cabin on the north side of the river, owned and occupied by Pierre Lemay, a French Canadian trader, and his Indian wife. The year following it was purchased by John Kinzie, also an In-

dian trader, whose descendants still reside in Chicago.

Fort Dearborn was commanded continuously by Capt. Whistler, until Sept. 30, 1809, at which date, Capt. Nathan Heald, of the same regiment, took command of the post and retained it until its evacuation, by order of General Hull, August 15, 1812, when the battle of Chicago occurred on the lake shore, about two miles south of the fort. There were killed in the action, Surgeon Isaac V. Van Voorhis, Captain William Wayne Wells, the interpreter, Ensign George Ronan, thirty-six men, two women, and twelve children. The next day the Indians set fire to the fort.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt early in the summer of 1816, by Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, by whom it was reoccupied with a detachment of troops, July 4th, nearly four years after its destruction. It continued a garrisoned post until July 27, 1823, when it was again evacuated. From that date until 1828, it was occupied by Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian agent, and used for the temporary accommodation of the few families who arrived in Chicago during that period. August 14, 1827, General Scott was directed to reoccupy Fort Dearborn, but the order was countermanded, Sept. 5th, following. It was again occupied October 3, 1828, and a third time evacuated, May 20th, of the same year. From that date until June 17, 1832, the fort was left in charge of Geo. W. Dole, as agent for the government, who afterwards delegated his charge to John Kinzie, sub-agent.

The post was again occupied by United States troops, under command of Gen. Winfield Scott, during 1832, upon the breaking out of the Sauk war. The number of deaths by cholera, which prevailed that season at the post, was seventy-five; out of this number were two young officers—Brevet 2d Lieut. Gustavus Browne, and Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. McDuffie. Fort Dearborn continued to be a regularly garrisoned post until Dec. 29, 1836, when the Indians having been removed west of the Mississippi, it was finally abandoned by virtue of General Order, No. 80, dated Nov. 30, 1836. The grounds surrounding the fort, known as the

Fort Dearborn Reservation, were sold, in 1839, by order of the president. From its evacuation, in 1836, until within a few years, it was held by the government for the occasional use of its army officers, engineers, and agents connected with the public works. During the summer of 1856, the principal buildings were torn down, and the old block-house, an object of great interest, as a relic of by-gone days, also completely demolished.

The following is a complete list of officers in command of Fort Dearborn, from its erection, in 1803, until its final abandonment as a military post, in 1836:

Capt. John Whistler, from Dec. 3, 1803, to Sept. 30, 1809.

Capt. Nathan Heald, from Sept. 30, 1809, to Aug. 15, 1812.

Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, from July 4, 1816, to May, 1817.

Brevet Major Daniel Baker, from May, 1817, to June, 1820.

Major Alexander Cummings, from June, 1820, to May, 1821.

Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, June and July, 1821.

Brevet Col. John McNeil, from August, 1821, to July, 1823.

Capt. John Green, July, Aug., and Sept., 1823.

Major John Fowle, from Oct. 3, 1828, to Dec. 14, 1830.

1st Lieut. David Hunter, from Dec. 14, 1830, to May 20, 1831.

Major William Whistler, from June 17, 1832, to May 14, 1833.

Brevet Major John Fowle, from May 14, 1833, to June 19, 1833.

Major George Bender, from June 19, 1833, to Oct. 31, 1833.

Brevet Major D. Wilcox, from Oct. 31, 1833, to Dec. 18, 1833.

Major John Green, from Dec. 18, 1833, to Dec. 16, 1835.

Brevet Major D. Wilcox, Dec. 16, 1835, to Aug. 1, 1836.

Brevet Major J. Plympton, from Aug. 1, 1836, to Dec. 29, 1836.

Chicago, March 7, 1862.

PETITION OF RANDALL HOWLSON AND JOHN GREENE, TO THE COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. 1669.

State-paper Office, New Eng'd,
B. T. Vol. iii., fol. 24.

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantations.

The humble Peticon and Reply of Randall Holden and John Green Deputies for the town of Warwick to the answer of William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley Agents for the Massachusetts Colony in New England.

HUMBLY SHEWETH That the Peticoners did lately present to His Ma^{ty} a true and faithfull account of the many hardships and cruelties put upon them and others His Majesty's subjects the Inhabitants of Warwick and y^e adjacent places, by the Government of the Massachusetts Bay, thereby to invalidate the Sentence given against the said Inhabitants by the Deputys of the Massachusetts, and to shew the incompetency for any of that Government to bee Judges in any of our concerns, they having, from the very infancy of our settlement in New England, been our profest and declared enemys, and sought by all means and ways of ruine.

Upon our said Representation and Complaint His Ma^{ty} hath been pleased soe far to give credit thereto as to order a copie thereof to bee delivered to the said Agents of the Massachusetts, that they might make answer thereunto. But the said Agents are soe far from making any answer to our Complaints, or justifying the proceedings of their Deputys that they doe only recriminate y^e Pet^{rs} with false and slanderous accusations, the matter whereof themselves confess to have but lately understood, yet have the confidence to deliver it for truth, without alleging anything of their own knowledge, or offering the testimony of any one witness to make good their suggestions.

And whereas they Represent yo^r Pet^{rs} together with Samuel Gorton as Vagabonds and Fomenters of disquiet; it appears by their own confession that the Government of the Massachusetts, together with those of Plymouth and Connecticut, were the Prosecutors of your Pet^{rs} and others those Loyal

persons who could not submit to their new fangled inventions and rigid Discipline, and who only sought to enjoy that liberty which His late Royal Ma^y had granted them upon their going over, together with a quiet possession of their estates and lands, which they had improved, and without the Bounds of the Massachusetts Grant.

And should it bee granted that the original ground of controversy between us and the Massachusetts was their laying claim to our Plantation, under pretence of two petty Sachems submission to them, (whom that Government of y^e Massachusetts protected in their disloyalty against their Chief Princes the Narraganset Sachems) the Pet^r humbly conceive it will bee fit for them to shew by what authority they have passed the bounds of their Jurisdiction, and acted in soe barbarous a manner against us, in arming the Indians and joyning with them to destroy us; as is more fully declared in our Petition to His Majesty and in o^r printed book in 1644. All which proceedings declare them not to bee competent Judges of our right and title to o^r lands or in y^e pretences of W^m Harris.

It is a matter much to bee wondred at that these Agents should make complaint to your Lo^d against one Gorton, soe opprobriously stigmatising him for a grand Hæresiarch. When in the meantime it might easily bee made to appear that none have been soe great Hereticks and Schismatics as themselves: it being notoriously known that Mr. Samuel Maverick (since one of His Ma^y's Hon^{ble} Commiss^{rs} to New England) D^d Child, M^r John Smith, M^r Foreless, and others, being inhabitants of Boston and other towns in that Colony, for petitioning the General Court that they might have the liberty of the Church of England in baptizing of their children, were by order of that Court imprisoned and proceeded against in that manner, that it was the common Report that they would loose their lives; but at last, after much hardship were released upon the payment of a fine of one hundred pounds a piece; which did aswage the storme. And as for M^r Gorton's Book, which they say was called in by a Committee of the then Parliament in the times of

Rebellion, it can receive noe blemish by any such disallowance of that authority.

And whereas the Massachusetts Agents begin to dispute loyalty with your Petitioners, saying that in the yeare 1644 your Pet^r did not make their Address to His late Royal Ma^y but the Parliament that then was; Wee reply that our Appeal was made to His Ma^y from the Court of the Massachusetts, but denied by them, saying the King had his hands full at home. And when Wee came for England wee found our Native Country in an unnatural warr, soe that wee could not come neer y^e Royal Person of our Sovereign. And being but a handfull of poor but loyal people, oppressed by such potent and ill neighbours, and being reduced to the greatest extremitys of mankind for livelyhood, wee were necessitated to seek reliefe where only it could then bee had, soe far as to return to our Plantations again to procure a livelyhood for our wives and children, leaving the matter of our damage until a fitter season.

And as an undeniable testimony of our loyalty in those times, and of the truth of our intentions of making our Address to His late Royal Ma^y in 1644, wee did by a Treaty with the Narraganset Sachems (who are y^e cheife of all New England) bring those Princes and people to a submission and acknowledgement of His said Royal Ma^y and his successors, Kings of England, as their Supreme Lords and Sovereigne of that Country. The Original Act of their Submission wee brought then with us to England, but not being able to get to His Ma^y wee published the same in our Book printed in 1644, and afterwards in 1665 wee gave to His Ma^y's Hon^{ble} Commissioners in New England, the said Original Act, under the several marks of those Sachems. And wee doe here challenge the Agents of the Massachusetts to shew if at any time they had brought any of the Sachems to obedience to the King or to own his Superiority; but on the contrary, some they have forced to submit to their State without any relation to His Ma^y. Wee may farther yet dare them to instance any one Act of Duty or Loyalty shown to His Majesty or His Royal Father ever since their

first Establishment in New England, or even soe much as to mention any one Act of Justice done by them, where any of their own Members have been complained against.

For our loyalty to our present Royal Sovereigne his happy Restoration was noe sooner made known to us, but immediately his Majesty was publicly proclaimed King, with all the Demonstrations of Duty Love and Loyalty, by Bonfires Feasting and Rejoycing.

How of comportment was to His Ma^{ties} Hon^{ble} Commissioners in 1665, their letters, together with His Ma^{ties} to our Colony in 1666, sufficiently speak of praise and commend our loyalty, and the contrary of the Massachusetts Government, copies of which letters are hereunto annexed, and doe humbly pray they may bee read.

As for what they say of the fining of one John Gold by our Colony, for drinking His Ma^{ties} health before his happy returne, and that the present complainant Randal Holden sate then as a Justice of Peace upon the Bench; It is absolutely denied, as false and scandalous, nor have they ever heard of any person that was ever fined in their Colony for any expressions of Loyalty; although the Massachusetts, by a formal law, have made it highly punishable for drinking that Health or any other.

But because the Agents of the Massachusetts, instead of answering to our Complaints, have made false and malicious re-eriminations upon Your Pet^r and their Colony for matters pretended to bee done (as themselves confess) in the times of Rebellion, Your Petitioners humbly presume to give your Lo^{ps} some few instances of the deportment of the Massachusetts Government since His Ma^{ties} Restoration, and such as they themselves cannot deny.

In the year 1662 His Ma^{ty} gave commission to Capt. Thomas Breedon to be Governor of Nova Scotia and Acadie, and to expell the French that inhabited therein, and for soe doing to raise men in New England. Capt. Breedon coming to Boston shewed His Ma^{ties} Commission. That Government told him the King had noe power or authority over them to grant any such Commission within their Jurisdiction; yet

the same Government had readily obeyed the like Commission that was sent by Usurper Cromwell under the command of one Sedgewick.

His Ma^{ties} Commissioners in 1665 were not only not permitted to Act in their Colony, but alsoe in the Northern Provinces without their Patent; and the Inhabitants, by Proclamation, forbid to give any obedience to His Ma^{ties} Commiss^{rs}. And the Commissioners themselves, in a most scornfull manner, were trompetted out of Boston.

In 1666 several eminent Gentlemen for peticoning the Court to give obedience to His Majesty's commands were threatened to be severely punished, and termed factious Persons, and made incapable of any office in Government.

As to what the Massachusetts allege that the Colony of Rhode Island lent the other Colonys noe assistance in the late Indian Warr: Wee answer that the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence did, at the request of the other Colonies, assist them with several sloopes, well manned, when the warr was begun in Plimouth Colony, to y^e utmost they could doe, and to the great damage of the enemy. But as for the war against the Narraganset Indians who are His Majestys subjects and who had been all along friendly to us, the other Colonies did not treat with the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence as to the lawfulness or necessity of that Warr, but proceeded without asking the advice or consent of y^e said Colony, notwithstanding His Ma^{ties} commands in his Lres Patents expressed in these words:—

“Nevertheless Our will and pleasure is
“and Wee doe hereby declare to the rest
“of our Colonys in New England, that it
“shall not be lawfull for this our said Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in America in New England, to
“invade the Natives inhabiting within the
“Bounds and Limits of their said Colonies
“without the knowledge or consent of the
“other Colonies. And it is hereby declared
“that it shall not bee lawfull to and for the
“rest of the Colonies to invade or molest
“the Native Indians or any other inhabitants inhabiting within the Bounds and

"Limits hereafter mentioned, they having subjected themselves unto Us, and being by Us taken into our special protection, without the knowledge and consent of the Governor and Company of our Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation."

When it shall bee duly examined, wee presume it will appear that the Massachusetts Government have been the original occasion of all those miseries that have befallen New England in the late Warr, by their barbarous usage of the poor Indians, that either border upon them, or inhabit within their Jurisdiction; which caused those people to fly to armes to right themselves. This considered, Wee humbly refer ourselves to His Ma^y and your Lo^{ps} wisdom and justice, Whether the loss and damages sustained by the Colony of Rhode Island by means of that warr, ought not rather to bee made good by the Massachusetts Colony, than they to challenge and demand His Ma^y Province and our lands as their right by Conquest?

And for the further proof of our loyalty to His Royal Ma^y wee doe in the name and behalf of the said Plantation humbly beseech your Lordships to move His Ma^y speedily to erect a Supreme Court of Judicature over all the Colonies in New England; and that His own Royal Authority may bee there soe established that Justice may bee equally distributed to all; That the long disputes and differences about Boundaries may be decided, and His Ma^y loyal subjects, who have too long groaned under the oppressions of an insulting and tyrannical Government may be relieved: without which, ruine and desolation will inevitably fall upon the Plantations by a civil Warr.

And that in the meantime your Lo^{ps} will bee pleased to move His Ma^y for renewing His Royal Letters of the 10th of April 1666: that noe alteracon bee made as to the bounds settled by His Ma^y Commiss^{rs} in 1665 between our Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, and the other Colonies, untill His Ma^y shall have heard all parties and make His own royal Determinations; and that the Colony of Connecticut bee alsoe commanded to restore the town

of Westerly which they have lately taken by force from Us: and that all Sentences and Judgements given by the Massachusetts and others against the Inhabitants of Warwick and the adjacent places bee declared void; and particularly the Sentence of banishment against the Pet^r Randal Holden done in 1643, copie whereof is hereunto alsoe affixed.

And with this mark of His Ma^{ties} Royal Grace and Favour, Wee humbly beg wee may bee suddenly dismissed to returne home to our desolate Families friends and Plantations, ruined and laid waste by the late cruel Warr, and now through the goodness of God raising themselves out of the ashes. Where Wee and ours shall offer up our prayers to God for the long and happy reigne of our most graciouse Sovereigne.

(Signed) RANDALL HOWLDON.

(Signed) JOHN GREENE.

I hereby certify that the above is an exact and true copy from the original, deposited in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London.

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

STATE PAPER OFFICE, }
Jan. 3, 1746. }

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

THE *Historical Magazine* for February, 1861, contains the interesting letter from Mr. Charles Sumner to Mr. Jared Sparks in reference to the ancestry of the Washington family. The following, in connection therewith, which I copied from the original papers in the State Paper Office, and the Privy Council Registry, London, will be of interest:

(*Privy Council Register.*)

1599-1600. 16th January, 1599.

Schedule of names of Lawyers on whom assessments were made for the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, among which are the following:

The Chancery

Mr. John Evelyn xvth*

Mr. Laurence Washington xth

* li, *libri*, pounds sterling.

Middle Temple
Sr. Thomas Gorges xxx^{li}

(S. P. O.)

1604. April 16.—Doequets, James I.

The office in reversion of Register of the bookes, orders, decrees and reportes made, directed and registered in the Court of Chauncery, wth the accustomed fees and profittes thereunto belonging, graunted to Lawrence Washington the younger, gent. for terme of his life.

In the first Parliament of James I., 19 Mar., 1603-4, Lawrence Washington, Esq., represented the borough of Maidstone, in Kent.

(S. P. O.)

1610. Midd. A certificate about Privie Seales.

A Certificatt of those that have not paide, some of whome bee deade, others hath removed their dwellings, manie names are mistaken and some canot bee hearde of.

Lawrence Washington, of Finchley* xx^{li}
John Washington of Westdreate x^{li}

Burke, in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," relates the following:

"1769. Lawrence Shirley, fourth Earl Ferrers, whose trial excited more public interest than almost any other on record, was descended from a very ancient and distinguished family, allied to the royal house of Plantagenet. His father was the Hon. Lawrence Shirley, fourth son of the first earl, and his mother, one of the daughters of Sir Walter Clarges, Baronet. Through his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lawrence Washington, of Garsden, his lordship represented a branch of the family, which, in after times became illustrious as that of the American President, and by female descent he was the representative of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's ill-fated favorite."

Collins, in his "Peerage," says: "Sir Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, who married Elizabeth Washington, had, by her, seventeen children, and marrying a second time, had ten more."

GEO. ADLARD.

February, 1862.

* Finchley, a village five miles from London.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine.—

DEAR SIR: Having interested myself somewhat in the *Literature of the Rebellion*, I have noted, from time to time, such publications as have come under my observation, and send you the result, in hope that some of your readers may supply its deficiencies. It will be observed that no Congressional or Legislative Documents have been included, and but very few of the many that have been issued in the South.

M. L. A.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1862.

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.

- (F.) Indicates a Fast Day Discourse.
(Th.) " a Thanksgiving "
(Ind.) " a Fourth of July Address.
(*) These have been republished in a volume entitled "Fast Day Sermons," issued by Rudd & Carleton, New York city; which contains, also, Rev. Tayler Lewis's reply to Rev. H. J. Van Dyke's Discourse, from *The World* newspaper.
(†) Those marked thus, are contained in a Supplementary Part of the *Rebellion Record*, entitled "Spirit of the Pulpit."

Adams, C. E., Philadelphia.
Adams, Neh., Boston. †
Adams, Wm., New York. F*
Adams, Wm., " †
Alger, W. R., Boston.
Anderson, G., St. Louis. †
Ashley, J. M., Toledo, O.
Bartol, C. A., Boston.
Bassett, Geo. W., Ottawa, Ill. (2).
Beecher, H. W., Brooklyn. F*
Beecher, H. W., " Th.
Beman, N. S. S., Troy, N. Y. Th.
Bellows, H. W., New York. F*
Bellows, H. W., " (2).
Bellows, H. W., " †
Berry, J. R., Kinderhook, N. Y.
Booth, R. R., New York.
Boutwell, G. S., Charlestown, Mass.
Brantley, W. T., Philadelphia.
Breckenridge, R. S., D. D., Lexington. F*
Brown, Hugh, Shoreham, N. Y.
Buck, Edw., Boston.
Bulkley, E. A., Groton, Mass.
Burchard, S. D., New York. Th.
Bushnell, Horace, Clifton Springs. Th.
Carey, Rev. Mr. Th.
Carrington, H. B., Columbus, O.
Clark, F. G., New York. Th.
Cleveland, W. N., Southampton, Long Island.
Conkling, L., East Bloomfield, N. J. (2). F. Th.
Coombe, P., Philadelphia. †
Corning, J. L., Milwaukee. Th.
Curtis, L., Colchester, Conn.
Dabney, E. L., Hampden Sidney, Va. F* †
Davis, Hen. W., Brooklyn.
Davis, Hen. W., Baltimore.
De Cordova, R. J., New York.
Dickinson, D. S., Amherst, Mass.

Dorr, Benjamin, Philadelphia. *F.*
 Drake, C. D., Louisiana, Mo. *Ind.*
 Duffield, Geo., Jr., Philadelphia. *F.*
 Dunning, H. N., Gloversville, N. Y.
 Eliot, W. G., St. Louis. *†*
 Elliott, Stephen, Savannah. *F.†*
 Everett, Edw., New York. *Ind.*
 Flagg, W. J., Mount Pleasant, O. *Ind.*
 Gaze, W. L., Portsmouth, N. H.
 Galland, Thos., New York. *F.*
 Glover, L. M., Jacksonville, Ill. (2). *Th. F.*
 Hall, S. H. *Th.*
 Hawks, Rev. Mr., Cleveland, O. *Th.*
 Hedge, F. H., Brookline, Mass. *F.†*
 Helmer, Rev. Mr., Milwaukee, Wis. (2).
 Hitchcock, R. D., New York. *F.*
 Hitchcock, R. D., New York. *†*
 Holt, Joseph, Louisville.
 Holt, Joseph, New York.
 Hovey, H. C., Coldwater, Mich. *F.*
 Humphrey, H., Pittsfield, Mass. *F.*
 James, Henry, Newport, R. I. *Ind.*
 Jay, John, Mount Kisco, N. Y. *Ind.*
 Kimball, Henry. *Th.*
 Laurie, Thomas, Dedham, Mass.
 Leacock, W. T., New Orleans. *Th.*
 Leeds, S. P., Dartmouth, N. H. *F.*
 Lewis, R. W., Sheldon, Vt. *Th.*
 Lothrop, S. K., Boston.
 McGill, A. T., New York. *F.*
 McJilton, J. N., Baltimore. *F.†*
 Maclean, Alexander, Jr., Fairfield, Conn. *Th.*
 Magie, David, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Maynard, Horace, New York.
 Niles, W. A., Corning, N. Y. *F.*
 Norton, C. E.
 Osgood, Samuel, New York. *†*
 Ottman, S., Pultney, N. Y. *F.*
 Palmer, B. M., New Orleans. **†*
 Parsons, Theophilus, Cambridge, Mass.
 Phillips, Wendell, New York.
 Pratt, H. L. E., Castleton, N. Y. *F.*
 Prouditt, John, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Putnam, George.
 Ranney, J. A., Three Rivers, Mich. *Th.*
 Raphael, M. J., New York. *F.††*
 Rodgers, R. K., Brookbrook, N. J. *Th.*
 Schenck, N. H., Baltimore.
 Sloane, J. R. W., New York.
 Smyth, E. C., Brunswick, Me.
 Spear, S. T., Brooklyn, N. Y. *†*
 Spring, Gardiner, New York. *Th.*
 Stockton, T. H., Washington, D. C.
 Stone, A. L., Boston. *F.*
 Strong, Edward, New Haven, Conn.
 Sturtevant, J. M., New Haven, Conn.
 Sullivan, T. R.
 Sumner, Charles, New York.
 Sunderland, Byron, Washington, D. C. *†*
 Thompson, M. L. P., Cincinnati, O. *F.*
 Thornwell, J. H., Columbia, S. C. *F. *†*
 Tonne, J. H., Milwaukee, Wis. *Th.*
 Tyng, Stephen H., New York. *F.*
 Van Dyke, H. J., Brooklyn, N. Y. ***
 Vinton, Francis, New York. *F.*
 Wadsworth, C., Philadelphia. *Th.*
 Walker, G. L., Portland, Me.
 Walker, James, Boston.
 Ware, J. F. W., Cambridgeport, Mass.
 West, N., Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Weston, H. G., New York. *F.*
 Weston, Rev. Mr., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS TREATISES.

Adams, Neh. The Sable Cloud. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.
 Agnew, J. H. Reply to Tayler Lewis. Appletons, New York.
 Baird, S. J. Letter to Wm. Pennington.
 Bancroft, George. Letter on the Exchange of Prisoners, during the Am. War of Independence. N. Y. Historical Society.
 Binney, Horace. The Privileges of Habeas Corpus. Philadelphia.
 Breckenridge, R. J., D. D. Four Articles from the Danville Quarterly. Cincinnati.
 Call, R. K., of Florida. Letter to J. S. Littell.
 Carroll, Anna E. The War Powers of the General Government. Washington.
 Cheever, Geo. B. Salvation of the Country secured by Emancipation. New York.
 Child, D. L. Rights and Duties of the United States relative to Slavery.
 Collins, W. H. Three Addresses to the People of Maryland. Jas. Young, Baltimore.
 Daly, C. P. Are the Southern Privateersmen Pirates? Jas. B. Kirker, New York.
 Ellet, Chas., Jr. Army of the Potomac and its Mismanagement. Ross & Tonsey, New York.
 Fontaine, V. G. de. American Abolitionism from 1789 to 1861. Appletons, New York.
 Goodloe, D. R., of North Carolina. Emancipation and the War.
 Hodge, Rev. Dr. Articles from the Biblical Repertory for Jan., 1861, and Jan., 1862.
 Hoyt, T. W. The Right of American Slavery. St. Louis.
 Holcombe, Wm. H. Suggestions as to the Spiritual Philosophy of African Slavery. Mason Brothers, New York.
 Holcombe, Wm. H. The Alternative: a Separate Nationality, or the Africanization of the South? New Orleans.
 Hoyt, Joseph. Letter on the Policy of the General Government. Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky.
 Hughes, John. Letter to Bishop Lynch of South Carolina. Baltimore.
 Kendall, Amos. Secession; and Letters to Col. Orr and President Buchanan. Washington.
 Kingsbury, H. The Slavery Question Settled.
 Laurens, Henry. "A South Carolina Protest against Slavery;" reprinted. Putnam, N. Y.
 Lieber, Francis. Two Lectures on the Constitution, &c. New York.
 Lyon, Gen. Life and Writings. Rudd & Carleton, New York.
 Mengher, T. F. Last Days of the 69th in Virginia. New York.
 Motley, J. L. The Causes of the American Civil War. Gregory and Putnam, New York.
 Nordhoff, Chas. An Open Letter to Rev. A. A. Lipscomb. New York.
 Nott, S. The Necessities and Wisdom of 1861. Boston.
 Parker, Joel. Domestic and Foreign Relations of the U. S. Cambridge.
 Parker, Joel. Habeas Corpus and Martial Law. Cambridge.
 Parker, Joel. Personal Liberty Laws and Slavery in Territories. Cambridge.
 Peissner, Mr. The American Question in its National Aspects. Lloyd, New York.

- Pickett, C. E. The Existing Revolution; its Causes and Results. Sacramento, Cal.
- Raymond, H. J. Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey. New York.
- Reynolds, E. W. The True Story of the Barons of the South. Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.
- Russell, Wm. H. On the Battle of Bull Run. Putnam, New York.
- Russell, Wm. H. Pictures of Southern Society. Gregory, New York.
- Schoolcraft, Mrs. H. R. The Black Gauntlet. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- Shea, J. G. The Fallen Brave. Richardson & Co., New York.
- Stiles, J. C. The National Controversy. Rudd & Carleton, New York.
- Taney, H. B. Opinion in the Habeas Corpus Case of John Merryman. Lucas, Baltimore.
- Taylor, J. W. Alleghania. The Strength of the Union and the Weakness of Slavery in the Highlands of the South. St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Thornwell, J. H. Hear the South; *reprinted*. Appletons, New York.
- Tucker, Beverly. The Partisan Leader; *reprinted*. Rudd & Carleton, New York.
- Tucker, St. George. Dissertation on Slavery; *reprinted*. New York.
- Tuckerman, H. T. The Rebellion; its Causes and Significance. Gregory, New York.
- Upham, N. G. Letter to Hon. G. Marston. Concord, N. H.
- Wedgwood, Wm. B. The Reconstruction of the Government of the United States of America. Tingley, New York.
- Whipple, C. K. The Non-resistance Principle applied. Boston.

ANONYMOUS PUBLICATIONS.

- Address of the Union State Central Committee of Maryland. (By Brantz Mayer.) Baltimore.
- An Appeal to the People of the North. Louisville, Ky.
- Cheap Cotton by Free Labor. (By Edward Atkinson.) Williams & Co., Boston.
- Correspondence between the Young Men's Christian Associations of Richmond and New York.
- End of the Irrepressible Conflict.
- Fugitive Slave Law and its Victims. New York.
- Governing Race, The. By H. O. R. Washington.
- Insurrection vs. Resurrection. (By Rev. Mr. Conway.) Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.
- Lessons of St. Domingo. Boston.
- Letters of Joseph Holt, Edward Everett, and Commodore Stewart. Martien, Philad.
- Of the Birth and Death of Nations. (By Jas. McKaye.) Putnam, New York.
- Reply to Prof. Hodge on the "State of the Country." (By Hon. W. J. Grayson.) Charleston.
- Report of a Committee, appointed by the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Exchange of Prisoners, during the American Revolutionary War.
- Secession, Concession, or Self-possession; Which? Walker, Wise & Co. Boston.
- Secession: The Remedy and Result. (By Mr. Dodge.) Miller, New York.
- Slavery and Serfdom considered.
- Southern Slavery considered on General Principles. By a North Carolinian. New York, 1861.
- Trial of Wm. Smith for Piracy, as one of the Crew of the Jeff. Davis. Philadelphia.

- The Union must be Preserved! Four Crisis Letters to Ladies. New York.
- The War of Secession. Boston.
- The War and its End. New York.
- What are the Conditions of a Candid and Lasting Reconciliation? Ross & Tousey, New York.

SERIALS

- The Rebellion Record. Edited by Frank Moore. Published monthly, by Putnam, New York.
- A Comprehensive History of the Southern Rebellion. Edited by Orville J. Victor. Published weekly and monthly, by F. Gerhard, New York. *Discontinued as a serial, after the first volume.*
- Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the War. Edited by E. G. Squier. Published semi-monthly, by Frank Leslie, New York.
- The Fallen Brave; a Biographical Memorial of Officers killed in defence of the Union. J. G. Shea. Published semi-monthly, by Ross & Tousey, New York.
- The War Press. Edited by John W. Forney. Published weekly, by W. W. Reitzel, Philadelphia.
- Heroes and Martyrs; Notable Men of the Time. Edited by Frank Moore. Published semi-monthly, by Putnam, New York.

GEN. IRVINE'S JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN, 1776.

THE account herewith is by General William Irvine, then colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, which formed part of the Canadian expedition, that terminated so unfortunately, in 1776. To reach Canada, they encountered every privation, of which wandering through swamps was not the least. Col. Irvine gives a pleasant trait of Gen. Burgoyne's humanity, in contrast with the cruelty of Col. Nesbit. The paper is in the form of a diary, and in the handwriting of Gen. Irvine.

W. A. I.

IRVINE, Pa.

May 7th, 1776.—Colonel Irvine's Regt. and three companies of Col. Wayne's, embarked on batteaus at Sorell, under the command of General Thompson, and proceeded to Nicollet, where we found and were joined by Col. St. Clair, who had about seven hundred men under his command. The 8th crossed the river to Point de Lac; the pilot deceived us, for his orders were to steer to within four miles of Trois Riviere. Point de Lac is nine miles. Notwithstanding this disappointment, we marched with all possible expedition for Trois Riviere; but here

our misfortunes began, our guide led us quite out of the way into a swamp, which was sufficient to engulf a thousand men. Before we got disentangled from this dreadful place, daylight appeared, so that instead of attacking the town of Trois Rivières before day (as was designed), we found ourselves three or four miles from it. Here we were at a loss what to do; had no intelligence of the strength of the garrison: to attack was hazardous, and to retreat without knowing the enemy's strength we could not think of, therefore marched on. The river now on our right, about fifty yards, we were soon discovered and were saluted by the men-of-war. They fired incessantly, while we marched about three-quarters of a mile; here we inclined to a wood on our left, in order to avoid the fire from the shipping, but avoiding one evil we fell into a greater; for we now entered into a swamp, which I suppose to be four miles over. Nature, perhaps, never formed a place better calculated for the destruction of an army. It was impossible to preserve any order of march, nay, it became at last so difficult, and the men so fatigued, that their only aim was how to get extricated; many of the men had lost their shoes, and some their boots. At length, about seven o'clock, some officers reached one extreme of the swamp; a few went forward to reconnoitre, brought account back that they saw clear ground and horses at a little more than a quarter of a mile. Then Col. St. Clair, Lieut.-col. Allen, and myself, with a few other officers, strove to draw the men up in some order, which we found impracticable, not yet being clear of the swamp or woods. The general then got up with us, and ordered as many as could be collected to move forward to the cleared ground, there to form, which was accordingly done with as much expedition as could be expected from men worn down with fatigue, and who were exquisitely thirsty and faint. A few moments after we were formed, the general ordered the whole body to move on, in order to join Col. Maxwell's division, of whom we had no account of, from our first entry into the swamp, but from a soldier who said he saw some men about a half mile in front.

A brisk firing then began, which we took to be Maxwell's party. General Thompson then ran towards the front; the firing increased, and seemed very hot. The general sent word to me to send forward the riflemen of my regiment, but they being chiefly in the rear could not get up as soon as he or I wished. Those of them belonging to the companies then in front, I ordered to turn out and march in Indian file, passing the word for the rear to follow in the same order. I then advanced in front, and joined the general; but by this time Maxwell's division was entirely broken, and retreating in such disorder, that there was no possibility of rallying them. Gen. Thompson then ordered us to retreat fifty paces into the woods, where he and I used every argument we were masters of to collect and engage the men to make a stand; but our utmost efforts were in vain, not more than about forty men could be got together, and before this was done a minute, the communication between us and our main body was entirely cut off. The general, Lieut. Bird, and myself, were the only officers now together. When we were consulting what was best to be done with our small party, we were fired on from all quarters by the Canadians, who were in ambush and skulking in the bushes. We then retreated, in hopes to fall in with some of our people; but the further we marched, instead of our numbers increasing, they decreased, for in less than ten minutes we mustered but seven in all. The whole day we marched through swamps and thickets alternately, without any kind of refreshment, except stagnant water, of which we drank freely. We heard a great deal of firing all day, both great guns and small-arms; the latter were sometimes very near us. In the evening, we hoped we were nearly opposite where we expected our boats to be: we halted, to rest and consult what was best to be done, when we suddenly were alarmed by a brisk firing where we expected our boats to be, and by which we hoped to escape. The firing we supposed to be on the party with the boats. This nearly destroyed every hope of getting off; we then concluded to lie by till after dark and push a few miles

up a river, where there appeared a possibility of finding a canoe, in which we might cross. About 11 P. M., we marched again four miles, when we discovered a sentry; knowing then that there must be a party of soldiers near, we took a road to our left, in hopes to get past; but now we got into another swamp, which caused our entire overthrow. In short, we waded and wandered here till near daylight: our strength and spirits being now nearly exhausted, we made a fire, lay down and slept about an hour. In the mean time a soldier of our party was dispatched to endeavor to discover the strength and situation of the enemy; at daylight he returned, with the disagreeable intelligence that we were quite surrounded, and no way left to get out; to confirm what he stated, we soon saw small parties of soldiers and Canadians dispatched on all sides, who began to fire on stragglers. Gen. Thompson, Bird, and I then concluded it would be better to deliver ourselves up to British officers, than to run the risk of being murdered in the woods by the Canadians. Indeed, we were so exhausted as to be unable to march further; accordingly, we went up to a house where we saw a guard, and surrendered ourselves "prisoners at discretion." Colonel Nesbitt commanded here, by whom we were cruelly treated. His party marched hence for Trois Riviere. A strong guard marched with the whole of the prisoners. General Thompson and I had the honor of being marched for six miles in the common crowd, without further distinction than being placed near the front. The commanding officer would neither allow us horses or a carriage, though we requested it, and represented to him our miserable condition. Notwithstanding, we were hurried off in a few minutes, and pushed exceedingly fast for six miles, when we arrived at head-quarters. Generals Carleton and Burgoyne were both here, who treated us very politely. They ordered us refreshments immediately; indeed, General Burgoyne served us himself. We were then ordered on a boat, and put under the conduct of one officer only, Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the 62d; an exceedingly gentle young man, whom we wish to be able to

serve. Now went on board a transport-ship in the river; 10th, reshipped on another; 12th, Lieut. Wilkinson relieved by an officer of marines and party; 13th, Gen. Thompson and Mr. Bird ordered on board the Blonde ship-of-war; 14th, I was taken on board the Triton, likewise a king's ship-of-war; 25th, ordered to Quebec. Gen. T., Lieut. Bird, and I were then transferred to the Union transport.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Feb. 18, 1862.*—This Society held its regular monthly meeting on the above date, the President, Walter L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair.

The Librarian reported the collections for the month past to be two hundred and ninety-five, of which one hundred and nine were bound books. The latter included forty volumes of valuable documents of the State of New York, and thirty volumes of those of the United States.

The Society's acknowledgments were ordered to be returned to several donors.

The correspondence for the month embraced twenty-five letters received, and forty-four written.

I. H. Burch, Esq., communicated a letter tendering his resignation as a resident member, on which a resolution was passed expressive of the Society's regret on his retirement, and of their esteem for the liberality shown by that gentleman to the institution.

A communication was read from S. F. Haven, Esq., of the American Antiquarian Society, relating to the antiquities of the Northwest, and the importance of a timely survey of those of Illinois.

J. B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Ill., transmitted, with a letter, a "leaf from George Washington's account-book," believed by Mr. Newcomb to be genuine.

Captain J. N. Connett communicated to the meeting an interesting paper, giving his reminiscences of the first opening of the Erie Canal, with particulars relating to the canal-packets and prominent boat-captains, he having had much personal experience and knowledge in the command of a line-boat.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. Connett, and his paper was ordered to be placed on file.

Blank specimens of Confederate scrip were exhibited at the meeting by the Secretary—the gift of Superintendent of Police Bradley.

The Society then adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Feb. 7, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on the above date. In the absence of the President, Mr. Colburn, Vice-president, filled the chair.

Some donations were received, including the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The Secretary exhibited two not uninteresting English medals, commemorating the overthrow of the Great Rebellion of 1745—one with the head of the Duke of Cumberland. The "British Hero" exhibits "Rebellion justly rewarded at Carlisle," the prisoners, with halters round their necks, being on their way to prison; the other, with the head of George II., has on the reverse the map of Great Britain, represented as reduced to order and restored to the king's authority by the Sword of the Lord, which is seen in the heavens. Mr. Colburn exhibited one of the bronze medals lately struck at Philadelphia, to celebrate the taking of the oath of allegiance by the officers and workmen of the U. S. Mint. Mr. Sprague exhibited a curious silver French Masonic medal.

The by-law fixing the day of meeting was so amended, that in future the meetings of the Society will be held on the first Thursday of each month.

The Society adjourned at 4³ P. M.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, March 5, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Society on the afternoon of the above date, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, reported that since the previous meeting he had received several letters accepting membership.

The Librarian reported donations of 10 bound volumes, 495 pamphlets, and several files of old newspapers.

The Historiographer, Wm. B. Trask, Esq., read very interesting memoirs of the late Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, and President C. C. Felton, of Harvard College—both honorary members of the Society.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke read a paper on the importance of giving right names to towns and streets. He said that this had hitherto been too much left to accident, but that it was important enough to require consideration. A name is an influence, and it produces agreeable or disagreeable associations every time it is uttered; consequently, at last it makes an accumulation of good or bad impressions. Good names, he said, were those which have individuality, character, agreeable associations, and historic suggestions; bad names are those which are commonplace, trivial, disagreeable, or grotesque. He gave many illustrations of both kinds, and then went on to recommend that new streets in Boston should be named after the distinguished men who lived here in former times. Among whom he mentioned several whose names had been attached to no street, such as Sir Henry Vane, Jonathan Mayhew, Cotton Mather, Governor Bradstreet, &c.

He strongly urged that the new streets west of the Public Garden should be named after such historic characters. Especially he advised that the great street now called Commonwealth avenue should be called Arabella avenue, in memory of the ship Arabella, in which Governor Winthrop and the first settlers of Boston came over, and in which they brought the charter of the Massachusetts Colony; and in which also came the Lady Arabella Johnson, from whom the

ship was called. This lady, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and wife of one of the first Boston settlers, has never had even a gravestone erected over the place where she lies. Mr. Clarke thought it would be only right to give her name to this avenue.

Mr. Clarke concluded by recommending that the city government be petitioned to appoint an Historic Commission of gentlemen selected from the Historical Societies, to propose suitable names for the streets and public places, and inscriptions for those localities where important events have taken place. These commissioners to serve without pay.

The thanks of the Society were passed, and a copy requested for the archives.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, March 4, 1862.*—The regular meeting was held at the Library Building, the President, Honorable Luther Bradish, presiding.

The usual routine of business opened the meeting. A tribute was paid to the memory of President Felton, by Dr. Osgood.

A volume of portraits was presented by the publisher of the *Eclectic Magazine*.

The regular paper of the evening was "The Migration of the Indian Family," by Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester; a gentleman whose "League of the Iroquois," won him a deservedly high reputation from its thorough spirit of investigation.

In the paper read at this meeting, he began by some review of the theories of the peopling of America, and showed that the migrations depended on means of subsistence. The great centre whence populations radiated was, in his view, Puget Sound; and he treated at length of the Dacotah family and the eastward migration, and also of the prior march of the Algonquins.

His reasonings were cogent, and his theories seem to have, in most cases, great support in the natural productions of the country and the earlier Indian traditions that have reached us.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *New York, Feb. 11, 1862.*—This Society met at the residence of Alexander Cotheal, Esq., on the evening of the above date. The chair was taken by the first Vice-president, Thomas Ewbank, Esq.

Dr. Merritt exhibited two earthen figures in the human form, from the ancient graveyards of Chiriqui, and specimens of gold, both wrought and unwrought, from the mines of Costa Rica.

The reading of the paper on the "Races of Italy," was then commenced by Dr. Gajani, after premising that his views on the subject are so diametrically opposed to those generally received, particularly by English and German authors, that he would have been unwilling to present them to any but a scientific Society, capable of judging of the historical facts on which they are founded, and to which he invited the attention of members, independently of his own personal or national feelings.

He took the ground, that the *Pelasgi* were the original inhabitants of Italy, and that they diffused the arts, sciences, and civilization into Greece, Egypt, and other countries, by colonies and otherwise. Among the evidences of this, presented by him, are the following: That the divinities and heroes of other ancient nations were called by them foreigners, while those of Italy were claimed as natives; the Cyclopean walls of Athens, &c., are said to be the works of the *Pelasgi*, and Italy abounds in ancient remains of a similar kind; the ruling priests of Egypt were of different race from the common people, and were said to have been deprived of their native country by its destruction. This report, and the tradition of the sinking of the large island or continent of *Atlantis*, he believes arose from the devastations caused by the volcanoes of Southern Italy and Sicily. The alphabets of various nations he traced to the *Pelasgians*, and claimed Cadmus as a native of Italy.

The Italians of the present day he believed to be generally of *Pelasgian* descent; and in support of this opinion, traced the successive hordes of barbarian invaders, from their entrance into Italy to their retirement, expulsion, or extirpation, showing

that most of them did not remain long enough to amalgamate with the natives, and that others were ever regarded with violent antipathy. From political, social, and religious history, he drew strong corroborating evidences, showing that, while the French and Germans readily united with the Goths and other Northern barbarians under the feudal system, the Italians adhered strongly to their native republican institutions; that they had never had any political union with their rude invaders, and, whenever released from their control, invariably revived them.

Mr. G. gave a highly interesting sketch of the origin, progress, and overthrow of the Roman empire, which he did not admit to have been founded by outlaws or fugitives, as the powerful neighboring cities of Alba-Longa and Veii would not have allowed it. Rome extended her power, not by destroying, but by annexing villages, cities, and countries, preserving to each its customs and government. When the empire fell, the Italian cities, as before, immediately resumed their independent, republican existence; but the popes had the sagacity to avail themselves of the long-established idea of a central government, by which means they maintained their spiritual and temporal power.

The paper by Dr. Wilson was read. As a man of aboriginal blood, scientific education, great intelligence, taste, and philanthropy, the author possesses extraordinary qualifications as a writer on the history, customs, and languages of the Six Nations of New York Indians. He has been re-elected their chief sachem; and his name, in his native Indian tongue, is "*De-jih-non-da-uch-koh*," which signifies, *The Peacemaker*.

The paper was written partly for the purpose of making known the proper pronunciation and orthography of *Chautauque*, the name of one of the western counties of this State. As usual with Indian names, an interesting tradition is connected with it, which Dr. Wilson has obtained from the most authentic sources—the lips of some of the oldest of his people living—and written out for the Society.

The objects presented by Captain Dow

were examined. A flat stone with a figure like a bird rudely carved in relief, was taken from an ancient grave. A piece of obsidian, or volcanic glass, conical, and six inches high, reported to be from a similar locality, was judged to be a block from which fragments were shivered off by natives, to form spear and arrow heads, and knife-blades. The surface on the sides corresponded with the forms of such objects found in many of our Western mounds, as well as in ancient graves in Europe.

Mr. Buckingham Smith and Dr. Beales had seen innumerable fragments of obsidian scattered on the ground in Mexico; and they mentioned that the material abounded in the Sierra de las Navajas, near the river Almonte, and on a mountain fifty or sixty miles north of Mexico, on the road to Guanajuato. The material being hard, brittle, with a conchoidal fracture, homogeneous, and breaking with extremely sharp edges, is the best fitted of all substances for the weapons and cutting instruments of a people destitute of iron; and, as it is imperishable, it remains in the earth for ages unaltered. Mr. Smith remarked that swords were sometimes formed of it, by fastening the obsidian blades crosswise upon a wooden staff, as the Sandwich islanders made similar weapons with sharks' teeth.

March 11.—The regular meeting of the Society was held at the house of the Hon. E. G. Squier, the President, George Folsom, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Prof. Rau exhibited a collection of flint arrow and spear heads, chisels, sacrificial knives, stone hatchets, and bronze spear-heads, from the barrows and tumuli of northern Germany and Denmark; and read a very interesting account of those ancient monuments and the relics found in them, showing their value to compare with those found in America.

Mr. Otis read some brief suggestions as to Guatemala, and the white Indians and supposed Aztec city in the interior, which, on the authority of a recent English explorer, he thinks evidently a limestone formation, which has misled.

Mr. Buckingham Smith was of opinion,

from observations made, that the complexion was lighter on high moist altitudes, and all admitted the difficulty, at this day, of correct ethnological solutions where the white and negro races have mingled with the indigenous stock.

Mr. Dwight read some remarks on the Hebrew engraved stones, and wished a report from the committee appointed to examine them. Mr. Squier, of that committee, asked to resign, as the investigations had led him to entertain such serious doubts of their authenticity, that he could not well report upon them.

ORLEANS COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

—*Ridgeway Corners, N. Y., January 15, 1862.*—A special meeting of this Society was held as above. Although the day was stormy, there was a large and respectable gathering of Pioneers and others. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Secretary, after which the choir sang one of the old-fashioned tunes.

The deaths of several members, who died since the last meeting, were then announced. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Association on the loss. Wm. C. Tanner informed the meeting of the death of Asa Coon, who was the first white child born in the town of Shelby. Mr. C. was born on the farm on which he died, aged 51 years.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, and singing by the choir, which, during the recess, had received quite an addition to its number. And such a choir of fathers and mothers is rarely seen. The singing was of the old style, and was performed much to the gratification of the large audience.

Then came Pioneer experience. Horace O. Gookl, Grosvenor Daniels, Jeremiah Brown, and others, were somewhat humorous in relating some of their early exploits, and also gave us some idea of the privations and hardships endured by the early settlers of the country. Bear, deer, and coon stories were related, much to the amusement of the audience. The oldest inhabitant was there in the person of Mr. Root, who said he came into this county, in 1804, and was

the oldest inhabitant of the county. Mr. R. said his nearest neighbor east, was at the mouth of the Genesee river; and the nearest west, was at Lewiston: he said but little, as it was getting late. He had an encounter with a deer; the animal raised on his hind-feet to strike with his fore-feet, but Mr. R. grasped him around his body and held him, when a rough and tumble scene ensued; pretty soon his shoes were missing, and, judging from his story, in a few minutes, when help arrived and his antagonist dispatched, the amount of clothing left upon his person was too scant for a decent appearance in public.

About four o'clock the exercises were brought to a close. A vote of thanks was given to the Society who had generously furnished the use of their house on the occasion; also, to the citizens who provided the entertainment. The Pilgrim's Farewell was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hemphill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 11, 1862.*—This Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening of the above date.

Judge Conyngham presided, in absence of Gen. Ross. C. Wadhams, Esq., Sec'y, read minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

On the call for essays, &c., it was *Resolved*, on motion of Gen. Dana, That Dr. Ingham be requested to read his essay on "The Red Pipe Stone Quarries" at next stated meeting. Committee appointed at special meeting to make preparations for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the valley, reported, recommending a celebration in August, and that the Pioneer Association be invited to participate in the celebration. The necessary expenses to be paid by subscription.

On motion of Capt. Alexander, it was *Resolved*, That the old finance committee be requested to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, received from the Wyoming Monu-

mental Association, into the treasury of the Society, with any interest that may have accrued thereon; to be held for the purposes for which said money was contributed.

Gen. Wm. S. Ross, and Dr. C. F. Ingham, were declared life-members of this Society.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—C. F. Ingham, M. D. *Vice-presidents*—V. L. Maxwell, Payne Pettebone, Chas. Morgan, and D. R. Randall, Esqs. *Cor. Secretary*—Gen. E. L. Dana. *Librarian*—Stewart Peace. *Rec. Secretary and Treasurer*—C. Wadhams, Esq. *Committee on Finance*—S. R. Reading, J. P. Dennis, Wm. H. Alexander. *On Publication*—Wm. P. Miner, S. Pearce, Dr. E. H. Mayer. *On Library and Cabinet*—H. R. Noll, I. Wood, and Dr. Dennis.

On motion of C. Wadhams, reports of committees and other unfinished business were deferred till next meeting.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Phil.*, Feb. 10, 1862.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Hall, on the above date, Hon. Joseph B. Ingersoll, LL. D., President, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Ward read his report as Librarian; from which it appears that, during the year, there had been presented to the Society 1800 volumes, 600 pamphlets, 8 portraits of distinguished individuals, and a number of MSS., coins, Japanese curiosities, and American Indian dresses and curiosities. Most of the volumes referred to consist of official documents and ephemeral pamphlets relating to the French Revolution.

The receipts during the year have been about \$1200, but the value of the donations exceeds \$3000.

There being no paper to read, the President announced that an election for officers would now take place.

Messrs. John Welsh, Jr., J. W. Woolston, Johnson Brown, and Thomas H. McAllister, were appointed tellers. They subsequently reported that the following gentlemen had been chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Joseph R. Ingersoll, LL. D. *Vice-presidents*—Samuel Breck, Charles Mi-

ner, George Chambers, J. Francis Fisher. *Treasurer*—Charles M. Morris. *Cor. Secretary*—Horatio Gates Jones. *Rec. do.*—John Jordan, Jr. *Librarian*—Samuel Hazard. *Library Committee*—B. H. Coates, M. D., Charles J. Biddle, John A. McAllister. *Publishing do.*—Morton P. Henry, Charles H. Hutchinson, John Ashurst, Jr. *Finance do.*—Edward Armstrong, Joseph Carson, Aubrey H. Smith.

The Society was then adjourned by the presiding officer.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

ROANOKE ISLAND.—The *Boston Transcript* says: In Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 13, p. 180, is a deed, of which the following is a copy:

To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, know ye that I Sr William Berkeley Knt Capt Generall and chief Governor of Virginia and One of the Proprietors of Carolina and Albemarle Send Greeting Know ye that I the sd Sr William Berkeley for and in consideration of ye Sum of one hundred pounds sterling to me in hand already paid or secured to be paid, have bargained, sold, agreed, alienated, enfeofed and confirmed and by these presents Do fully, clearly and absolutely bargain, sell, alienate, enfeofe and confirm unto Joshua Lamb of New England, Merchant, the whole Island of Roanoke Situate and being in the county of Albemarle in the province of Carolina, Together with what is thereon standing growing or being, with all ye profits, privileges and advantages thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and also all the cattle, hoggs and other stock, with the marshes, houses and buildings thereon to the sd Joshua Lamb. To Have and to Hold the premises and every part and parcel thereof to him his heirs Executors and Admrs and assigns forever Free from any let, hinderance or molestation of me the said Sr William Berkeley or any other person or persons whatever.

And I do hereby further Authorize and empower the sd Joshua Lamb his heirs Exceers and Admrs and assigns to enter upon and possess himself of all and every of the premises and to Oust, eject and expel any person or persons whatsoever pretending any right, title or interest thereto.

In witness whereof, I have herennto set my hand and seal this 17th day of April, 1676.

WILLIAM BERKELEY. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JOHN L. BRAY,

DARBY MAGUIER,

JOHN CULPEPPER.

Recorded this 20th day of Dec'r, 1676, pr me.

PAUL LATHUM, Cler Cou.

John Culpepper deposed this 19th Sept'r, 1677, that he was present and saw William Berkeley signe, seale and deliver the above mentioned Deed to which his name is subscribed as witness.

Taken upon oath before us,

SIMON BRADSTREET, } Assts.
EDWARD TYNG. }

Entered 23d Sept'r, 1684, pr Isa. Addington Clrk.

TRACES OF THE ANCIENT NORTHMEN CONFIRMED, AND MORE OF THEIR RELICS DISCOVERED.—At a late meeting of the Historic-Genealogical Society, Rev. Abner Morse read a supplement to his former communication relative to the Northmen, stating that since the publication of that paper a letter had been received from Prof. Charles C. Rafn, of Copenhagen, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, informing him that stone hearths, like those on Cape Cod had been discovered in Denmark, and that drawings of the former, with descriptions of the latter, were being published in the transactions of their Society.

Mr. Morse then gave an account of a brass arrow-head found on Nantucket, exactly resembling those exhumed with the skeleton at Fall River, having a hole for fastening it to the shaft, unlike Indian arrows, whether of shell, bone, stone, or iron. He remarked that the first planters on Taunton river found a tradition among the Indians that

strangers had once sailed up that river and conquered the red-men. He stated that the aborigines always had trails between the nearest navigable points of neighboring streams; and that between the head of canoe navigation on Taunton river and the southernmost bend of Charles river, west of Dwight's Meadow in Dedham, they no doubt had a trail. This trail, he conceived, the Northmen on Taunton river, in exploring the country, followed to the west bank of Dwight's Meadow, where they deposited a record of their presence in a time-proof safe. For, like strangers, ignorant of the incombustibility of green button-wood, they seem to have cut for a fire a log of this wood, eighteen inches in diameter and five feet long, by making two incisions at each end with a sharp axe; and then, as if to revenge upon the wood, threw it down the bank with some refractory brands. The meadow was then a bayou of Charles river. The log sunk in the water and mud in a *horizontal* position. After this, Charles river, here very sluggish, wore down its channel and drained the bayou, when vegetation came in, and purely from its growth, on the spot, three feet of perfectly formed peat accumulated over the mud and log before 1636. Since then, the wants of the villagers have sent the scythe annually over every foot of the meadow, and arrested the thickening of the stratum. This log, with pieces of charred wood, was exhumed under the eye of Rev. Mr. Montague, of Dedham, and his son, W. H. Montague, Esq., a retired merchant of Boston, and was by the father long preserved as a great curiosity. No man in his day was more competent to investigate its history, and yet, says the son, "He never could get any information, nor frame any theory to account for its position," having never heard of the Northmen so near as Taunton river eight hundred years before.

Mr. M. invited any acquainted with the width and depression of the meadow, the distance of the spot from Dwight's brook, the counter-current up this stream from Charles river in times of freshets, and with the instincts and habits of the beaver and other aquatic animals, to show how any of them could have left an opening for the in-

troduction of the log to a horizontal position under three feet of peat and one or one and a half feet of solid, pressed mud. He wanted light, if this was the work of English settlers since 1636, and such light as the reverend and *persevering* discoverer could not get with the stimulus of the log for years in his possession. He hoped that the accomplished author of the unequalled Dedham centennial address would give it, if the Northmen were never there.

Mr. Moore next considered the probable fate of the lost colony, and suggested the possibility of their early extinction by wars, famine, and disease, and the interment of the last of their number at Fall River by the Indians after their own manner in a sitting posture; or perhaps of their removal westward by way of the Sound, Hudson and Mohawk rivers to Lake Erie and the Ohio river. He described several relics on that route which might be traces of them; such as a sacred word in Hebrew letters inclosed as if worn for a charm by an *ancient* Indian or Northman, and exhumed in a burying-place, which might have been from the bishop said to have visited the Northmen; the working of an iron mine near the north branch of Hudson river; the marking by an axe of a petrified ash-knot ploughed up in a newly cleared field near the head of navigation on the Mohawk; the trace of a fort east of Cayuga Lake, and wounds in trees by sharp axes and healed over and deeply buried. He instanced a white oak west of Rochester, felled in 1821, in which he counted four hundred and sixty-three grains over an incision, proving that the tree had been chopped into five hundred and three years ago, and as many more as it had failed through drouths and disease to put on a grain, like our buttonwoods the last twenty years. He referred to a log marked by an axe which was washed out of an alluvial bank of the Ohio river, forty feet below the surface, and added if these incisions were made by axes of copper, the process of tempering them belongs, not to the lost arts, but to arts never found.

In conclusion, he observed that Mr. Schoolcraft's translation of the characters on Dighton Rock was not universally received by

American antiquarians, nor by learned translators of Runic inscriptions; that he believed Biarne to have been the first discoverer of America, and that niches in the temple of fame were due him, Leif, Thorwald, and Thorfinn Karlsefne, as well as Columbus; and hinted the improbability of the latter visiting Iceland, intent on discoveries, without seeking the history of their voyagers; and that knowing what was *there* known, he might have been as much indebted to them as was Americus Vesputius to him.—*Boston Journal*.

ROBERDEAU AND HAND (vol. v., p. 344; vol. vi., p. 38).—I thank "H. M." for his courteous correction of the error of fact, into which I was led, regarding General Hand, by my treacherous memory. With many of the original papers before me, I find there are other errors into which I was betrayed, which, though collateral to the leading object I had in view, namely, to show how the people selected their own generals in Pennsylvania, in 1776, may as well be corrected.

As early as Nov., 1747, there was formed in Philadelphia an association for the general defence of the city and province, to which the council resolved to give all due protection and encouragement (*Col. Rec.*, vol. v., p. 158), and informed the body, at a review of it (*Id.*, p. 168), that if it went on and chose officers, according to its articles, commissions would be readily granted to them. The "Association," as they styled themselves, having chosen company officers for eleven companies, on Jan. 1, 1747 (the year ending then in March)—these were on that day commissioned as such by the president and council, and at once proceeded to elect a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. All these officers took the oath of allegiance on Jan. 8, and the regimental officers were then commissioned as the company officers had been (*Id.*, 183). The example set in the city, spread rapidly in the country. On the next day, Jan. 9, the names of the officers of fifteen companies of Associators in Chester county were presented to Council (*Id.*, p. 185), and, shortly after,

of other companies in other counties (*Id.*, pp. 193, 209, 210).

This was, no doubt, the beginning of the volunteer system in this State,—at least, upon an extended scale. How long it continued on this footing, it is material to inquire.

On June 30, 1775, the Assembly “approved the association entered into between the good people of this colony for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties,” and appointed a “Committee of Safety” for calling the “Associators” into actual service when necessity required, for paying and supplying them when in such service, and for providing for the defence of the province.—*Col. Rec.*, vol. x., p. 279.

Congress recommended, July 18, 1775, that “all officers above the rank of a captain be appointed, and that all officers be commissioned, by their respective provincial assemblies or conventions, or, in their recess, by the Committee of Safety appointed by said assemblies or conventions (*Id.*, p. 292). In pursuance of this, Dr. Franklin, as president of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, issued a circular, dated July 28, 1775, to the committees of the several counties, “to make a return of all the officers of the military association, in order that commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to the” resolve of Congress (*Id.*, p. 294). A few days after, the Committee of Safety settled the form of a commission for officers of the “Association,” which was “to continue in force until revoked by the assembly or provincial convention or by this or any succeeding Committee of Safety” (*Id.*, p. 295). On August 3d, in Committee of Safety, Dr. Franklin, Cols. Cadwalader, Wayne, Roberdeau, and Ross, Major Johnston, and Andrew Allen, were appointed to prepare rules for the good government of the “Associators,” who reported on Aug. 17, and the report, amended, was adopted on the 19th of the same month. A curious feature of this report is, that the non-commissioned officers and privates of every battalion were annually to choose two persons, to be styled “Court-martial men,” who were to sit and join with the officers in court-martial: that a general court-martial was to consist of six

of these men, and of six commissioned officers under the rank of a field-officer, all drawn by lot, and these twelve were to choose a field-officer as president; that a regimental court-martial was to consist of seven members, three “court-martial men,” three officers, and a captain president, chosen in the same way: that not less than two-thirds must agree in any sentence for inflicting penalties, &c., (*Id.* p. 310). Vacancies among officers of battalions, troop, or company (except field-officers), were to be filled by elections by the troop or company. In these rules no provision was made for selecting the field and general officers of the “Associators.”

On June 3, 1776, Congress resolved to call out 6000 of the militia of Pennsylvania, with some 4000 of Maryland and Delaware, to form a flying camp. The assembly of this colony adjourned on the 14th without being able to carry that resolve into execution. The resolve was addressed to the *colony*, and the Committee of Safety doubted whether they would be expected to execute it, in the recess of the Assembly, and whether they would be obeyed, unless authorized in terms by Congress. On behalf of the committee, Robert Morris brought the matter before Congress, June 20, for the purpose of having an explicit declaration by that body, authorizing the committee to act. Congress declined taking action in the matter.—*Col. Rec.*, vol. x., p. 611.

On the very day the Assembly adjourned, June 14, there was a meeting of a board of officers and of a committee of privates, of five battalions of the Philadelphia “Associators.” The privates brought to the meeting a protest of singular boldness and power, addressed to the Assembly, against that body attempting to appoint brigadier-generals to command them. The board of officers, acting separately for themselves, also agreed upon a protest, not so bold and powerful as that of the privates, but to the same effect. The privates declare expressly, that “the Associators have the right of appointing officers to command them, and mean ever to retain it,” and declare that they “will not submit to any appointment of general officers to command them, which

the House may think proper to go into." The officers "apprehend that any nomination made by this Honorable House will not give satisfaction to the Associators, and consequently that they will not act under them." Each of these papers was the protest of earnest patriotism, against any action in the premises, by a legislature of lukewarm republican, even of royalist sympathies.

The committee of privates and the board of officers agreed "to call a provincial meeting of Associators, consisting of two privates and two officers, from each battalion, selected by said battalions for the purpose of choosing two generals, to meet in Lancaster, on Thursday, the 4th of July." The officers addressed a circular to the officers—the privates to the privates, throughout the colony, informing them of these proceedings and inviting their co-operation.

There were at this time eleven counties in the province, the county-seat of the remotest of which was at least 270 miles west of Philadelphia. Between the date of the call for the meeting at Lancaster, and the meeting itself, there intervened twenty days. When one considers what were the difficulties of intercommunication eighty-six years ago, we must conclude that those twenty days were most industriously employed to have produced such a meeting, as convened in answer to the call.

It seems from the original record of the meeting, now before me, that there were fifty-seven battalions of "Associators" in the colony, exclusive of Bedford, from which there was no return. Each of these, when completed, was in fact a regiment of nine companies, whose field-officers were a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and two majors; its maximum 747, its minimum 493, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians (*Col. Rec.*, vol. x., p. 319). Of these battalions, all but four were represented.

The record reads thus:

"At a Meeting of the Officers and Privates of 53 Battalions of the Associators of the Colony of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, on the 4th day of July, 1776, on due Notice to choose two Brigadier Generals to

command the Battalions and Forces in the said Colony.

"Col. GEORGE ROSS, *President*.

"Lieut. Col. Daniel Clymer, *Secretary*."

"The Protest of the Board of Officers of the five Battalions of the City & Liberties of Philad^a to the Assembly was read."

"The Circular Letter sign'd by the Chairman, Col. Roberdeau, was read."

"The Circular Letter from the Committee of Privates of the City & Liberties of Philad^a, signed by the Chairman, Mr. Sam^l Simpson, was read."

"The Protest of the Privates of the City & Liberties of Philad^a to the Assembly, sign'd by Mr. Samuel Simpson was read."

"By the Returns of the City & Liberties of Philad^a and the several Countys of the Colony of Pennsylv^a the following Persons were delegated to the Convention.

To Witt:

City & Liberties of Philad^a.

First Battalion—Officers.

Col. John Chevalier.....voted.

Cap^t Joseph Cowperthwait.....voted.

Privates.

Mr. Thomas Nevil.....voted.

Mr. Geo. Nelson.....voted.

Second Battalion.

Col. D. Roberdeau.....voted.

Cap^t W^m. Bradford.....voted.

Privates.

Mr. Thomas Montgomery.....voted.

Mr. W^m. Pool.....voted."

[The record proceeds thus through all the battalions; giving the names of the delegates, apparently as they were called and handed in, thus ascertaining the roll of the convention, and noting the fact of each delegate having voted, as his name was afterwards called for the purpose of voting. It is taxing the columns of our "N. and Q." too severely to give this roll at length; but it is hazarding nothing to say, that at no subsequent day has such an array of honored names been gathered together, for any voluntary purpose, in the State of Pennsylvania. What this roll proves is, that Pennsylvania was not backward in supporting

the Revolution—on the contrary, that resistance was a wide-spread and popular purpose in the colony. The following table is a summary of that roll, exhibiting the names of the counties in their order of seniority and of military precedence (*Col. Rec.*, vol. x., pp. 318, 319), the number of their battalions, and of delegates attending and not attending the convention:]

COUNTIES.	No. of Bat.	ATTENDING.		NOT-ATTENDING.	
		Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.
Philadelphia City and Lib.	5	10	10	4	2
Philadelphia county,.....	4	4	6	2	1
Bucks,.....	4	6	7	5	3
Chesler,.....	5	5	5	5	3
Lancaster,.....	11	21	22	1	1
York,.....	5	9	10	1	1
Oniueerland,.....	5	10	8	2	2
Berks,.....	8	14	12	2	4
Northampton,.....	4	8	6	1	2
Northumberland,.....	4	7	7	1	1
Westmoreland,.....	2	2	8	2	1

After the roll, the Record proceeds thus:

"A question was put whether the Officers and Privates shall vote by ballot singly.

"Resolved unanimously in the Affirmative."

"Resolved That both B. Gen^{ls} be Voted for at the same time and the Highest in Votes to be the Commanding Officer."

"Adjourned till 5 o'Clock, P. M."

"P. M. 5 o'Clock."

"The Officers and Privates met, according to Adjournment."

"Resolved that Col. Mark Bird & Cap^t Sharp Dulaney with the President be Judges of the Election for Brigadiers Gen^{ls}."

"The Election came on the same Day & after casting up the Poll the Votes stood thus for Brigadier Generals:

	Votes.
Daniel Roberdeau,.....	160
James Ewing,.....	85
Samuel Miles,.....	82
James Potter,.....	24
Curtis Grubb,.....	9
George Ross,.....	9
Thomas McKean,.....	8
Mark Bird,.....	7

"The President immediately declared Daniel Roberdeau first Brigadier General & James Ewing Second Brigadier General."

"Resolved that the Brigadier Generals shall have full Power & Authority to call out any Number of the Associators of this Province into Action & their Power to continue until superseded by the Convention or by any authority under their appointment."

[The convention referred to was that which met July 15, 1776, to frame a constitution for Pennsylvania. In the record, the words "by any authority under their appointment," are substituted for, "by a Committee of Safety of their appointment," which last are stricken out.]

"Resolved that the President of this Board shall have full Power & Authority to grant Commissions to the two Brigadier Generals, untill Commissions issue from the Convention or any authority they shall appoint to supersede them."

"Resolved that We will march under the Direction & Command of our Brigadier Generals ["or under any officer of their appointment," stricken out] to the Assistance of all or any of the free independent ["Colonies," stricken out] States of America."

"Resolved that the Associators to be drafted out of each County by the Brigadier Generals, shall be in the same Proportion as that directed by the late Provincial Conference in Philad^a."

"Resolved that the Adress of this Board be presented to the President for his seasonable & excellent ["noble," stricken out] Speech this day in behalf of the Liberties of America & of this Colony in particular & the Cheerfulness & Alacrity & Impartial-

ity with which he conducted the Business of the day—which the ‘President’ [“Col.,” it is written,—the president was Colonel R.] received & politely thanked the Board for the Honor done him in their Address.”

“Resolved that Col. Ross, Lieu^t Col. Daniel Clymer, & Cap^t Sharp Dulany be a committee to revise & correct the Minutes of the Proceedings of this Day & they are hereby desired [“ordered,” stricken out] to publish them in the several News Papers of of this Colony [“Province,” stricken out] & that they be sign’d by the President.

“Signed

“GEO. ROSS,

“President.

“Signed

“D. CLYMER,

“Secretary.

“LANCASTER, July 4, 1776.”

These interesting papers belong now to Mr. Hiester Clymer, a grandson of the secretary of this meeting, who is worthily supporting the honor of his name in the Senate of this State.

J. P. J.

MEMORIALS OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION OF PAMPHILO DE NARVAEZ.

—At the February meeting of the Ethnological Society, Mr. Buckingham Smith, exhibited in drawing and photography the portraits of the Friars Juan Xnares and Juan de Palos, taken from ancient original paintings preserved in Tlascala, for the possession of which he acknowledged himself indebted to the learned civilian and archaeologist Sr. D. José F. Ramirez, who now, for many years, he said, had honored him with his friendship. These friars were of the memorable thirteen Franciscans who attended Father Valencia, by order of the king of Spain, under a bull of Adrian VI., for the spread of Christianity among the heathen brought under the Spanish sway by the then recent achievements of Fernando Cortez. They left for Mexico early in the year 1524, and arriving at the capital, were received with such acts of respect and deference by the fierce conquerors as greatly touched the Indians. Subsequently, Friars Xnares and Palos entered Florida and perished there, in the year 1527, in

the attempt of Narvaez to conquer that country.

Of that early expedition, in company with Friar Juan Xnares, was a lord of Tezcoco, called by the Spaniards Don Pedro, doubtless his baptismal name, whose Gentile or Indian one Mr. Smith thinks he has ascertained, and identifies as that of a prince of blood. Upon this name his correspondent, after giving the figure that signified it, writes: “In view of the interest you take in learning the phonetic value of the hieroglyphic group of Tetlahuehuetzquitetzin, I send you a brief notice of it, which I hope may prove sufficient; although this group is of those that present the greatest difficulties for analysis, it being essentially symbolic ideographic.” Sr. Ramirez produces the figure which indicates the name, and the notice, of which this is the translation, says:

“The phonetic legend and graphic analysis of the name, strictly Mexican, Tetlahuehuetzquite-tzin offers difficulties that, perhaps, I may not be able to elucidate in this short note. Leaving off from it the termination *tzin*, which is purely reverential, denoting respect or affection towards the person to whom it is addressed, the remainder is a verbal name which, on the authority of the dictionary of Molina, signifies a joker, juggler, or person who diverts, or causes laughter by his buffoonery. A person of this sort directed the dance or ball of the ancient Mexicans, and still exists under the name of *matichin*. He was distinguishable over the other dancers for wearing a monstrous mask, of which the symbol is the figure which phonetically represents that name. Syncopated this is now *Huehue*, which signifies old, and this is also the mask worn by the person who directs the dance.

“The components of the word are four. *Tetla* is a prefix characteristic of verbal names that are generic and indeterminate; that is to say those which make no special relation to persons or things, but indistinctly to all. The second component element is a duplication of the first syllable of the third, *huetzquite*, which means to make laugh by jokes or buffoonery; consequently, the syllable *hue* may be a syncope of *huehue*, or a sign of frequentative or iterative of the ac-

tion to give the word more strength, denoting the reiteration or repetition of the act it signifies; thus, being in a condition of laughter, or amusing others, we would say the word *Tetlahuehuetzquitetzin*, literally translated, signifies, he that diverts or causes to laugh much and repeatedly with buffoonery, making fun of every thing and with everybody. Let us see now how these ideas are found represented graphically in the hieroglyphic group, and how its phonetic value may be determined.

"The group is composed of two figures, one above another. The inferior represents a mouth in the midst, open, only what there represents lips is a duplication of the stone *Tetl*, which, being double, takes the name which has the aggregation of the same thing, that is rock or union of stones, *tetla*; and here is not to be considered at all, or taken into account, the signification, but only the sound (tonica) or pronunciation to determine the phonetic sound *Tetla*. This should be regarded as a singularity in Mexican hieroglyphic writing; I have noticed it in many other hieroglyphic groups, and of which we have unequivocal examples in the Egyptian writing, and in the Chinese, which has the characters called *hīng chīng*, or figurative of sound, as you may see in § 7 of the Chinese grammar of Abel Rasmusat.

"The superior figure is a character purely figurative, representing the horns of an animal, anciently the antlers of a deer, and later are supplied by those of the bull. This character forms the complement of the mask and of the hieroglyphic group, which, in their connection, is symbolic, and forms an ideographic writing that represents or brings to mind the buffoon, or chief of the *matachines*; at the same time bringing with it the recollection of a proper name, in the way that we recall the names of the planets and constellations of the zodiac, merely by sight of the capricious figures which astronomers have invented for their representation."

COOPER'S SPY; OR TALE OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND.—At an interview with the late J. Fenimore Cooper, in the summer

of 1846, at the court-house in Cooperstown, he took from my hand a copy of my "American Spy," and reading the title-page, pointing with his finger to the words, repeated aloud: "*Founded upon fact.*" "Yes," said I, "the hero of the story is a real character," and added; "I believe you had some *facts* to found your 'Spy' upon."

"I never told any one so," said he.

"But, had you not in your eye," I inquired, "a real character for *Harvey Birch*?"

"No," he replied with emphasis and an earnest gesture of his hand, "*I never pretended that one word of that story was true!*"

A gentleman standing by said to me afterwards, "that he was quite as much surprised as I was, to hear the great novelist make this strong assertion. Those who witnessed the celebration, in New York city, of the French Revolution, in the summer of 1830, and had their attention especially directed to a carriage containing the personage Mr. Cooper had had the reputation of having canonized in his "Spy," as Harvey Birch, will no doubt be surprised to read this statement. This popular error has become wide spread, and I am not aware that it has ever before been corrected.

J. R. S.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1862.

THE BAY PSALM BOOK.—In the number of the *Historical Magazine* for March, it is stated that the only copy of the "Bay Psalm Book," which has been sold for a long time, produced five hundred dollars. I believe this to be a mistake, and that the volume referred to was sold for eighty pounds sterling, or four hundred dollars, cash.

In Bolm's reprint of Lowndes' "Bibliographical Manual," there is a ludicrous blunder in relation to this book. He states, p. 1999, "This volume, which is excessively rare, and would, at an auction in America, produce from five to six *thousand* dollars, is familiarly termed, 'The Bay Psalm Book.'"

The word I have italicised may be a misprint for hundred; but an Englishman's ig

norance of American currency may be as gross as his ignorance of American geography, of which such flagrant instances are constantly occurring. J.

NEW YORK, March, 1862.

THE TITLE OF THE H. M.—It may interest the readers of this work, to know that the first part of its title, "*The Historical Magazine*," was suggested by Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq., of New York, who proposed, however, "*The American Historical Magazine*." The remainder of the title—"and *Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America*"—was added by Jared Sparks, LL. D., of Cambridge.

QUERIES.

GREAT SEAL OF NEW YORK.—During the latter portion of the administration of Gov. Dongan, in August, 1687, a warrant was issued by James II., for a new seal for the province of New York, thus described:

"Engraven on the one side

"*Novi Eboraci, &c., in America.*"

Which seal was, by order of the king, defaced and destroyed in August, 1688. Can any of your readers point out where an impression of this seal is to be found? G. A.

February, 1862.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—It was supposed, in the last century, that the Mississippi river headed to the northward of the parallel of N. latitude 49°, and in accordance with such belief the earlier treaties between the United States and Great Britain defined the western portion of the international boundary to be a line running from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, on a due west course to the river Mississippi, which it was then to descend. The treaty of Nov. 19, 1794, however, premising that it was uncertain whether the river extended so far to the northward as to be intersected by such a

line, provided for a "joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto." Can any of the readers of the *Historical Magazine* inform me whether any such survey was made, and if so, where a report or an account of it can be found?

SCHOLASTICUS.

MARY BYLES BEAN—(PLINTH-CUSANQUIT).—"Mary Byles Bean, a grand-daughter of Martha (it should be Mather) Byles" (vol. v., p. 102). Can you give me any clue to the time and place of the death of Mary Byles Bean, who, after the death of Mr. Plinth, became the wife of a French itinerant "free-thinker" named Cusanquit, who was hung in Rahway, New Jersey, in 1803? Many years previous to the execution of Cusanquit, his wife left him, and shut herself out from the world, allowing none of her family to know of her whereabouts. It is supposed that she died in Jersey; and this is to ask some of your subscribers to inform one of her blood relations of her end.

S. K. B.

REPLIES.

"NICHOLAS GILMAN, OF N. H. (vol. vi., p. 63).—*Nicholas Gilman*, of Exeter, was treasurer of N. H., from 1775 to 1782, and was succeeded by his oldest son, John Taylor Gilman, who held the office until his election as governor of New Hampshire, 1794. Nicholas was also a counsellor of New Hampshire, from 1777 to the time of his death, April 7, 1783, at the age of 52. He was born October, 1731, and was the son of Daniel Gilman and Mary Lord; Daniel was the son of John Gilman, and was born May 28, 1702, who was the son of Nicholas Gilman, born Dec. 26, 1672, who was the son of John Gilman.

Nicholas Gilman, the treasurer, married Ann, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, Mass., by whom he had John Taylor; 2d, Nicholas, the delegate to the Convention of 1787, which formed the Constitution of the

United States, and afterwards Senator in Congress, from 1805 to 1814, the date of his death; and 3d, Nathaniel, who was also treasurer of New Hampshire from 1805 to 1814.

John Taylor Gilman was member of the Continental Congress, from 1782 to 1783.

His *brother*, Nicholas, was a member of the same Congress, from 1786 to 1788, and a representative in the Congress under the Constitution, from 1789 to 1797, and Senator, from 1805 to 1814, when he died, unmarried, aged 52 years.

It thus appears, that the *treasurer* Nicholas, 1775, and the commissioner of the loan office, N. H., 1781, was the *father* of Nicholas, the "*Signer of the Constitution of the United States*," and the member of the Continental Congress, 1786 to 1788," and also the father of John Taylor Gilman, member of the Continental Congress and governor of New Hampshire.

John Taylor Gilman, the governor, died Aug. 31, 1828, aged 75, having filled the office of governor of New Hampshire, from 1794 to 1802, and from 1813 to 1816. This distinguished family for more than one hundred years, occupied high and responsible positions in New Hampshire, which they discharged with eminent fidelity and success.

W.

PORTLAND, Me.

John Gilman.—The ancestor first mentioned in the foregoing paper, was son of Edward Gilman, and was born in England; he came over with his father to Hingham, in 1638, and settled in Exeter, where he became one of the principal men, and one of the first counsellors under the charter of New Hampshire, of 1680. He died in 1708, aged 84.

W.

THE RAIN WATER DOCTOR (vol. v., pp. 252, 350; vol. vi., p. 70).—The following is the title of his pamphlet:

"Formula of Prescriptions, and various instructions for the service and guidance of those who have applied, are applying, or shall apply to the Enemy of Human Diseases: to which is prefixed A Vindication concerning the Dietetical Abstinence, detecting the dangerous tendency of several

articles forbidden as pernicious to the human body — in which are included tobacco, salt and salted food, spirituous liquors, all sorts of spices and coffee.

"By SYLVAN, Enemy to Human Diseases. Price, invariably, 40 cents. Any addition put to it, upon whatever pretence or allegation it may be, the deed must be considered as the one of avarice or fraudulent deception — as well as any copies sold without the rose-colored stamp following the Perambulatory Introduction. The applicants are supplied with prescriptions at the rate of 4 cents; and the indigent receive them gratis.

"As life and health are invaluable treasures
By the All-wise left to the care of his creatures;
To have them eager of self-preservation,
What's implanted in brutes, is for man an injunction.

"Providence: Printed for the Author, 1812." 8vo, 140 pp.

Also, another pamphlet of 8 pp., entitled, "Prescriptions for Chronical diseases," &c.

KEYSTONE STATE (vol. v., p. 316).—If the thirteen original States were arranged in the form of an arch, each State forming a block, Pennsylvania would from its geographical position form the keystone, six of the States lying north and east of it, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey; and six south and west of it, namely: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA.

D. W.

QUEEN ANNE'S PLATE (vol. iii., p. 372; vol. iv., p. 124).—In addition to the churches already mentioned in this *Magazine*, which received communion services from Queen Anne, the Huguenot church at New Rochelle (Weiss' Hist. of the French Protestant Refugees, Amer. Trans., vol. ii., p. 304); St. John's Church, Salem, New Jersey; the church at Swedesboro, in the same State; and St. John's Church, Concord, Pennsylvania, were also recipients of her favor. I have heard it stated that the three last mentioned received each two patens and two

goblets, sent over in the same ship. In St. John's Church, Concord, they are still in use; but the early records of this church having unfortunately been destroyed, no particulars of the donation can be obtained.

D. G. B.

FIRST SETTLERS OF PHILADELPHIA (vol. v., p. 156).—About seventy members of the Society of Friends arrived with Penn, in the ship *Welcome*, 1682, and rather over two hundred in the ship *Canterbury*, 1699. Though no complete list of the passengers seems to have been preserved; yet, as they were all Friends, and as it was the custom at that day to enter the names of all newly arrived heads of families on the records of the monthly meetings, when they handed in their certificates "of good Life and Conversation in Old England," most of which records are still in existence, a correct list could be made out, including all who came over in these two years. Such an undertaking would, however, be somewhat extensive, as may be seen from the following extract from a brief MS. account of the province, in my possession, written in the early part of the last century, which contains some rather more minute facts concerning the early settlement than I have noticed in published sources:

"About 26 or 27 shippes went from England y^e yeare [1682] carrying thither About two thousand people & more to plant y^e sd country, besid the inhabitants there before, judged as many & more; by the yeare 1684 the people went over & was Increased & Added to, soe y^e made up neare 5000 Inhabitants, & in the yeare 1685 3000 more [were] added, and by the yeare 1700 there [there are] about 20 000 Inhabitants, & in y^e famous City of Philladelphia About 2000 houses built most of Bricke."

Proud says, "In this (1682), and the two succeeding years arrived ships to the number of about fifty sail" (Hist. of Penn., vol. i., p. 219), and in 1683, William Penn states the number of inhabitants at "about four thousand souls." (Letter to the Free Society of Traders, sec. xxxi.)

I cannot close without adding, for the credit of Pennsylvania, that Penn's treaties

with the Indians, given in the February number of this *Magazine*, have not, as the article seems to insinuate, "lain undisturbed in the vaults for a period of fifty years," but with all the other treaties were published a few years ago in the "*Pennsylvania Archives*," under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Samuel Hazard, the present Librarian of the State Historical Society.

D. G. B.

AUTOGRAPHS OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (vol. iii., pp. 152, 254; vol. iv., p. 20).—In narrating the accident by which the one autograph, necessary to complete the sets of Dr. Sprague and Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, was obtained, your correspondent, "L. J. C." correctly states that J. K. Tefft, Esq., of Savannah, has a perfect set of these most interesting signatures. It may not be uninteresting to repeat an anecdote which the writer received from that gentleman, which may be the foundation of the *Newburyport Herald's* version of the manner in which the two first sets were completed. Mr. Tefft, after years of patient perseverance, which none but an antiquarian can appreciate, had succeeded in securing all but one of the signatures. For that one he had sought in vain, in various quarters, and finally despaired of obtaining it. He was requested (as a notary, I think), to visit the country-place of a gentleman in the vicinity of Savannah, and with his habitual punctuality, arriving early, he strolled down towards the river on which the house was situated. While walking along, a paper was blown across his path, which he mechanically picked up and examined. To his surprise and intense delight, he discovered the signature (of Button Gwinnett, if I remember correctly), which he had so long and so vainly sought for. When the owner of the house arrived, Mr. Tefft displayed to him his newly discovered treasure, and explained its inestimable value. The gentleman, unable to enter fully into his feelings, was not the less pleased to see him gratified, and informed him that the servants, in cleaning a garret had thrown out a number of old papers, and that doubtless more could be found of a like description, inas-

much as his place had been once the residence of the writer. A further search, I think, resulted in the discovery of duplicates, and perhaps from that source the collections of Dr. Sprague and Dr. Raffles may have been completed. There is no collector who will not appreciate the satisfaction with which Mr. Tefft narrates this little incident, because there is none who has not experienced the difficulty of completing a favorite set, or matching an odd volume. The elevation of the last stone to the obelisk, or the adding the last sixpence to a fortune, the last line to a poem, or the last touch to a picture,—each, in itself, the hardest labor and the last,—brings the sweetest reward; and this last autograph doubtless afforded Mr. Tefft more satisfaction, and is more highly prized than all the rest.

MOSHOLU.

“PISCATAWAY (vol. vi., p. 30).—This name occurs in Maine under the form of *Piscataquis*, which is the French mode for the same word in New Hampshire, where it appears as *Piscataqua*, formerly written, more properly, *Pascataqua*, and *Pascataquaack*; and again, in New Jersey, where it is the same as at present in New Hampshire. In the Narragansett dialect *Pas*, or *Pos*, is *great*. *Attuck* is Algonquin for *deer*; and *a*, short for *uck*, is the terminal syllable for *place*. The letter *c* is euphonic, and the word is *Pas-c-attuck-wa*. The meaning is, “Great-deer-place.” Another form of the same word in New Hampshire is, *Patuckaway*; i. e., *P-at-tuck'-ua*. So remarkable was the place, thus designated, for its deer, and for the present of a fine one to the governor at Portsmouth, when the inhabitants petitioned for an act of incorporation, that from that time it took the name “DEERFIELD.” So too *Patuxet*; i. e., *P-at-uck'-set*, with a like meaning.

Piscasset perhaps should be *Wiscasset*, which the Indians now, and some old writers call *Wiscasset*. The meaning is obscure. Zeisberger gives *Witsch-wo-chuck*, as *pine-nuts*. *Cowass*, means *pine-trees*. Perhaps *Witsch-co-was-set* may be the origin of the name, now shortened by English use.

BRUNOVICUS.

BOOKS DEDICATED TO WASHINGTON (vol. iv., pp. 27, 90, 122, 153, 220).—“Mount Vernon,” a poem, by John Seaton, formerly of Philadelphia, *merchant*. 8vo, Phil., n. d. (1799).” (This volume has for frontispiece a portrait of Washington “From an actual view on the spot, by the author, 15th May, 1799.” Washington is in uniform, with the badge of the order of the “Cincinnati” on his breast.)

“Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous, by Mrs. M. Warren. 12mo, Boston: I. Thomas. 1790.”

PENNSYLVANIA STAMP (vol. vi., p. 68).—The stamp described was one of those issued under the Act of Congress of July 6, 1797, by which duties were imposed on *all* bonds, promissory notes, &c. The word “Pennsylvania” indicated that it was from the U. S. Revenue office, located in that State. The duties imposed by this act ceased after June 30, 1802. The gross revenue from stamps during the four years that the law was in operation, averaged about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

A second Stamp Act was passed August 2, 1813, under which stamps were required on those promissory notes *only* which were discounted by any bank. These stamp duties ceased after Dec. 31, 1817. It was customary, while the law was in force, to offer in the first instance a note *without the stamp*, and if the accommodation was granted by the bank, then to furnish a note duly stamped. These stamps differed from those of the former law, and had merely the eagle and shield, with the words, “Ten Cents,” or whatever the price was, below.

The prices of stamps varied according to the amount of the note. R—A.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1862.

EARLY COUNTERFEITING OF NEW ENGLAND MONEY (vol. v., p. 307).—The contributor to the *H. M.* has accidentally made his reference to the Pennsylvania *Archives* instead of *Records*. (See Penn. Rec., vol. i., p. 84.)

Notes on Books.

The History of Erie County, Pennsylvania.

By Laura G. Sanford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1862. 12mo, 347 pp.

A NEAT volume, with a good map and ten portraits. The history of Erie county, in connection with the tribe whose name it bears, with the annals of French occupancy and the subsequent events, is a theme of no little interest. Miss Sanford has made a very interesting and valuable work. We may question some statements in the earlier part, and find the French portion less ample than a more extended investigation of French authorities would make it; but in the later portion, where industry and research of another kind is required, the history shows great fidelity. The battle of Lake Erie is treated at considerable length, and this portion is illustrated by portraits of Perry, Parsons, and Dobbin.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence in New England. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. VII. 1770-1776. Providence: A. C. Greene, 1862. 8vo, — pp.

THIS volume, from the eventful period which it covers, is of the highest interest. It does not include quite seven years, ending in September, 1776, but gives us the entire history of the Destruction of the Gaspee, June 10, 1772, diligently collected by Mr. Bartlett, from the archives of his State and other public and private repositories of documentary history. The correspondence with the other colonies, in 1773; the action of Rhode Island for resisting the tax on tea; the organization of the military and navy; the superseding of Governor Wanton, and the various steps which culminated in the noble act of May 4, 1776, by which Rhode Island disavowed all allegiance to the king, and took her place as an independent State—"The Governor and Company of the Eng-

lish Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." This act, like that of Massachusetts, given in our last number, preceded the action of the Continental Congress. When that body took the memorable step in July, Rhode Island on the 18th approved the action in the fullest terms, and for the style adopted in May, assumed that of "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

The volume is carefully edited by the able Secretary of State, whose occasional notes are of the highest value.

After the foregoing was in type, we received the following, which we insert most cheerfully, as it covers the whole series of Records:

"No State has given its Colonial Records to the public in a more creditable form than Rhode Island. They have been arranged and transcribed by the accomplished hand of Mr. Secretary Bartlett,—the well-known author of the 'Dictionary of Americanisms,'—and they now form a series of seven volumes, reaching from 1635 to the close of 1776. One volume more will complete the Collection; for it will terminate with the establishment of independence. It is a matter of singular good fortune that the preparation of the work has fallen into hands so skilful and accomplished as those of Mr. Bartlett, who is known to be a gentleman of much historical discrimination, as well as of antiquarian tastes and acquisitions. Every portion of the series bears witness to his good judgment, and his zeal for the work. Not only has he carefully presented in their order the records and documents of the colonial government of Rhode Island, but he has, in many instances, gone beyond the State archives and sought from private collections, or from the archives of other States, papers that were essential to the continuity and completeness of the series. In doing this, he has, perhaps, most frequently had recourse to that rare repository of every thing relating to early American history,—the library of Mr. J. Carter Brown, of Providence,—who has gathered from the Old World copies of nearly all the documents that can ever be desired in illustrating the

history of the New. In other instances, some missing links in the chain have been supplied from the stores of other private collectors or the public archives of other States. In this manner Mr. Bartlett has made this legislative history of Rhode Island during the colonial period, unusually complete and satisfactory.

"The seventh volume, which has just been published, embraces the years between the beginning of 1770 and the close of 1776. Years eventful in every part of America, and fraught with particular interest in the annals of Rhode Island. They were the opening years of the Revolution, and the bold outlines of that great struggle were everywhere beginning to appear. This volume abounds in illustrations of the spirit which then animated both the legislature and the people of Rhode Island. About one hundred and thirty of its pages are filled with the 'Gaspee Papers,' comprising all the proceedings on either side of the Atlantic, relating to the memorable affair of the armed schooner Gaspee, destroyed in Narragansett Bay, in 1772. These papers, as here presented by Mr. Bartlett, form probably a complete collection, and afford a very striking illustration both of the oppressive acts of the British government and the resolute spirit of the American people. The subsequent years were filled with the attempts of Great Britain to suppress the rising spirit of rebellion; and the records of Rhode Island show full well how nobly the government and people of that high-toned little commonwealth nerved themselves for the struggle which, as every day was demonstrating, could not long be delayed. Though the volume is made up only of records of the legislative and other public bodies, it is yet filled with the spirit of great events and a great epoch; and no thoughtful person will turn over its pages without finding in them many an inspiring lesson of national history.

"The institutions of Rhode Island, from the earliest planting of the colony, were unusually popular. The governor was annually chosen by the people, without reference to royal nomination, and the legislature was chosen for a century or more, twice every year. No colony was so independent

of the crown, and no one delegated so little power to any branch of its government. All public authority remained, to an unusual degree, in the hands of the freemen, as the voters were styled in the charter. Hence, when the Revolution broke out, it was the people who acted in Rhode Island,—sometimes indeed rashly, and in here and there an instance, violently,—but always energetically, and with great effect. The local spirit that reigned there is well illustrated in the papers which Mr. Bartlett has wrought into the volume latest published; and they who are curious about the phases of the Revolution in different States, will find here many interesting materials for their study. The entire series, now soon to be completed in eight volumes, is a worthy monument alike to the industry and the literary and historical skill and fidelity of the accomplished gentleman whom Rhode Island is fortunate in having for her Secretary of State."

The Charter and By-laws of the New York Historical Society; revised, January, 1858. With a List of the Members. New York, 1862.

THE list of members shows this Society to be undoubtedly one of the largest and most flourishing in the country. Thus sustained, its library and collections must receive rapid and satisfactory increase.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans, from Original Paintings. By Alonzo Chappel. With Biographies, by E. A. Duyckinck. Nos. 5-8. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1862.

THIS admirable work continues to deserve its great success. The biographies embrace those of Warren, Hancock, Moultrie, Adams, Jefferson, and Montgomery, pictures drawn with skill portraying men of widely different character, genius, education, and interests; yet all harmonizing in the one great love of country, devotion to its best interests, and desire to see all petty local differences vanish as we consolidated into one grand republic that has since command-

ed the attention of the world. The portraits, remarkable, when we consider the price of the work, which is so low (25 cents a number) as to put it within the reach of all, maintain their excellence, and add to the gallery Boone, Harrison, Sherman, Prescott, Fulton, Audubon, Morgan, and Kent.

Town Centennial Celebrations; their Historic Importance and Social Advantage. An essay prepared at the request of the Vermont Historical Society, and read at its special meeting, holden at Burlington, January 22, 1862. By Henry Clark, Esq.

THIS is an eloquent and timely address, showing the true spirit for local history developed in Vermont beyond any other State we know.

Address at the Inauguration of the Harbor-ough Monument, commemorating the Battle of the Crooked Billet, delivered in Roller Academy. By Rev. Jacob Belleville. Doylestown: W. W. H. Davis, 1862.

THIS manly address touches chiefly on our present difficulties, and rings with a clear, decisive note. The occasion was the erection of a monument, of which we have already given a description; but we have not seen, and shall be most grateful for a copy of the "History of the Battle of Crooked Billet, by W. W. H. Davis, Esq."

Five Months in Rebellion; or Notes from the Diary of a Bull Run Prisoner at Richmond. By Corporal W. H. Merrell, Color Guard, Co. E., 27th Reg. N. Y. S. V. Rochester: Adams & Dabney, 1862. 64 pp.

THIS is a personal narrative replete with interest, written by a brave and intelligent soldier, whose health, we regret to learn, has compelled him to relinquish the career on which he was again entering. Survivor, wounded and suffering, of the disgraceful treatment which the infuriated minions of an unholy rebellion wreaked on those who

obeyed the constitutional call of the Chief Magistrate of the country, Merrell and his narrative will be broadly known and long remembered. The tobacco warehouses of Richmond have placed themselves on the world's history in the monstrous catalogue of the Prison-ships and Dartmoor.

Lin; or, Jewels of the Third Plantation. By Obadiah Oldpath. Lynn: Herbert & Munroe, 1862. 12mo, 400 pp.

THE quaint title of this work, gives the general reader no idea of its scope or class. It is a series of sketches, chiefly biographical, of the early settlers and past men and things of Lynn, Massachusetts, written in a popular style; the filling up of the picture being sometimes evidently imaginative in details. A very curious journal of Obadiah Turner, if entirely authentic, should be hereafter printed entire. As it is, this volume is by no means an unpleasing addition to the works on local history.

Miscellany.

WE are glad to announce the formation of "The Historical Society of Upper Canada," to be devoted chiefly to the history of that province, since the British occupation, in 1759. Its labors will throw light also on the history of American Loyalists, many of whom settled there.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, FRY & Co. announce a "National History of the Present War," by E. A. Duyckinck, with illustrations by Chappel, to be a companion to the "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land."

D. APPLETON & Co. have in active preparation, "The American Annual Encyclopedia and Register of Important Events of the year 1861," embracing political, civil, military, and social affairs; public documents, biography, statistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture, and mechanical industry.

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[No. 5.]

General Department.

LETTERS ON THE STAMP ACT.

Letter from A. Johnson, Esq., to Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

TOWER HILL, Aug. 13th, 1765.

DR. SIR: I wrote you the beginning of June, but am fearfull you had left London before it could arrive there. I now take this opportunity to thank you for your favour before the Lords of the Treasury, and shall always be glad of an opportunity to show you that I retain a proper sense of the obligation. I find by my letter from the Secretary of the stamp office that I am to joyn in a bond with my securitys in London in the Penalty of two thousand pounds Sterling but am at a loss to know the particular form of the bond, and shall take it very kind of you, if you can send me by the next Post a form of the bond, as I want to send it Home as soon as Possible. I am now at Tower Hill with Mr. Hongman in our way to a Country Court, and expect to return the last of the week. Pray present my compliments to your Lady and believe me to be

Dr Sir Yr much obliged hble Servt,
A. JOHNSON.

Nathaniel Wales to Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

WINDHAM, August 19th, 1765.

SIR: I received yours and observe its contence and for answer must say that I wrote my first to you without much consideration and while matters were much undigested both in my own and other peoples minds, but on further consideration I am of opinion that the stamp duty can by no

means be Justified and that it is an imposition quite unconstitutional and so infringes on, or rather destroys our Liberties and priviledges that I cant undertake to promote or encourage it without acting directly contrary to my Judgment, and the true Interest of my own native Country and tho I would be a Loyal Subject, yet that I may be and not endeavor to promote that Law which in my privit Judgment is not Right as y^e case may be. I must therefore, on the whole refuse accepting, if offered, any trust relative to distributing the stamps, nor would I accept thereof had I a thousand pounds annexed to the trust. So that what trouble I have given you I must beg your pardon for, and subscribe myself your humble Serv^t:

NATHL. WALES, Jun^r

James McEvers, of New York, to Jared Ingersoll.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1765.

SIR: I Rec'd a letter from John Brettel Esq. Forwarded by you Inclosing a Bond to Execute for the Due Performance of the office of Stamp Master for this Province, which I Readily Did (and Returned it per the last Paquet that sailed from hence,) as there was then Little, or no clamour here about it, and Immag'd I should be able to Transact it, but since Mr. Olivers Treatment att Boston has Been known here, and the Publication of a letter from New Haven, the Discontent of the People here on account of the Stamp Act Publickly appears. I have been threatened with Mr. Olivers Fate, if not worse, to Prevent which I have been under a necessity of acknowledgeing I have wrote for a Resignation which I have accordingly Done, and have Been Informed you have done the same of which I Beg you'l advise me, and if you have not should be glad to Know how you Purpose to act,

as it may be some Government to me in Case I cant Procure a Release.

I am Sir

Your Hum. Serv't

JAMES McEVERS.

Jared Ingersoll, Esq., to Wm. Livingston, Esq.

NEW HAVEN, OCT. 1, 1765.

DR. SIR: It is much if you dont by this time paint me out in imagination as a kind of fiend with a Cloven foot and fiery forked tongue,—A Court Parasite and a Lover of the Stamp Act. And yet the truth is that I love the Stamp Act about as little as you do, and remonstrated to the late Members against it, all in my power—what! and accept the office of Distribution of Stamps when you had done? impossible! A strange paradox this I suppose at present and I dare say will remain so till y^e times are a little more moderate and so I wont trouble you with an attempt to Explain it, we having now got rid of all the Stamp officers I suppose we have nothing left for us to do but just to get rid of the Stamp Act itself. I wait impatiently to see how you will go about this at N. York. I own I expect you will be the very first who will introduce it, not because I think you less patriotick than your neighbours but because the Stamps will be handier to you than to most others.

I went to England last winter with the strongest prejudices against the Parliamentary Authority in this case and came home, I dont love to say Convinced but Confoundedly — as we say in Connecticut. Virtually represented, has been so prettily ridiculed that one should almost conclude that Calvinism itself is a blunder and that Representation and Election are always correlatives Nothing is more true than that no taxes can be imposed according to the English Law and Constitution, but by the peoples Consent in Parliament by their representatives and tis Equally a maxim of English Liberty that no Laws can be made or abrogated but by their consent in the same manner. Now I want you to tell me whether the Parliament can or cannot make any Laws that shall have any binding force upon us in America

No man Sees in a Stronger light than I

do the dangerous tendency of admitting for a principle that the Parliament of Great Britain may tax us ad libitum. I view it as a gulph ready to devour, but when I look around I am at a loss for a plan. I think there is all the reason in the world why we should be in a Situation Equally safe with people in England, but how, and what and when I am almost weary in y^e inquiry. I want to talk with you about four hours. I spent the whole winter among Politicians both English and American and among y^m all found no plan for America that did not appear to me full of the greatest difficulty and Embarrassment.

Brother Johnson will be with you soon and can tell you more from me than I can communicate in a Letter, and by him I shall be exceeding glad to Learn your real Sentiments in this matter. I think it behooves every one to do his utmost at a time when nothing but distress and trouble are in prospect. I hear there are many strange stories to my disadvantage current at N. York, which I shall not give myself the trouble to contradict as I know at this time tis not in my power to convince by the best and strongest Evidence. My own consciousness of innocence no man can take from me.

I please to make my compts to Mrs. Livingston and to all those Gentlemen whom I had once the honour of calling my friends and who I hope will not quite give me up yet.

I am S^r Y^r Most obed^t Humb^t Serv^t

Wm. LIVINGSTON, Esq. J. INGERSOLL.

Letter from B. Gale, of Killingworth, to Jared Ingersoll, Esq., at New Haven.

KILLINGWORTH 12th Jany. 1765.

DEAR SIR: I received your Favor and the Several Packetts Inclosed just after I had returned from Saybrook whither I went to send some messengers over to the Babel Convention, some who I judgd might have some Influence to mitigate their Rage and folly—viz: Coll. Willard and Capt. Shipman the two Saybrook Members, beside several Pimps and smugglers to Gull the Rabble and sift out everything that passes from Head Quarters. I had thoughts

of going myself but to tell the truth I was both ashamed and afraid. *Ashamed* to be seen in the comp'y, of brainless, thoughtless, designing, undesigning Rabble. *Afraid* of being included with them when they are whipt, for without the spirit of Prophecy I can foretell, Stamp Act Repealed or not repealed, such proceedings will meet with Rubbers in the *Head* if not the *Tail* however after the Receipt of your packet I had gone over had I not previously Engaged myself for Middletown on that very day in an important case. however as soon as I return, will give you the best accounts my Embassadors can procure. A more wicked Scheme I think never was on foot, in this Colony to destroy us. But *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. The manuscript I mentioned to you is an historical account of the Several factions which have subsisted in this Colony originating with the New London Society, thence metamorphized into the faction for paper Emissions on Loan, thence into N. Light, into y^e Susquehannah, and Delaware Factions, Into Orthodoxy, Now into Stamp Duty, the Actors the same, each change drawing in some new members, but it contains such stubborn facts and will so Blacken some men's looks that I fear the author would not long Survive the Impression. Your private Letters to me, will make the Best Improvement of I am able to serve your Cause in my occasional Journies in y^e Country. I may not at this time add but that

I am Sir your Friend

& most Humble Servant

B. GALE.

P. S. As I write free by your boy, I trust you will not expose it.

B. Gale to Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

KILLINGWORTH, 8 Feby 1766.

SIR: As you requested in y^e last to me to know the result of the Time Congress having never before had an opp'y that I could safely venture, I now would Inform, of which no doubt you have before this time had Intelligence. That your letters in the General were well approved, or at least that you do not deserve to be damn'd for them,

and that there still is a day of Grace for you. But with regard to the main Business, that I sent some over to penetrate the secret views of their herding together. I have learnt from Good authority, from those who are in the Secrets of the Club, their design is to fix on men who they conceive will serve their Turns that the final conclusions are not yet made, one of the men I procured to go made application to know what men we should Fix on westward. It was answered Col. Walker was well qualified, my agent then proposed Mr. Rowland, but was answered by a Significant shake of y^e Head, which shew'd how Ignorant he was in men and then reply'd, no by no means. Mr. Rowland is a man of too much sense, he will not answer by any means, and very readily mentioned Mr. Davenport— to be short, they have taken measures that from their early date and too great Forwardness will overset their system of Politicks. They begin, the more Sensible part to be ashamed of the thing. Others see clearly through their designs and despise the thing when it appears to their *puris naturalibus* from a principal of Honesty Natural to Humane Nature and I think I can venture to predict that no alterations will Happen in y^e Council unless the dropping Mr. Sheldon for Saml Johnson.

I hear you are appointed Judge of Admiralty for Connecticutt &c—£800. Salary if true I heartily Congratulate you.

I am Sir Your most Humble Serv^t

B. GALE.

P. S. I have a copy of a circular Letter from Secretary Conway which I have not time to copy, perhaps you may have seen it.

THE LAW OF PROPER NAMES.

THIS is a curious subject. But what is perhaps most remarkable about it is, that it has never been clearly settled by legislative enactments or judicial decisions, either in England or the United States. It was brought before the N. Y. Court of Common Pleas by one John Snook, an immigrant

from Germany or Holland. It seems that the name of Snook, in its original language signifies Pike, and that when the bearer of the name came in this country some years since, he embarked in business here under the appellation of Pike. But in process of time doubts were cast upon the legality of this, and to set every thing right, Mr. Snook came before the Court, and the Hon. C. P. Daly, the first judge, gave the following opinion, embracing to a great extent the law of proper names, which in genealogical inquiries will possess great interest.

After noticing that the case did not fall under the New York law of 1847, the learned judge proceeds:

"The question has been asked upon this application whether he has not the right to translate his name into the English language, and call himself by the word in English which is equivalent to or of the same meaning as Snook. It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question, but as this application has been made in good faith and is very earnestly pressed, I have no objection to state my views. The word Snook is Dutch or Flemish, from *snoek*, signifying *pike*, a species of fish. (*Wernick's Dictionary*.) The meaning of the word constituting the name of a person is of no importance, for, considered as a name, it derives its whole significance from the fact that it is the mark or *indicia* by which he is known.

"Many names have no specific meaning apart from indicating the persons who bear them; and as *designatio personæ*, it makes no difference should the word or name performing that office, as is frequently the case, be also a word for expressing something else. As the proper or lawful names of persons is a subject to which legal writers have paid but little attention, it will be necessary to examine the state of the law respecting it. As I have said, a man's name is the mark or *indicia* by which he is distinguished from other men. By a practice now almost universal among civilized nations, it is composed of his Christian or given name and his surname. The one is the name given to him after birth or at baptism; the other is the patronymic derived from the common

name of his parents. In the case of illegitimates, they take the name or designation they have gained by reputation. (Ray *agt.* Smith, 6 C. & P., 154; Ray *agt.* Clark, R. & R. C. C., 358.) The Christian, or first name, is, in the law, denominated the *proper* name, and a party can have but one, for middle or added names are not regarded. (State *agt.* Martin, 10 Miss., 391; Edmonston *agt.* The State, 17 Ala., 179; McKay *agt.* Speak, 8 Texas, 376; Ray *agt.* Newman, 1 Ld. Ray., 562, 305; Franklin *agt.* Tallmadge, 5 John. R., 64.) Formerly, the Christian name was the more important of the two. 'Special heed,' says Coke, 'is to be taken of the name of baptism, as a man cannot have two, though he may have divers surnames.' (Coke Litt., 3, a [m.]) Indeed, anciently in England there was but one name, for surnames did not come into use until the middle of the fourteenth century, and even down to the time of Elizabeth they were not considered of controlling importance. Thus Chief-justice Popham (Britton *agt.* Wrightman, Poph., 56), speaking of grants, declares that 'the law is not precise in the case of surnames, but for the Christian name,' he says, 'this ought always to be perfect.' And throughout the early reports the Christian name is uniformly referred, as the most certain mark of the identity of the individual in all deeds or instruments. Greater importance being attached to the Christian name arose from the fact that it was the designation conferred by the religious rite of baptism, while the surname was frequently a chance appellation assumed by the individual himself, or given to him by others, for some marked characteristic, such as his mental, moral, or bodily qualities; some peculiarity or defect, or for some act he had done which attached to his descendants, while sometimes it did not. Camden mentions an instance of a knight in Cheshire, each of whose sons took different surnames, while their sons, in turn, also took different names from their fathers. They altered their names, he says, in respect to habitation, to Egerton, Cotgrove, and Overton; in respect to color, to Gough, which is red; in respect to learning, to Ken-clerke (a knowing clerk or learned

man); in respect to quality, to Good man; in respect to stature, to Richard Little; and in respect to the Christian name of the father of one of them, to Richardson, though all were descended from William Belevard; and the gentlemen of Cheshire, he adds, bearing three different family names, would not easily believe that they were all the descendants of one man, were it not for an ancient roll which Camden saw (Camden's Remains, ed. of 1637, p. 141); and Lord Coke refers to the Year Books to show that a man may have divers names, that is surnames, at divers times. (Coke Litt., 3, a.) The insufficiency of the Christian name to distinguish the particular individual, where there were many bearing the same name, led necessarily to the giving of surnames, and a man was distinguished in addition to his Christian name, in the great majority of cases, by the name of his estate, or the place where he was born, or where he dwelt, or from whence he had come, as in the name of Washington, originally Wessyngton, which, as its component parts indicate, means a person dwelling on the meadow land where a creek runs in from the sea; or else from his calling, as John, the smith, or William, the tailor, in time abridged to John Smith and William Taylor; and as the son usually followed the pursuit of the father, the occupation became the family surname, or the son was distinguished from the father by calling him John's son, or William's son, which, among the Welsh, was abridged to s, as Edwards, Johns or Jones, Peters, which as familiar appellations passed into surnames. The Normans added Fitz to the father's Christian name, to distinguish the son, as Fitzherbert or Fitzgerald; and among the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, where each separate clan or tribe bore a surname to denote from what stock each family was descended, *Mae* was added to distinguish the son, and *O* to distinguish the grandson; and generally where names were taken from a place, the relation of the individual to that place was indicated by a word put before the name, like the Dutch *Van* or French *De*, or a termination added at the end, which additions were in time merged into and formed but one word;

until from these various prefixes and suffixes numerous names were formed and became permanent. So, as suggested, something in the appearance, character, or history of the individual gave rise to his surname, such as his color—as black John, brown John, white John, afterward transposed into John Brown, &c.; or, it arose from his height, bulk, or strength, as Little, Long, Hardy, or Strong; or his mental or moral attributes, as Good, Wiley, Gay, Moody, or Wise; or his qualities were practically personified by applying to him the name of some animal, plant, or bird, as Fox or Wolf, Rose or Thorn, Martin or Swan; and it was in this way that the bulk of our surnames, that are not of foreign extraction, augmented and became permanent. They grew into general use, without any law commanding their adoption or prescribing any course or mode respecting them, for I know of but one instance of a positive statute commanding to taking of names or regulating the manner of selecting them, and that was limited to a particular locality. In the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV., an act was passed compelling every Irishman that dwelt within the English pale to take an English surname, and enacting that it should be the name of some town, or of some color, as black or brown, or of some art or occupation, or of some office; which led to an extensive change of names in that part of Ireland, as a non-compliance was attended with a forfeiture of goods. But, though for several centuries the practice of giving or assuming surnames was general, it extended little further than the particular individual of which it was the designation or mark. His descendant adopted it or not at pleasure, or he assumed a new name himself; or others conferred upon him some characteristic appellation which adhered to him and his descendants. This fluctuation and change, however, was materially arrested by a statute passed (1 Henry V., c. 8), called the Statute of Additions, which required not only the name of the individual to be inserted in every writ or indictment, but, in addition, his calling, his estate, degree, and the town, hamlet, or place to which he belonged; and in the reign of

Henry VIII., Cromwell, the secretary of the king, established a regulation by which a record was required to be kept, in every parish, of births, marriages, and deaths, a regulation which, in connection with the previous act, operated to check the caprice of individuals in the matter of their names, and to fix them as durable appellations; for every man's name thereafter became a matter of record at his birth, his marriage, and at his death, and this recording of such events in every family led to the use of one name to designate the members of one family, which the record served to perpetuate, transmitting it from father to son, until the practice became general for all descendants to bear and become known by the name of a common ancestor. But this was the work of several centuries, and even at the present day, in remote and sparsely-settled districts of England and Wales, the practice is not entirely extinct of assuming and changing surnames. All, this, it will be seen, was brought about without any positive provision of law, other than those that have been referred to. By a usage sufficiently general to be called universal, the son now bears the name of the father, and in turn transmits it to his own male descendants. Surnames, from their infinite variety, have now become a more certain mark of identity than the first name; for the whole number of Christian or first names now commonly in use does not exceed 600, while the directory of this city exhibits no less than 20,000 varieties of surnames. It is the combination of the Christian and surname that now marks the individual's identity, and he is distinguished still more accurately by the use, now very general, of middle names or initial letters.

"But, though the custom is wide-spread and universal for all males to bear the name of their parents, there is nothing in the law prohibiting a man from taking another name if he chooses. There is no penalty or punishment for so doing, nor any consequence growing out of it, except as far as it may lead to or cause a confounding of his identity. In some countries it is otherwise. In France a law was passed in the second year of the first revolution (*L. 6 fructidor An*

II.); and another (19 *nivose An VI.*), which is still in force (*Codes Français, par Bourguignon et Royer Collard*, § 34, and notes; *Dictionnaire de Législation Universel, par Chabal Chameau*, vol. ii., p. 266), forbidding any citizen to bear any first name (*prénom*) or surname than that which is expressed in the registry of his birth, or to add any surname to his proper name; but no enactment of the kind has ever been passed in England or in this State, but on the contrary there have been many instances in which individuals have changed their names, and held offices of public trust and become distinguished by the name they adopted. The poet Mallet may be cited as an illustration. His father was of the clan Macgregors, and when that clan was suppressed and its name abolished by law, in consequence of the violent acts of Rob Roy, he took the name of Malloch, by which name the son was known until he came to London, in his twenty-sixth year, when, disliking his Scotch patronymic, he adopted the French name of Mallet, and by this name held an office under government, became distinguished in literature, and transmitted the name to his descendants. That such instances rarely occur may be readily accounted for in the fact of the absence usually of any object to induce a man to change his name, in the circumstance that there is a just and honorable pride in bearing the name of one's ancestors, and in the further fact that it is scarcely in the power of a man to change his name unless he goes to a place where he is unknown, for as long as he continues to abide where he is known, people will continue to call him by the name to which they are accustomed.

"It is this difficulty, I apprehend, mainly, that has led to the practice of applying for the king's license, or the passage of a statute, in cases where the taking of a new name has become necessary in consequence of the devise of an estate upon that condition, as all persons will conform to what is decreed or enjoined by the sovereign authority of the State. Lord Mansfield seems to have thought (in *Sullivan agt. Ashby*, 4 Bur., 1940) that the king's license or an act of Parliament was essential to entitle a man to

assume another name; but in later cases the right of an individual to take another name without the king's license or an act of Parliament has been distinctly recognized, and the validity of acts done in the adopted name have been sustained, even when they imposed a charge upon the public. In the King *agt.* The Inhabitants of Billingham (3 Meale & Selroy, 250), the question was whether a pauper, whose baptismal and surname were Abraham Langley, and who by that name had a legal settlement in Billingham, could, with his wife and family, be charged upon that parish. He was married in another parish by the name of George Smith, and had been known in that parish for three years before his marriage by that name. The wife and children had no settlement in Billingham, unless they had acquired one by the marriage, and the point involved was the validity of the pauper's marriage by the name of George Smith; the marriage act of 26 Geo. II., c. 33, rendering it essential to the validity of a marriage that there should be a publication beforehand of the 'true Christian and surnames' of the parties. It was insisted that this had not been done, that the marriage was thus void, and that the wife and children were not chargeable upon the parish of Billingham; but the court held that the publication of the banns by the name of George Smith, that being the name which the pauper had gained by reputation, and by which he was known at the time in the parish where he was married, was a publication of the true name within the meaning of the act. In a note at the end of the case, several decisions of Lord Stowell in the Consistory Court are collected. In one of them, Frankland *agt.* Nicholson, Ann Nicholson was married, and the banns published by the name of Ann Ross. Sir William Scott, in reply to the argument that the proper Christian and surname of a party could not be altered except by the king's license or an act of the legislature, said that there might be cases where names acquired by general use and habit would be taken as the true Christian and surname of a party; but as there was not sufficient evidence in the case before him to show that the woman had ever been known by the

name of Ross, he annulled the marriage. In another case before him, Mayhew *agt.* Mayhew, which was a proceeding for a divorce on the ground of adultery, the woman set up that she had never been legally married, having been described in the publication of the banns as Sarah Kelso, when her real name was Sarah White. It was shown in reply that she had gone by several different names, but was generally known by the name of Kelso before the marriage, and upon this evidence he held the marriage to be valid. Doe *agt.* Yates, 5 Barn. and Ald., 544, is a case still more distinctly in point. An estate was devised upon condition that the devisee should take the surname of the testator. The will provided that within three years after the devisee arrived at the age of twenty-one, he should procure his name to be altered to the testator's name of Luscombe, by act of Parliament, or in some other effectual way. The devisee, before he was of age, and before he was entered upon or was let into the possession of the estate, took the name of Luscombe, which name he continued thereafter to bear. At twenty-one he took possession of the estate, but suffered the three years to go by without applying for the king's license, or an act of Parliament, to entitle him to use the name of Luscombe, and he continued to hold and enjoy the estate for eight years thereafter, when he conveyed it to the defendants. It was insisted that he had forfeited the estate by having failed to comply with the testator's directions within the three years after he reached twenty-one, in not obtaining or applying for the king's license, or an act of Parliament, authorizing him to take the name of Luscombe. But the court gave judgment for the defendants, holding that the devisee had sufficiently taken the testator's name, and that it was not necessary for him to apply for an act of Parliament, or for the king's license. 'A name,' said Chief-justice Abbott, in delivering the judgment of the court, 'assumed by the voluntary act of a young man at his outset into life, adopted by all who knew him, and by which he is constantly called, becomes, for all purposes that occur to my mind, as much and effectually *his* name as if he had obtained an act

of Parliament to confer it upon him; and there are numerous cases, both in this country and in England, holding that where a man enters into a contract, or does any act in a particular name, that he may be sued by the name that he used, whatever his true name may be; and generally, that wherever a man has done an act in a particular name, or where he makes a grant, it may always be shown in the support of the validity of the act that he was known by that name at and about the same time when the act was done, though he may have been baptized or previously known by a different name. All that the law looks to is the identity of the individual, and when that is clearly established the act will be binding upon him and upon others. (Waterbury *agt.* Mather, 16 Wend., 611; Griswold *agt.* Sedgwick, 6 Cow., 456; Jones' Estate, 27 Penn., 336; Prettyman *agt.* Wales, 4 Harring, 299; Toole *agt.* Peterson, 9 Ired., 180; Selman *agt.* Shackelforde, 17 Geo., 615; Williams *agt.* Bryant, 5 Mees & Wels., 447; Finch *agt.* Cocken, 5 Tyrow, 774; Attorney-general *agt.* Hawkes, 1 Cro. & Jer., 120; The Queen *agt.* Avery, 18 A. & Ellis, N. S., 576; Comyn's Digest, Faint E., 3.)

"I have gone into the examination of this question so minutely, because it has never, so far as I am aware of, been previously investigated; and into the origin of the usage that now prevails in respect to names, because the works commonly referred to in matters of general knowledge are exceedingly barren of information upon the subject of personal nomenclature. The result of the examination will show, I think, there is nothing in the law to prevent the petitioner continuing to call himself John Pike. If, as stated in his petition, he adopted it some years ago, engaged in business by that name, and is known among his business acquaintances and customers by that designation, there is no reason why he shall not continue to use it. Any contract or obligation he may enter into, or which others may enter into with him, by that name, or any grant or devise he may hereafter make by it, would be valid and binding; for, as an acquired and known designation, it has become as effectually his name as the one which

he previously bore. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I think he may lawfully use it hereafter in all transactions as his name or designation."

EARLY HISTORY OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

This beautiful island, in the Bay of New York, was among the earliest discoveries of Hudson, in the year 1609. He came in sight of the Highlands of Neversink on the 2d of September, and the next day entered the lower Bay of New York, anchoring within the harbor of Sandy Hook. He was immediately visited by the natives, dressed in furs and feathers, who brought with them supplies of maize and green tobacco, exchanging them for trifles.

Hudson sent a small boat with five men through the "*Narrows*," to explore the country beyond, and here he discovered Staten Island, proceeding as far as *Newark Bay*. On their return, the little party was suddenly assaulted by a number of the Indians in two large canoes, and one of them, John Colman, an old favorite seaman, was killed with an arrow shot, in his neck. Returning to the vessel, the dead man was buried on Sandy Hook, and to this day the place is called "*Colman's Point*." This was Staten Island discovered on the 4th of September, 1609, two centuries and a half ago.

After this period, colonization of the Dutch commenced in "*New Netherland*," and during the year 1664, this colony was transferred to the British crown, and thus became *New York*, when the English immigration increased. Previously to this time, two or three "*Patrooneries*" had been commenced by the Hollanders on Staten Island, but were scattered from the Indian attacks of the Raritan; and in the year 1670 the English purchased it from the original owners.

The deed was discovered among some old papers given to the New York Historical Society. Before the American Revolution this deed was in the possession of Henry

Kip, N. Y. Then it was found in the hands of Sidney Breeze, Esq., Cazenovia, N. Y., and given by him to Mr. Hazard, of Philadelphia, who presented it to our Historical Society. It is a very remarkable fact, and strikingly proving the utility of such an Association, that one half of the third sheet of this historical document, was torn off and lost for *forty-two years*, and then found among some old papers which had been presented to the Society. This restored to its original place, the deed is once more perfect and complete.

The deed begins: "This Indenture made on y^e 13th day of April in y^e 22th year of the Raigne of o^r Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Kinge, Defender of the faith &c & in the year of our Lord God 1670 Between R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Lovelace, Esq. Governor Gen^l under his Royall Highness James, Duke of York, & Albany of all his Territoryes in America, for & on y^e behalf of his said Royall Highness on the one parte & Aquepo, Warrines, Minqua-Sachemack, Pemantoos, Qnewequeen, Wewanecameck & Mataris on the behalfe of themselves as the true Sachems, owners & lawful Indian proprietors of Staten Island, and of all other Indians any way concerned therein on the other part," and in consideration of certain wampum and other goods mentioned in a schedule, conveys "All that Island lyeing & being in Hudson's Ryver comonly called Staten Island & by the Indians Aquehonga Manacknong." The grantors declared themselves to be "the very true sole & Lawfull Indian owners of y^e said Island, & all and singular y^e pmisses, as being derived to them by their auncesters."

It was further agreed, that the Indians then residing on the island should have liberty to remain there until the first of May next, when they were to surrender it to such persons, as the governor should please to appoint. Thus the original Indian population left the shores of the island in the year 1670; and it is a very pleasant reflection to Staten Islanders, that their forefathers did not drive away the owners of the soil, but purchased it in a fair, honorable way. Well may they claim this

venerable document, as proof, if any should be needed, of the important fact.

It is worth noticing that the Island is granted to Lovelace and his successors, on behalf of James, duke of York, so that the legal title of the island vested in the governor. The deed is signed by Governor Lovelace, but not by the grantors, whose signatures are however in the Albany copy.

The exchange of hands and seals is however attested by no less than thirteen witnesses, embracing Cornst Steenwyck, *Mayor*, and Warn. Wessels, *Constapel*.

"The payment agreed upon for y^e purchase of Staten Island, conveyed this day by ye Indian Sachems, Propriet^rs is (vitz.)

1. Fower hundred Fathoms of Wampum.
2. Thirty Match Coates.
3. Eight Coates of Duzzens, made up.
4. Thirty shirts.
5. Thirty kettles.
6. Twenty Gunnes.
7. A Firkin of Butter.
8. Sixty Barres of Lead.
9. Thirty Axes.
10. Thirty Howes.
11. Fifty Knives."

"It was further covenanted that two or three of the said Sachems, their heirs, or successors, or persons employed by them should once in every year, the 1st of May, after their surrender, repaire to the fort & acknowledge their sale to the Governor & continue in mutual friendship.

FRANCIS LOVELACE."

Indorsed.

"*Memorand.*—That the young Indians not being present at the ensealing & delivery of the within written deed, it was again delivered and acknowledged before them, whose names are underwritten, as witnesses, April the 15th, 1670: Pewowahone, about 5 yeares old, a boy,—Rokoques, about 6 yeares old, a girle,—Shinguinnemo, about 12 yeares old, a girle,—Kamarehante, about 12 yeares old, a girle,—Mahquadas, about 15 yeares old, a young man,—Ashcharewes, about 20 yeares old, a young man."

The area of Staten Island contains about seventy-seven square miles, or 50,000 acres, which were purchased from the Indians for

the above eleven articles. Our population now numbers some 30,000, and lands are worth from \$200 to \$250 per acre! De Vries, the early Dutch navigator, in the year 1638 claimed the island as a Patroon, by patent from the "West India Company," who were the "Proprietors" of New Netherland. He calls its Indians "*Mon-a-tans*," and the place itself, "*Mononchong*," or "*Bad Woods*." In 1655, De Vries published his voyages, and says, Sept. 26, 1638, that he anchored before Staten Island, "my property, and put my people on shore." Jan. 5, 1639. "Sent my people to Staten Island to commence the colony and buildings." Sept., 1641. "My people were murdered by the Indians of the Raritan, and so my colony was smothered in its birth." This is the earliest record we have found of any attempt to settle Staten Island. G. P. DISOSWAY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(Second Article.)

To the Editor of the Historical Magazine,—

DEAR SIR: I am enabled, mainly through the attentions of valued correspondents, to lay before your readers a supplementary article to that contributed to your last number. Any omissions that shall be observed in these two articles will, I trust, be promptly made known to you, that the subject may be rendered as complete as possible. I propose, in a future article, should your space permit, to refer to the principal English and French publications on this subject; and include such Legislative Documents, Sanitary Commission Reports, and matters of like nature, as are of general interest. Very truly, Yours,

New York, April 1, 1892.

M. L. A.

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.*

(F.) Indicates a Fast-Day Discourse.
(Th.) " a Thanksgiving "

Allen, B. R., Marblehead, Mass. F.
Anderson, S. J. P., St. Louis, Mo. F.

* Especial acknowledgment must be made for assistance rendered in this department by W. H. Treadway, Esq., of Washington, whose collection of Sermons and Addresses is very large.

Armstrong, G. D., Norfolk, Va.
Bacon, Leonard, New Haven, Conn.
Ball, L. C., Hoosick Falls, Mass.
Ball, L. C., South Hoosick, Mass.
Baneroff, George, New York City.
Bartholomew, J. G., Boston, Mass.
Baughner, H. L., Gettysburg, Pa.
Bellows, Henry W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bellows, Henry W., New York City. (8).
Beman, E. A.
Bittinger, J. B., Cleveland, O. F.
Boardman, Hen. A., Philadelphia. Th.
Boole, William H., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Bowen, C. S., Baltimore, Md.
Bramm, F. W., Baltimore, Md. Th.
Brigham, C. H., Taunton, Mass. F.
Brownlow, Parson.
Butler, C. M., Washington, D. C. Th.
Carpenter, H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y. F.
Castleton, Thomas, Houston, Texas. F.
Chambers, John, Philadelphia. Th.
Chambers, John, Philadelphia. F.
Chase, B. H., Greenville, R. I. F.
Cheever, George B., New York City.
Chew, John H., Prince George's County, Md. F.
Clarke, W. T., Haverhill, Mass.
Cleveland, E. L., New Haven, Conn. (2).
Colton, C., Virginia.
Collyer, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
Conant, A. H., Rockford, Ill.
Conway, M. D., Cincinnati, O. (5).
Coombe, P., Philadelphia.
Cummins, George D., Baltimore, Md. F.
Cummins, George D., Baltimore, Md.
Dalzell, W. T. D., Houston, Texas.
Dickinson, Daniel S., Wyoming County, Pa.
Dorr, Benjamin, Philadelphia. F.
Drake, C. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Duffield, George, Detroit, Mich. F.
Duffield, George, Detroit, Mich. Th.
Duryea, J. T., Troy, N. Y.
Durst, D. P., Sacramento, Cal.
Eastman, Daniel, Chicago, Ill.
Edgerton, Henry, Sacramento, Cal.
Elliot, W. G., St. Louis, Mo. (2).
Ellis, George E., Charlestown, Mass. (8).
Evans, J. S., Lexington, Mo.
Farley, F. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fay, Eli, Leominster, Mass.
Fisher, George P., New Haven, Conn. F.
Forman, J. G., Alton, Ill.
Frothingham, O. B., New York City. (6).
Fugitt, J. P., Baltimore, Md. F.
Fuller, J. G., Baltimore, Md. F.
Garrison, William Lloyd, New York City.
Gibbard, J. R., Danville. F.
Giddings, E. S., Eaton, N. Y.
Gordon, W. R., New York City. F.
Grimes, J. S., Columbia, Pa. F.
Hall, Charles H., Washington, D. C. F.
Hall, Edward B., Providence, R. I. F. (2).
Hall, P., Indianapolis, Ind. (2).
Hawes, Joel, Hartford, Conn. F.
Henderson, H. A. M., Demopolis, Ala. F.
Heywood, J. H., Louisville, Ky.
Hoge, W. J., New York City.
Hosmer, George W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hutter, E. W., Philadelphia, Pa. F.
James, Horace, Worcester, Mass. F.
Jenkins, John, Philadelphia. F.
Jones, Jos. R., Millwood, Va. F.

Kimball, J. R., Beverly, Mass.
 Lee, Alfred, Wilmington, Del.
 Lothrop, S. K., Boston, Mass.
 Lowrie, John M., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Luckenbach, W. H., Rhinebeck, N. Y. *Th.*
 McCabe, James D., Baltimore, Md. *F.*
 McCoskey, S. A., Detroit, Mich. *F.* (2).
 March, D., Woburn, Mass.
 Martin, Thomas M., Philadelphia. *F.*
 Mason, Charles, Boston. *F.*
 May, S. J., Syracuse, N. Y. *F.*
 Mayo, A. D., Albany, N. Y.
 Mercer, Alexander G., Boston, Mass. *F.*
 Milier, J. R., Hartford, Conn. *Th.*
 Morgan, W. F., New York City. *F. & Th.*
 Morison, J. H., Milton, Mass. *F.*
 Murray, James O., Cambridge, Mass.
 Nason, Elias, Exeter, N. H.
 Newhall, F. H., Roxbury, Mass. *F.*
 Osgood, Samuel, New York City.
 Paddock, Benjamin H., Detroit, Mich.
 Palfrey, C., Belfast, Me.
 Phillips, Wendell, New York City.
 Pinkney, William, Washington, D. C. *F.*
 Potter, W. J., New Bedford, Mass.
 Prentiss, George L., Brunswick, Me.
 Prentiss, George L., New York City.
 Putnam, A. P., Roxbury, Mass.
 Pyne, Smith, Washington, D. C. *F.*
 Pyne, Smith, Washington, D. C.
 Quint, A. H., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Read, Charles H., Washington, D. C.
 Reed, Sylvanus, Albany, N. Y.
 Rice, N. L., New York City. (2).
 Richey, Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
 Rudder, William, Albany, N. Y.
 Schurz, Carl, New York City.
 Seiss, Joseph A., Philadelphia. *F.*
 Silver, Abiel, New York City. *F.*
 Simmons, J. B., Indianapolis, Ind. *F.*
 Simmons, Isahad, Simsbury, Conn. *F.*
 Smart, James S., Flint, Mich. *F.*
 Smith, Matson M., Bridgeport, Conn. *Th.*
 Smythe, Thomas, Charleston, S. C. *F.*
 Snell, W. W., Rushford, Minn.
 Sprague, William B., Albany, N. Y. *Th.*
 Stanton, R. L., Chillicothe, O.
 Stearns, E. S., Newark, N. J. *F.*
 Stebbins, R. P., Woburn, Mass. *F.*
 Stebbins, R. P., Woburn, Mass.
 Sumner, Charles, Worcester, Mass.
 Swain, Leonard, Providence, R. I.
 Tefft, B. F., Bangor, Me.
 Thayer, Thomas B., Boston.
 Thompson, George W., Wheeling, Va.
 Thompson, M. L. P., Cincinnati, O. *Th.*
 Wadsworth, Charles, Philadelphia.
 Watts, Robert, Philadelphia.
 West, Nathaniel, West Philadelphia.
 Wood, J. W., Deckertown, N. J.
 Woodbury, Augustus, Providence, R. I. *F.*
 Woodbury, Augustus, Providence, R. I.
 Worcester, Thomas, Boston, Mass. *F.*
 Zabriskie, F. N., Coxsackie, N. Y. *Ind.*

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 Hardinge, Emma. America and her Destiny; Inspirational Discourse through E. H., by the Spirits. R. M. De Witt, New York.
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The American Crisis; its Causes, Significance, and Solution. By Americans. J. R. Walsh, Chicago, Ill.

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Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, March 18, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on the above date. W. L. Newberry, Esq., presiding.

The collections for the month amounted to 555, embracing extensive documents of Ohio, from its State Library; documents of the United States, from Hon. I. N. Arnold, and T. L. Forrest, Esq.; and the publications of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, from Judge Skinner.

Mr. N. H. Parker and Dr. C. G. Smith contributed a numerous collection of Indian portraits and photographs; Lieut. Redfield an unfinished rifle taken at the late occupation of Nashville by the Federal forces; and Mr. J. Lembké of "Taylor's Battery," a book found by him at Dover, on the day of the surrender of Fort Donelson.

Besides the reading of numerous letters, an interesting sketch of the history of Fort Dearborn, prepared by Mr. J. Grant Wilson, was read by that gentleman. It commenced with a notice of the first fort, erected probably by Durantaye, in the 17th century; but was chiefly devoted to a history of the modern fort, constructed in 1803, and rebuilt in 1816; giving a detailed account, with names and dates, of the various commands occupying it, and a notice of its final demolition, under the orders of government, in 1856.

The Secretary then read a paper prepared by Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D.D., president of the college at Palmyra, Mo. (now chaplain of a regiment at Cairo), presenting a carefully written sketch of the history of the last-named city.

It commenced with the abortive attempt to establish a settlement at Cairo, about 1816; and then recited the proceedings from and after 1835, which finally resulted in the occupation and settlement of that important town. Dr. McMasters discussed the objections to the locality on the ground of unhealthiness and liability to inundation, which he considered without adequate four-

dation. He predicted that as a military and commercial post, it was destined to assume an important rank among the Western cities.

The Society's thanks were voted to the authors of the two papers.

The decease of the late President, C. C. Felton, of Harvard University, and of the late Mr. George Flower, the venerable founder (with Morris Birkbeck) of the English colony, in Edwards county, Ill., both members of this Society, was announced at this meeting, with appropriate notices of the high claims of both those distinguished persons, to an honoring and grateful commemoration. Resolutions were presented and unanimously passed to be placed on the Society's records, and transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Those on Mr. Flower were as follows:

"WHEREAS, This Society has received from the family of the late GEORGE FLOWER, the painful tidings of his recent death, at an advanced age, thus closing a career which for nearly half a century has been honorably devoted to the welfare of this, his adopted State.

"*Resolved*, That in the estimation of the members of this Society, the late GEORGE FLOWER, as an enlightened and munificent founder of the successful colony of English settlers at Albion, in Edwards county, in this State, founded in 1816; as an early and distinguished advocate of African colonization; as an intelligent, high-minded, and patriotic citizen, ever loyal to his adopted country and its institutions, seeking the highest good of the State, and laboring for the best interests of mankind, to whose advancement he freely dedicated his superior talents and ample fortune, unambitious of office or preferment, and in loyal obedience to the promptings of a nobly gifted nature, merits a distinguished place on the rolls of the founders and benefactors of this State, whose institutions he assisted to shape, and whose gigantic growth and prosperity he was permitted by Divine Providence to live to witness.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this Society entertain a grateful sense of the various and esteemed services rendered to its

objects by their honored friend and associate; and especially in his finished and able memorials, recently prepared for this Society, of the English colony at Albion, in whose foundation and growth he had so conspicuous a part.

"*Resolved*, That this Society deem it due and fitting to express their high and admiring esteem of the personal character of the late Mr. Flower, ever marked by a high-toned integrity, and the qualities of a true manhood, adorning prosperity by a munificent bounty and hospitality, and irradiating adversity—the adversity which too often befalls the founders of colonies and the benefactors of mankind—with the peace, constancy, and trust of an exalted faith.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of the above proceedings to the family and friends of the late Mr. Flower, with the expression of the heartfelt condolence of this Society with them in their most sad and painful bereavement."

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, March* —, 1862.—At the monthly meeting of the above-named Society, held as above, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, delivered an eloquent address eulogistic of the late Dr. Bell, Prof. Felton, and Hon. Wm. Appleton, and at its conclusion introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Society has heard with the deepest regret of the deaths of their esteemed and respected associates, the Hon. Wm. Appleton and Cornelius Conway Felton, LL. D., and that Dr. Chandler Robbins be requested to prepare the customary memoir of Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Hillard that of President Felton."

Hon. George S. Hillard, and Presidents Walker and Sparks, paid eloquent tributes to the memory of President Felton, and were succeeded by Rev. Dr. Lothrop and Col. Aspinwall in similar tributes to the late Wm. Appleton. The resolution was then adopted.

We take the following paragraphs, allud-

ing to Mr. Felton, from the remarks of Mr. Winthrop:

"It seems hardly more than yesterday since, in speaking of the sudden death of Prescott, he told us that 'with the loveliness of returning spring, the announcement would be heard, even to the shores of Greece,' and that 'under the matchless glories of the sky of Attica, a sense of bereavement would mingle with the festivities and Christian welcomes of that joyous season.'

"He little imagined how soon these words would become applicable to himself. His own modesty may have repressed the imagination that they would ever be applied to him. Yet no one who recollects how closely he had identified himself, during more than a quarter of a century past, with every thing which relates to that classic soil; with the study of its ancient and of its modern language, with its matchless literature, with its marvellous history, with its reviving hopes; no one, certainly, who has had an opportunity of knowing the esteem, respect, and affection which he won there, during the two visits, which were almost the only relaxations of his laborious life, can doubt for an instant that the tidings of his death will touch many a heart in the land which he delighted to illustrate, and that his loss will be deplored by not a few of those who have inherited the language of Homer, Thucydides, and Xenophon."

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 2, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society was held at their rooms in Bromfield-street, on the above date.

In the absence of the President and Recording Secretary, Rev. Washington Gilbert was chosen chairman, and Rev. Abner Morse, Secretary.

The Librarian reported that since the previous meeting there had been donated to the Society fifteen bound volumes, forty-six pamphlets, consisting of essays, reports, and sermons, and one manuscript.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that letters had been received from Rev. Edward Warren Clark, Auburndale, Mass., and Edward

M. Endicott, of Boston, as resident members; from Rev. George Grout Hapgood, of Delta, N. Y., as corresponding member. Accompanying Mr. Hapgood's letter was a paper on the Samaritan alphabet.

Mr. W. B. Trask, the Historiographer, read a memoir of Pynson Blake, of Boston, a resident member of the Society, also of the Rt. Rev. William Meade, D. D., bishop of Virginia, a corresponding member, both of whom recently deceased.

A paper entitled the "History of Roanoke Island," was read by Mr. Frederic Kidder, beginning in 1584, and ending with the battle fought there the present year. It gave the details of the experiences of the three colonies sent there by Sir Walter Raleigh, and tracing it down to its explorations from Virginia, in 1653, and its grant to a Boston merchant, in 1676, where its title was retained till subsequent to the Revolution. From this spot the English obtained tobacco, the potato, and some other plants.

Rev. Abner Morse gave what he considered further evidence of the emigration of the Northmen to the Valley of the Mississippi, and of their adoption of Indian manners and customs.

Rev. F. W. Holland read an amusing paper on the derivation of surnames.

The thanks of the Society were passed to the gentlemen who read the papers of the afternoon, and copies were requested for the archives.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, March 6, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on the above date. Several donations were received, and considerable business of a private and uninteresting nature was transacted.

Mr. Putnam exhibited a fine and beautiful crown of the "Pretender," as James VIII. of Scotland. It bears the date 1716, and is presumed to be very rare, as no mention of it has been found in the numismatic works to which access can be had here. The Secretary exhibited two small Milanese coins of the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, about A. D. 1170, which were so little ap-

preciated in this part of the world as to have been purchased at two cents a piece.

Mr. Colburn exhibited the most interesting piece at the meeting; a small copper coin, which was dug up some time since at Hingham, Mass. It is much worn, and a distinguished antiquary of this vicinity has been endeavoring to find in it a trace of the Northmen. The verdict of the Society was that the coin was a Spanish one of the date 1659, and the "Runic" characters on either side were dissolved into modern monograms. Probably most of the Mormon coins and similar monstrosities that have been reported as found of late years, might be as easily explained away by persons of any experience in the study of numismatics. Various other coins were exhibited, and the meeting was an unusually agreeable and instructive one.

April 4.—The monthly meeting was held, Mr. Colburn, the Vice-president, presided. Three numismatists of Boston, were elected members, and several donations were received, including some valuable pieces.

The Secretary made a short statement concerning the curious copper coin exhibited at the last meeting, and showed a small piece of silver cob-money, which bore the same monogram on one side. Mr. Jennison exhibited a remarkable and unintelligible silver medal of 1597, and a revolutionary Vargas dollar, which is now quite a rarity. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Lamb on some of the Syrian coins exhibited to the Society last autumn. It contained many valuable and interesting facts, and was listened to with great attention.

The Society passed a vote expressing their thanks to the writer and intrusting the paper to the Secretary for publication in the most desirable form. The members took into consideration the fact that pieces have been struck lately from old dies or in imitation of earlier medals, but bearing no mark to denote their real date, so that any but the most experienced collectors might be misled by them.

Messrs. Wiggin and Colburn were appointed a committee to prepare a list of such pieces, as far as can be ascertained. The meeting discussed various matters re-

lating to the interest and welfare of the Society, voted an additional sum for the purchase of coins, and elected a very distinguished foreign numismatist to be an honorary member. The Society adjourned at five and a half in the afternoon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*April 1, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting was held at the Library building, the President, Hon. Lather Bradish, in the chair.

After preliminary business, the nomination and election of new members, and reports of committees, the paper of the evening was read by Henry B. Dawson, Esq. It was a graphic account of the capture of Stony Point by General Anthony Wayne, with a sketch of Wayne's earlier life. The great interest of the paper was the reading, from the originals, the letters of Washington, and the orders and documents connected with it, enabling us to follow, step by step, the formation of the light corps, the appointment of Wayne, the position of Washington, and his conviction that a brilliant dash was needed—the reconnoitring of Stony Point—the plans of attack—Wayne's last letter, full of affection for his family and deep fatherly interest in his children, and finally, the gallant advance of the American troops over the enemy's works amid their galling fire, till they fell down imploring "Mercy! mercy! dear! dear Americans!"

The effect produced throughout the country was well-depicted. The triumph was one that gave new life to the cause. The booty was ordered by Congress to be divided among the men, the rewards offered by Wayne to the first five that should enter, were duly paid, and medals struck to honor Wayne, Fleury, and Stewart.

To those who have looked on Wayne only as a rash, headlong soldier, these papers present a new view. The officer on whose prudence and caution Washington relied, was not a mere daring soldier.

A vote of thanks was passed for the paper, and the President announced the pres-

ence of their honorary member, Gen. Robert Anderson, who replied in a few words to the greeting of the Society.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, March 25.*—A meeting of forty or fifty gentlemen willing to co-operate in the formation of an Historical Society, was held at the office of Messrs. Marshall & Harvey. Lewis F. Allen was called to the chair, and O. H. Marshall, Esq., appointed Secretary. After an expression of opinion by several gentlemen, the following resolution was adopted, on motion of Henry W. Rogers, Esq.:

“*Resolved*, That it is expedient to organize an Historical Society of the city of Buffalo and the county of Erie, and that the chair appoint a committee of five, of which the Secretary shall be chairman, to report a plan of organization.”

The chair named the following committee: O. H. Marshall, Esq., Hon. George W. Clinton, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. Clark, Dr. J. P. White, William Dorsheimer, Esq., and George R. Babcock, Esq.

This committee will report at a future meeting.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, April 8, 1862.*—A meeting was held at the house of Dr. F. N. Otis, Rev. D. Spencer in the chair.

After some allusions to the remarkable character and striking influences of the Iroquois Confederacy, with remarks on the peculiar qualifications of Dr. Peter Wilson, a resolution was passed, requesting him to prepare a paper on the subject, to be read at a future meeting. Dr. Wilson is well fitted, by education, faculties, position, and taste, to record the traditions and describe the customs, &c., of his countrymen.

Mr. Hardcastle, who has recently travelled in Guatemala, and explored retired districts among the mountains, difficult of access, and before unvisited by any foreigner, gave some interesting facts, in addition to those communicated by Dr. Otis at the last meeting. The white Indians, with ruddy cheeks, inhabiting a mountain village four thousand feet above the city of Guatemala,

and between eight and nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, present a striking contrast to all the other inhabitants in complexion, though they retain all the native features of the Indian.

A certain mountain divides two tribes of Indians, who have no intercourse with each other, except for a peculiar kind of trade, which they carry on without meeting. They exchange dogs, and a species of very sharp red pepper, by leaving them on the top of the mountain, and going to the spot in turn.

The Recording Secretary exhibited specimens of Tara, or bark cloth, made in the Sandwich Islands. They were received some years ago from Captain Bissell, of our Pacific squadron, with a description of the fabrication and uses.

The inner bark of a species of mulberry-tree is torn off, and steeped and macerated in water, then beaten flat and thin on a smooth rock. The gum in it forms the sheet, when dry, into a thin gauze-like fabric, which is sometimes worn by the native women as a veil or scarf, and often gives them a pleasing appearance, when proceeding to their churches or school-examinations, singly or in groups, among the rich tropical foliage and romantic scenery of their islands. By laying another sheet of tapa upon the first crosswise, and beating them together, a thicker material is produced, and a number of thicknesses more bring it to a substantial strength, like that of oil-cloth or leather. It is dyed with juices of vegetables, &c., often stamped with blocks of wood, carved in lines and figures, which are dipped into liquid dyes and applied in the manner of calico and silk printing. Very tasteful corner-ornaments are ingeniously made, simply by breaking a sprig from a bush, dipping it into a dye and pressing it between two corners of a tapa robe, folded upon each other.

Some years ago, it was assumed that the manufacture of tapa was a distinctive work of the Pacific islanders, in contrast with weaving, which was supposed to be the only method of preparing materials for clothing in the old world. But about twelve years ago, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary in

Africa, presented specimens of felt or tapa cloth, manufactured by negroes near the Gaboon river, made from the bark of a species of mulberry, essentially the same as that from the Sandwich and other Pacific islands.

Mr. Hardeastle, having spent several weeks in examining the ruins of Copan, had opportunity to observe things in some detail, although the ground, being covered with ruins for many square miles, and much overgrown by a rank vegetation, would require months for a thorough examination. One wall, eighty feet high and fifty feet thick for half its height, or more, and then sloping like a roof, was formed of stones often six feet by three or four, with mortar in the interstices. Several hills, thirty or forty feet in height, and supporting ruins, appeared to have been themselves entirely built of stone. Indians reported to him a causeway in the forest, several leagues in length, which he was not able to visit, on account of the density of the timber and undergrowth. He saw many stone images also, but no remains whatever on the opposite side of the river.

Dr. Merriitt spoke of the arrow-heads found by him in the Chiriqui graves differing from all others he had seen; those from Chiriqui being pyramidal, having four cutting edges converging to the point. Some of them appear to have been designed to set into the end of the shaft without fastening, in order to remain in the wound.

William B. Smith, Esq., of Brooklyn, has recently examined many old circular pits, in Pennsylvania, lined with wood, apparently designed to be filled with water, to obtain supplies of the mineral oil.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY—*Norwich, Huron Co., March 12, 1862.*—This Society held its third quarterly meeting for the current year, as above, at the North Methodist church.

The morning session was devoted to general business. After reading the minutes of the last meeting, and the report of the Sec-

retary, showing the progress in the work of the Society, since the last meeting, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, of Wakeman, read an interesting paper with illustrations on a Hieroglyphical Tree in Wakeman, the characters on which were doubtless of Indian origin.

A publishing committee for the *Pioneer* was appointed. Also a committee to arrange, in conjunction with the soldiers of the War of 1812, on the "Reserve," for a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle on the Peninsula.

The Society took a recess, to partake of the bounteous collation prepared by the citizens of Norwich.

In the afternoon, Judge E. Lane, of Sandusky, gave an address on "The Moravian Settlement in Milan, in 1806." It was a model production, and commanded the closest attention. It gave a clear and comprehensive view of the rise, progress, and missionary history of that remarkable people, especially of their efforts to Christianize the Indians of this country in Northeast Pennsylvania, on the Muskingum, in Ohio, and closing with the settlements at Milan.

After thanking the speaker, the choir, and the committee of arrangements, for the interest manifested in the meeting, the Society adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (vol. vi., p. 83).—I have carefully read the communication in the last number of the *Magazine*, addressed to Hon. Luther Bradish, in relation to the action of the delegates of Massachusetts, in the general Congress in 1776, in sustaining and voting for the Declaration of Independence; in which it is suggested that they acted, apparently, without instructions from their constituents,—or rather, from the General Court of the Province,—and that historical students, generally, had adopted the opinion, that no such instructions were given; and further, that this question had been set at rest, by a discovery which the author

had made, in searching the archives of that State; which discovery was the Act of the General Court, altering the style of commissions, &c., of which he had obtained a certified copy, and which Act, in full, makes part of his communication.

I cannot appreciate the interest which is said to exist on this problem, neither the satisfaction of the author in the elucidation with which he has favored the historical student. Due credit is given, by him, to Massachusetts, for the firm and patriotic stand of that province against the aggressions of the mother country, and for the hearty response of the people to the proposition for independence. No one versed in the history of the State could do otherwise. While there were, indeed, in different sections, a few men, of intellectual power, of extensive commercial business, or incumbents of lucrative and honorable official stations, whose sympathies were, and continued to be during the war, with the previously established government, the public manifestations throughout the State exhibited almost entire unanimity on the question of secession from it; so that no delegate in Congress could possibly misapprehend the public sentiment. Instructions came to him from the voice of the multitude, in every part of the province, proclaiming the readiness of the people to sustain any declaration, which Congress might think proper, of independence of the royal government. For example: The town of York, June 5, 1776, "voted *unanimously* that the Representative of this town now at General Court, be advised, that if the honorable Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare them independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure." Of similar import were the resolutions, I think, of most of the larger towns; and I am not aware that any action of an opposite character was taken in any town. So that the delegates had abundant evidence of the general feeling from this source.

But I have also supposed, that the evidence was fully as conclusive of the concurrent action of the General Court. Virtu-

ally, the enactments of the Legislature had already come up to the position, of a determined abnegation of all British authority over the colony. I cannot think that any doubt has existed on this matter among historical students in Massachusetts. This very Act, which is now published in the *Magazine* as equivalent to instructions, has been known and read by all in New England who have taken any interest in provincial history. Nearly sixty years ago the State of Massachusetts published the "Charters and Laws of Massachusetts Bay," embracing this Act, changing the Style of Commissions, &c. This book is in the library of every lawyer of any professional character, and is perhaps as often referred to as any work, in his legal researches. Historical students of New England, not of that profession, cannot possibly have overlooked a book of so much value. There is no source to which one can resort, so full of evidence of the habits and character of the early settlers. The records of our counties, it is also believed, furnish proof that the provisions of the Act were readily carried out. It was no dead-letter law. In former years commissions were recorded in the archives of the office which the appointee was called to fill. One instance I have at hand. John Bradbury was commissioned as judge of probate for York county, Sept. 6, 1775. His commission is in the name of George III., king, &c., but instead of an erasure, a note is added to the appointing power, thus: "The foregoing commission being presented to Council, was returned with the following alteration, viz.: Dele from A to B, 'George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.;' and insert in its place, 'The Government and People of Mass. Bay, New England.' Dele '1775, in the 15th year of his Majesty's reign;' and insert 'in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.'" The attestation of the action of the Council, Aug. 27, 1776, is similar to that of the commission set out in the communication of Mr. Dawson. Probably there is not a county in Massachusetts, whose records do not exhibit the same facts.

There was no indecision or fear, repressing the patriotic impulses of the people's representatives, in the General Court; no half-way project, to save the entire sloughing off the tyranny which was making continual aggressions on their liberties. To be sure of their object,—an administrative, judicial, and executive influence on the side of freedom,—in 1775 they provided by law, that every then official's authority should end on the 19th of Sept., 1775, so that all offices might thereafter be filled by the open, unequivocal friends of freedom.

This complete excision of the king from all authority in the appointment of officers, as well as from the benefit of all recognizances taken in his name, and precluding him from being a cognizee for the future, afforded a pretty good foundation for the action of the delegates in Congress, in sustaining that summary confiscation of his rights, embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

KENNEBUNK, March 15, 1862.

E. E. B.

EUROPEAN BLUNDERS AS TO AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The blunders made during the last twelve months by transatlantic journals in discussing American affairs, would furnish material for a decidedly racy volume.

Last spring, a London journal gravely announced: "Maryland has declared for the Union by the election of a member for the Federal Congress; on the other side, the Virginia Convention, sitting at Wheeling, have declared for the contrary part." We were informed, soon after, by another, that "President Buchanan had fled to Canada to escape the vengeance of the Federalists." After the disaster at Big Bethel, the editor of the London *Morning Chronicle* informed its readers that "the attack was led by President Pierce, who was appointed for want of an educated military man." A Galway paper blundered as badly over the Bull Run battle, by supposing the Virginia black-horse troop to be "mounted negroes." A "distinguished" correspondent of an English paper suggests as a plan of compromise, "that Mr. Seward shall resign the vice-presidentship, and be succeeded by Jeffer-

son Davis." Another, doubtless none the less distinguished, enumerates Cincinnati among the Border Slave States. When General Mansfield arrived at Fortress Monroe *en route* to take command of the forces at Newport News, the *Illustrated News of the World* announced the fact in the following stirring language: "General Mansfield has surprised General Wool at Fortress Monroe, and captured his whole force." Another prominent London journal, which is equally enterprising in securing news favorable to the rebels, announced the result of the second battle at Port Royal, as follows, in startling capitals: "The Federal troops were totally defeated with a loss of 1700 killed. The Washington government has taken steps to suppress the news of this reverse, which, nevertheless, has reached a highly respectable party in Liverpool through a private channel." The *Volkshblatt*, of Paderborn, in describing the battle of Mill Spring, says: "The Southerners were commanded by General Schoepf, the Northerners by General Zollicoffer; thus there were German commanders on both sides."

But it is in the geography of these hostile journals that one finds the most occasion for amusement. The British *Quarterly Review*, in a labored paper on the impossibility of reconquering the South, says: "Be it remembered that Fort Pickens, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, is in the possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort Mifflin, in Maryland, a large fortress on Delaware, and the Arsenal in New Albany, Kentucky." The *Saturday Review*, which devotes a page of almost every number in showing how weak and futile are the efforts of the Unionists, announced a week or two since that "General Burnside with fifty thousand men would land in Western Virginia." The London *Times* is equally explicit in locating Fort Donelson on the *Constantine* river. But the following extract from the Paris *Moniteur* certainly bears off the palm: "The Federal army landed and proceeded towards Elizabeth City. From there a detachment advanced as far as the Tennessee river, and thus oc-

cupied the principal road between Memphis and Columbus. The movement establishes the troops of General Burnside in the rear of the great army of the Potomac."

We might enumerate numerous other ludicrous blunders of a similar nature, but these are sufficient to indicate how much importance is to be attached to the declarations of those foreign journalists who are constantly carping at our military plans, criticising the acts of the Government, and predicting bankruptcy and general ruin for the republic.—*Methodist*.

A LOTTERY TICKET ISSUED BY CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, IN 1752.—Lotteries, which now are in such deservedly bad odor, were often resorted to in the olden times for very worthy purposes; and even the first Episcopal church established upon the soil of Pennsylvania, availed itself of this mode of procuring the needful funds. The lottery established by Christ Church, in 1752, was for finishing the steeple and furnishing a set of bells. The managers of this lottery were, Thomas Lawrence, Sen., Abraham Taylor, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Stedman, John Kearsley, Sen., Henry Harrison, James Humphreys, Joseph Redman, Evan Morgan, Thomas Leech, Henry Elwes, John Baynton, and Jacob Duche. The amount raised by lotteries and subscriptions was £3162 9s. 11d. The last Christ Church Lottery drew, June, 1753.

PHILADELPHIA, 1862.

THOMAS'S ALMANAC.—The sagacious "Delta" has hit the mark, in suspecting that the tradition ascribed to this almanac did not originate on this side of the Atlantic, as I found the statement in a London publication; but, as when I was young, I had heard it related that a prediction of snow in June, accidentally inserted in Low's Almanac, was verified, though the date of the year was not named, leading to a rapid sale of the almanac, it seemed probable that a printed statement was more likely to be correct, than a mere verbal tradition. Much tradition is as vain conversation transmitted from our fathers: weigh it; beware of it.

Will some antiquarian furnish an account of almanacs that have been published in this country from the earliest period.

SHAWMUT.

EXTRACT FROM DE TAVANNE'S MEMOIRS, 1536.—The following passage from the Memoirs of the Maréchal de Tavannes is interesting, as showing how the sudden influx of the precious metals, in the beginning of the 16th century, affected the prices of food and labor. It suggests also several other trains of thought, and may not be unacceptable to many readers. The original work in which it is contained is very rare, while the great collection of Petitot, in 141 volumes, in which the memoirs are republished, is almost equally inaccessible. B.

Translated from the "*Memoirs of Gaspard de Saulx, Seigneur de Tavannes*," published at first privately in — and in 1657, and now included in Petitot's "*Collection complète des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France*."—Tom. 23, Série 1, p. 238.

"Religion, the sciences, and good laws, pass from country to country; the multitude of men who go out to new lands carry them there, and doubtless it is by our own wickedness that we return to a savage state. It is not at all wonderful that the Spaniards should possess so many lands; but it is, that with the gold found in the Indies, which is the sinews of war, they should not be monarchs of the world. Formerly wine was a *liard* the *pinte*, the day's work, three *sols*; now expenses are increased tenfold, as well as the gold found, with which they could have bought the world as many times over, with the chance of getting their money back by means of the spices. It proves ignorance to be regretting the past, thinking that the earth produced more in those days; the abundance of food is the same, but that of gold is much greater and it has become cheaper. No mines of poultry, grain, cloth, or linen have been found, but there have been, indeed, of gold and silver. The news of these discoveries must have astonished the counsellors of kings, and made them fear the domination of the Spaniards, which it would

have been easy for these to grasp, if men and spirit had been as plenty with them as gold was. To make up for this want, it was necessary to get the mastership of the sea, and take one's share of the Indies by force. Men, arms, timber, rope, and canvas, are more easily procured by the French than by the Spaniards, who have to pass by France to reach Flanders, and the French would have to pass by Spain to reach the Indies. The French lack discretion, obedience, and patience, in order to maintain their conquests. The second remedy would have been, to forbid the use of gold, and to have coined iron in the mill in such a way that it could not have been imitated, and then to have trafficked with it in exchanges.* There was a still better method: nations do not now inundate and forcibly occupy the lands of their neighbors; but the changes take place voluntarily, some taking the place of others, according to their proximity: Spaniards go to the Indies, Frenchmen to Spain, the Germans fill the vacancies in France. Arid Spain produces few men; every year some ten thousand Bretons, Gascons, and Auvergnats go off to work and serve in Spain, where they become naturalized, and thus enable the Spaniards to leave Spain and attend to the trade of war only. Let the king prevent the migration of Frenchmen, and let the noblemen and the citizens co-operate in this, and register their subjects by lists, and in a short time Spain will lack men, and the Indies will get no Spaniards, thus obliged to quit war and the ocean to cultivate their lands at home. Iron conquers gold; the Venetian republic having this last metal, but no men, could not long carry on war. The Spaniards have only kept their conquests by means of gold. Spain was the prey of the Romans, the Goths, the Gauls, and of the Moors of Africa, who have only been driven out since the discoveries of gold in the Indies.† The Romans, all iron and prudence, would certainly

have been prevented from keeping all that which the Spaniards hold, were it not that the silver they found was a better help than their valor. This conquest of the New World, proposed to the French and despised by them,* is a proof of the little talent of their counsellors, who lost empires for their master, and let their enemies conquer them instead."

A POINTED ANTI-REBEL.—In Smalley's "Worcester Pulpit" it is related of Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, the father of our national historian, that, when in the insurrection of Shays, Worcester was in the possession of rebel forces, and many families were affording a compulsory hospitality to the officers, Dr. Bancroft, strongly opposed to the whole movement, fortified his mansion against any such intrusion. Having barred its doors, he took his position outside as a guard of his own castle. Presently a party of officers were seen riding towards his dwelling. Standing on no nice ceremony they demanded for themselves "Shelter, aid, and comfort." It was peremptorily refused. The heroic doctor told them to their face that they were rebels, and added: "If you enter this house you must go over my dead body!" He thus saved his dwelling from the profanation he would not permit.

JACOB LEISLER NOT A LUTHERAN.—In the article on the "Establishment of the Church of England in New York" (vol. v., p. 154), it is said to be "by no means clear that Leisler was a Calvinist, *all the probability being that he was a Lutheran*." The only evidence that I have ever seen to countenance this "probability," is in Leisler's own statement that he was a German Protestant. There is abundant evidence, however, to show that he was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, in this city. I have a note of two conveyances made by him, with another, as "deacons" of that church, at considerable intervals of time; and I am

* A remarkable proposition, anticipating the present steel-plate printing of bank-notes, and only wanting the idea of making the iron currency redeemable for gold, to have been complete.

† Our sagacious commentator is slightly wrong in his facts here, for the Moors had been first driven out when the Indies first began to be productive.

* Montesquieu falls into the same error. He says, *Esprit des Loix*, book xxi., chap. xxii.: "I have frequently heard people deplore the blindness of the Court of France, who repulsed Christopher Columbus when he made the proposal of discovering the Indies."

assured, on the best authority, that the records of the church will confirm this statement.

G. H. M.

LITHOBOLIA (vol. v., p. 321; vol. vi., p. 33).—The *Portsmouth Journal* of January 18th, contains the following elicited by our republication of "Lithobolia," and which will be of considerable interest as an annotation on it:

In reply to some inquiries made by us of the Rev. Mr. Alden, of Newcastle, we have received the following letter, giving some interesting historical memoranda:

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Jan. 1, 1862.

C. W. BREWSTER, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your suggestion, I would communicate the following in regard to an article in the *Historical Magazine* for November last, purporting to be the reprint of a tract, entitled "Lithobolia," by R. C., Esq., and published in London, in the year 1698. The writer states that he had been in America, at Great Island (now Newcastle, N. H.), was employed in His Majesty's service, and lodged in the house of Mr. George Walton.

It is an inquiry of some interest to the antiquarian, whether this curious and unique treatise will be found to be *genuine* and *authentic*, on an application of the proper tests, in similar cases used. In the instance before us, we are furnished with a specification of the names of persons and of places. An examination shows the authenticity of the writer in these respects.

Prominent among the names is that of *George Walton*. Adams, in his *Annals*, states that in the year 1661, George Walton claimed the land at Fort Point, on Great Island, and commenced building on it. He subsequently says, that one of that name here was a long time president of the Provincial Council.

"*John Amazeen, an Italian.*" He is well known to have been an emigrant from Europe, to have settled here at an early period. His posterity are numerous in Newcastle.

"*Mr. Randolph,*" in 1680, was appointed, by the king, collector of customs for New

England; and in 1683 he was attorney-general for the province of New Hampshire.

"*Captain Walter Barefoot,*" was deputy collector under Randolph, and subsequently captain of the fort, a judge, and president of the Council.

"*Mr. Jeffereys, a merchant.*"—George Jaffrey was a prominent citizen in this place, in 1684. His ancient mansion, built nearly two hundred years ago, is still standing; and this review is being written in one of its chambers.

"*One Mrs. Clark.*"—None of this name now reside here, but tradition says there was once a family of that name, the proprietors of Clark's Island, now so called, and that they resided at a little distance from the Walton estate.

The localities specified.—The traditions of many aged persons concurrently testify that the estate of the Walton family was situated about one-quarter of a mile from Newcastle Bridge, on the north side of the road leading to Fort Constitution, and now owned by the Locke family. Some of the inhabitants of advanced age recollect the mansion house, which was spacious—of two stories, and with a gambrel roof; the exact spot is known from the remains of the cellar.

"*The fence gate between him and his neighbor, John Amazeen.*"—The Walton estate adjoins that of Amazeen; the latter having been entailed, remains essentially as it was at that period, and is now owned by Capt. John Amazeen, of the sixth generation from John, the Italian.

"*A cove by his house.*"—There is now a small and beautiful cove a few rods south of the ancient cellar of the Walton mansion.

"*Great Bay,*" is a well-known sheet of water, and a very prominent locality in Rockingham county.

"*The stone fence between the field and the lane.*"—No road passed through the Walton estate till the Newcastle bridge was built about the year 1821. Previously the only passage way to Amazeen's and Walton's was a lane, as is well remembered by the present inhabitants.

As regards *authenticity* of the narration, it may be readily allowed, in so far as re-

lates to the unquestionable fact of a popular delusion concerning witchcraft, which, at that period, extensively prevailed. All who are familiar with the history of New England in the 17th century, need not be informed of this fact. The occurrences detailed in this treatise, as absurd and ridiculous as they are, and, if allowed to be real, must be classed with the miraculous, yet are no more marvellous than those relating to the same subject, as recorded in Bancroft's "History of the United States," Felt's "History of Salem," Barber's "Historical Notes on Andover, Mass.," and Adams' Annals of this settlement, under date of 1656. It is well known that Rev. Joshua Moody, minister here at that period, stood almost alone in opposing this pernicious delusion, and was the means of saving the lives of some persons of eminence, accursed of witchcraft. And there are now, among some of the older citizens here, traditions of this "Lithobolia, or Stone-throwing Demon." And it is said, that at a later period, gravel on the beach has been thrown at some persons, as was supposed, by invisible hands.

As regards the *definite object* of the writer and publisher of this treatise, it may be no easy matter to decide. On supposition that the production is spurious, and got up by some wag as a hoax for the antiquarians, it may be said of the author, he has outdone his own hero, "Lithobolia," the Stone-throwing devil himself. Most respectfully,

LUCIUS ALDEN.

BATTLE OF THE MONONGAHELA.—The following letter is a brief but interesting account of the battle of the Monongahela, to which I add notes of the author and officers mentioned.

E. B. O'C.

"CAMP ON LAUREL HILL, 12 July 1755.

"I have delayed writing this week past out of Vexation at our proceedings here, but now a Retreat is ordered and the Blow struck to our Shame and the Glory of the Indians who with a very few Canadians amongst them have intirely defeated our general and the Division of our Troops which he carried alongst with him and

whats worst of all our Train of Artillery is in their hands which ruins all hopes of doing any thing this way. Sir Peter Halket² was killed in the field regretted by all Mankind and his son Lieut Halket, his son Major Halket came of unwounded with a few officers more, all the rest killed, or returned wounded many very dangerously amongst whom are the general and Sir John St. Clair.³ Capl Gates⁴ has a slight wound. Lt Semain killed and Lt Miller⁵ returned unwounded. Capl Gates with 50 of his men having marched with the first division and my company and Capl Demere's⁶ with the remainder of his under Lt Spearing⁷ marched in the second Division, except a few of our men who had gone up to the first Division with a Convoy of Provisions, the Slaughter on our side is surprizing considering Genl Braddock had 1500 and I dont believe the Indians had 300 but they chose a very advantageous Ground within 9 miles of Fort Duquesne. The General told us he would never be 5 miles from us, so that the one Division might support the other whenever attacked, what made him change his resolution and order Col⁸ Dunbar⁸ to keep us behind with Provisions and tired waggon Horses God knows, it seems Infatuation, he thought he had men enough and was vain of his Artillery. We had no attacks upon us but small scalpig parties."

NOTE 1.—Captain John Rutherford, the writer of the preceding letter, was captain of the 1st Independent Company of New York, and a member of the Council of that province. He was appointed January 6, 1756, major of the Royal Americans, and was killed at Ticonderoga, in 1758.

2.—Sir Peter Halkett, bart., of Nova Scotia, was a native of Fifeshire, Scot.; he represented Dunferline, in 1734; was lieutenant-colonel of the 44th foot, in 1745, when he was taken prisoner at the defeat of Sir John Cope, by Charles Edward. In 1751 he became colonel of his regiment, and lost his life on the disastrous field of the Monongahela.

3.—Sir John St. Clair, bart., was from Argyleshire. He had been lieutenant-colonel of the 22d foot, when appointed deputy-

quartermaster-general of this expedition, with the rank of colonel in America only. In this defeat he was shot through the chest. On Jan. 6, 1756, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d batt. Royal Americans or 60th foot, and served with his regiment until the peace of 1763, when the 3d and 4th battalions were disbanded, and he retired on half-pay, having been previously made colonel in the army (Feb. 19, 1762). He died towards the end of 1767, at Elizabethtown, New York, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

4.—Horatio Gates was at this time captain of the 3d N. Y. company. His career, subsequently, as major-general in the American army, is too well known to require recapitulation.

5.—Richard Miller was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. Gates' N. Y. company, Dec. 17, 1721. After serving through this campaign, he was stationed at Fort Johnson, on the Mohawk, in 1756. His name is not in the list of the officers of the company in 1761.

6.—Paul Demeré was appointed captain of the 3d South Carolina company, June 26, 1754. He was killed by the Cherokees in 1760.

7.—William Spering was 1st lieutenant in Capt. Gates' company. His commission bears date, Aug. 16, 1750. His name is in the list of 1761. The company was reduced in 1763.

8.—Thomas Dunbar was promoted from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 18th foot to be colonel of the 48th, April 29, 1752. He was superseded in that command soon after the news of Braddock's defeat reached England. He subsequently became lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, and attained the military rank of lieutenant-general in 1760. His name is not in the list of 1768.

THE ENGLISH PRISON-SHIP GOOD HOPE.—In the *American Citizen* of April 21, 1808, is the following:

"On board the *Good Hope* prison-ship, in the year 1779 and 1780, I well remember one poor fellow whose bones now lie in the Wallabout—his name was Aaron Mallery,

jun., from Southbury, county of Litchfield, and state of Connecticut—and hundreds of others whose names are now gone from me. Trueman Richards, then of the same place (now of German Flats) will bear me record that my testimony is true. His crippled foot, a victim of the frost of 1779 and 1780, will be a swift witness of the facts herein stated. Out of 600 French and American prisoners put on board of that ship, the Good Hope, before the frost closed the Wallabout Bay, only two hundred and fifty survived until Spring—among the latter number was the said Richards, Dr. Trowbridge, now of Danbury, and one Bunnell, all of them then of Southbury aforesaid."

ARGUS.

The editor adds: "*Argus* is the son of a conspicuous patriot of the Revolution, who unfortunately was taken a prisoner by the *Cow Boys* and *Tories* at White Plains, and brought a prisoner into this city, where he was poisoned."

[These statements are given in an election article, but may be all correct in fact.]

MERINO SHEEP IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—"In the ship *Agnes* was brought a ram of the Merino breed of sheep, for Henry Izard, Esq., from the flock of Dr. Mease, near Philadelphia. The wool is extremely fine, and the animal may be considered an important acquisition to our State."—*Charleston Courier*, 1808.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1808.—According to the *National Intelligencer*, of that year, there were then in the United States about 300 newspapers, 27 of them daily, and 225 weekly papers.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM SMITH, THE HISTORIAN OF NEW YORK, AND CHIEF-JUSTICE OF LOWER CANADA.—I find the following in an old paper:

"One evening, in the year 1789, when Dr. Mitchell was in Quebec, and passing the evening at the chief-justice's house, the

leading subject of conversation was the new Federal Constitution then under the consideration of the States, on the recommendation of the Convention of 1787. Mr. Smith, who had been somewhat indisposed for several days, retired to his chamber with Mr. Grant, one of the members of the Legislative Council, at an early hour. In a short time Mr. Grant invited Dr. M. to sit with them. Mr. Mitchell was conducted to a sofa and seated beside the chief-justice, before whom stood a table supporting a large bundle of papers. Mr. Smith resumed the subject of American politics, and untied his papers. After searching awhile, he unfolded a certain one, which he said was written about the time the colonial commotions grew violent, in 1775, and contained a plan or system of government sketched out by himself then; and which nearly resembled the Constitution afterwards proposed by the Federal Convention of the United States. He then read the contents. The piece was long and elaborate, and written with much beauty and spirit.

"‘This, sir,’ added he, after finishing it, ‘is a copy of a letter sent by me to a member of Congress, in 1775, who was an intimate friend of General Washington. You may trace to this source the sentiments in favor of a more energetic government for your country, contained in the commander-in-chief’s circular letters; and from this letter, there can be no doubt, that the citizens of all the States derived their leading hints of your new form of government. Thus you see the great and original outlines of your national Constitution were drawn by a man, whom the laws of his native land proscribed, and forced away from its shores.’”

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.—

It has been asserted by our early writers that several families of Walloons, inhabitants of the frontier between Belgium and France, settled at the “Wahle-Bocht,” since known as the Wallabout, in Brooklyn, as early as 1624 or ’5. Of this, is there any documentary proof? If there is, will any of your numerous readers point out where or in what part of our records the same may

be found? The writer has made a rigid search, but has failed to find in our colonial and early records a particle of evidence to sustain the assertion.

The earliest recorded Indian grant to an individual, for land on the west end of Long Island, is that to Jacob Van Corlear, on June 16, 1636, for Flats, in Flatbush and Flatlands; the earliest to the West India Company is dated August 1, 1638, for land between Brooklyn and Mespeth. The earliest patents granted by the government for land in Brooklyn, were to Thomas Bescher, on Nov. 28, 1639, for a plot of three hundred paces in breadth, for a tobacco plantation, probably located at Gowanus; and to Frederick Lubbertse, on May 27, 1640, for a large tract opposite Governor’s Island, neither being located at the Wallabout. The first patents at the latter place (except that of Rapalie, which was dated June 17, 1643, the Indian purchase having been made on June 16, 1637), were those of Pieter and Jan Monfoort (the latter for a tobacco plantation), of May 29, 1641; of Lambert Huybertsen, of Sept. 7, 1641; of Pieter Ceser Italien, for a tobacco plantation, of June 17, 1643; of those enlarging or more particularly describing the bounds of the land granted to the Monfoorts, of Aug. 17, 1643; of William Cornelissen, of Feb. 19, 1646, for premises formerly occupied by Michael Picet; and of Hans Hansen (Bergén), of March 30, 1647. The Monfoorts, Huybertsen, Picet, and Cornelissen, may have been Walloons; Pieter Cesar, from his name appears to have been an Italian; Hans Hansen was a Norwegian; and Rapalie could not have been a Walloon, if, as asserted and claimed, he was a native of Rochelle, in France, a seaport on the Bay of Biscay, several hundred of miles from the frontiers of Belgium. It is not very reasonable to suppose that agricultural settlements existed in Brooklyn, and that improvements were made so many years prior to Indian purchases, or the granting of patents for the land. The most tempting locality on the west end of Long Island for natives of the low and level lands of Holland or Belgium, who were inexperienced in the clearing of forests, were the Flats in Flatlands and Flatbush—miniature

prairies void of trees, which had been subject to the rude culture of the Indians, and which were ready without previous toil and labor for the plough, which accounts for their being first sought for and purchased.

BAR RIDGE, April, 1862.

T. G. BERGEN.

QUERIES.

DUDLEYS OF CONNECTICUT.—Can any of your readers inform me of, or describe, the *coat of arms* borne by the Dudleys of Connecticut; the first of whom, William Dudley, settled in Connecticut, in or about the year 1660?

An impression of a seal of the arms, sent to the publishers of the *Historical Magazine*, would oblige
G. A.

SURVIVORS OF WYOMING.—In 1831, when Mrs. Skinner, of Torrington, died at the age of one hundred years, she was noticed by the newspaper press as “probably the last of those persons who were in Wyoming at the time of the massacre, July 3, 1778.” Her son, Jeremiah Spencer, Esq., of Torrington, who was with her at Wyoming, aged eight years, and who accompanied her without hat, coat, or shoes on her toilsome journey of five weeks from the Susquehanna to the Connecticut river, is, we are happy to say, still living in Torrington, and in good health, having entered his 93d year on Wednesday last, Feb. 5, 1862. He was born in Bolton, Conn., Feb. 5, 1770.

Where is the other “last survivor” of the Wyoming massacre?

SKEDADDLE.—This is a western phrase, lately common in the newspapers, signifying to run away or retreat. What is the derivation and origin of the word?

REVOLUTIONARY HORN CUP.—In the cabinet of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is a

cup made of an ox horn, with a wooden bottom, about three and a quarter inches in diameter, and four and a quarter inches long, labelled: “This cup was left at the house of Rev. Noah Wadhams, by soldiers of the Revolution, in New Milford, Litchfield county, Conn.”

Was this horn drinking-cup a regulation cup of the army? Did the term, “taking a horn,” originate from this species of cup, or is it of older origin?
C.

WILKESBARRE, March 24, 1862.

DELEGATES FROM WESTMORELAND CO., PENN., TO THE MILITARY CONVENTION.—Will the author of the interesting note on p. 127, give the names of the delegates from Westmoreland county?
J. V.

REV. F. X. BROSIUS.—I have “A new, easy and concise method of finding the Latitude by double altitudes of the Sun, dedicated to the Boston Marine Society, by Rev. F. X. Brosius, Cambridge, Hilliard and Metcalf, 1815,” and wish to find out who the author was, and when and where he died?

JAMES ROSS, author of a Latin grammar, and a teacher by profession. Will some reader of the *Magazine*, furnish some particulars of his life; in what capacity was he engaged; when did he first publish his grammar; was he the author or compiler of any other works; what is the date of his death? He is said to have been buried in the graveyard of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia.
J. S. F.

WESTCHESTER, Pa.

REPLIES.

TOMATO (vol. vi., pp. 35, 70, 102).—The history of this esculent should not omit the fact, that it was sold in the markets of Washington during Jefferson's administration, 1801-1809. See *fac-simile* of Jefferson's tabular “statement of the vegetable market of Washington, during a period of

eight years, wherein the earliest and latest appearance of each article within the whole eight years is noted."—*Kendall's Jefferson*, vol. i., p. 45.

The earliest appearance of the tomato was July 16th; the latest, November 17th.

J. D. S.

MARY BYLES BEAN (vol. vi., p. 30).—The statement of your correspondent, Frank Moore, under the signature of "s. k. b.," that Mrs. Plinth married a Mr. Cusanquit, who was executed at Rahway, will, we think, on investigation, prove to be an invention, and we hope not a malicious one.

ROXBURY.

VERITAS.

COMMODORE BARRY (vol. vi., p. 68).—In reply to a query in the February No. of the *Historical Magazine*, I will state that Commodore Barry married Miss Sarah Austin, daughter of Samuel Austin, of Philadelphia, who died in August, 1767. Mr. Austin was the owner of the lots and houses situate on the north side of Arch-street, bounded by Water-street and the river Delaware, together with the "Water Lott on the North side of Arch Street," upon which, under date of May 27, 1760, he petitions the "Mayor & Commonalty" to "Grant him license to Erect, Maintain & Keep a Public Ferry at the Place aforesaid for the Carrying Passengers from hence to the Jerseys," which petition was accordingly granted. His father, John Austin, was a ship-carpenter, and died Feb., 1707 or '08. Samuel has, I believe, no descendants living of his name.

Mrs. Barry died in May, 1832. The wife of Commodore Dale (Dorothy Craithorne) was a cousin of hers; and a mutual cousin, William Jonas Keen, married Sarah Somers, sister of Lieut. Richard Somers, killed before Tripoli.

T. H. M.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1862.

Copy of Samuel Austin's Public Notice of Opening of Ferry, &c.

As the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Philadelphia have been pleas'd to grant to me the Privilege of a Ferry, now carried on from the lower end of Arch Street at the sign of the Boy and Boat, To

the Two Ferrys of Mess Coopers in New Jersey directly opposite to this.—

I beg leave to inform the Publick that I have Built a large Commodious house for the entertainment of all Travellers; with outhouses and Stores, also a number of well built boats calculated and fitting for a Ferry: and for the accomodating of those who shall be pleased to favour me with their custom, I have added to my Warf a new Slip with steps to Low water mark fronting between forty & fifty feet which makes the landing safe & pleasant for Passengers, Easy for Carriages horses lhd's Barrells or any Merchandize the outhouses and Stores are particularly intended for the use and security of the goods of Market people; dispatch industry and great care and due attendance will be given by

SAMUEL AUSTIN.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI (vol. vi., p. 130).—The survey spoken of in the treaty of 1794 was never made. Three attempts were made by the parties concerned to adjust this boundary, previous to the negotiations at Ghent. The first was the one referred to in 1794, the second in 1803, and the third in 1806 and 1807. On the whole question, see "The Duplicate Letters, the Fisheries and the Mississippi. Documents relating to Transactions at the Negotiation of Ghent. Collected and published by John Quincy Adams: Washington, 1822." Pp. 98-106.

D. G. B.

WEST CHESTER, Pa.

THE HEAVIEST BATTALIONS (vol. v., p. 350).—Major Graydon in his "Memoirs," published anonymously, Harrisburg, 1811, gives the credit or discredit of this saying to General Lee. The New England troops in the Continental army were much given to prayers and devotional exercises, which was by no means the case with those from the South; but, adds the major, "General Lee, with his usual profaneness, treated their solemnities with ridicule, telling them, in the spirit of the ancient fable of Hercules and the wagoner, that *Heaven was ever found favorable to strong battalions*."—*Memoirs*, p. 123.

D. G. B.

CAPT. JOHN MANLEY (vol. vi., p. 101).—The following copies of documents in my possession, are sent in response to the request of one of your correspondents.

Boston, March, 1862.

J. C.—N.

Boston, April 17, 1777.

SIR.

You are desired to attend upon a Court of Enquiry to be held at Mr. Marston's in Congress Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the request of Joseph Olney, Esq. respecting the loss of the Continental arm'd Brig't Cabot under his command.

JOHN MANLEY.

To HECTOR McNEIL, Esq.
Present.

Boston, July 8, 1779.

Rec'd of Nathaniel Appleton Four hundred and forty eight pounds Lm^o for outfitts of his half of one twentieth of Ship Jason under the command of Cap^t John Manley.

SAM^L DASHWOOD.

£448.

CALIFORNIA POISONED ARROWS (vol. v., p. 349).—In the last edition of his "System of Surgery" (vol. i., p. 321), Dr. Gross says on this topic: "I am informed by an old pupil, Dr. William E. Edgar, of the army, that this practice is peculiar to the savages inhabiting the mountainous regions watered by Pitt River, one of the northern branches of the Sacramento. These people, it is said, use the poison of the rattlesnake, by grinding the head of that reptile into an impalpable powder, which is then applied by means of the putrid blood and flesh of the dog to the point of the weapon, the wound of which proves speedily mortal."

The custom of poisoning weapons does not seem to have obtained in Mexico, or at least only to a limited extent; we find it, however, in Central America, where the natives to this day use the acid milky juice of the manganeel or manzanilla, so named, probably, from its resemblance to the *Anthemis nobilis*, called by the Spaniards *Manzanilla Romana*, but doubtless a totally different plant [Qu. its species?] (Baird, "Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," p. 120). The aborigines of British Guiana use

the powerful nervous poison, *woorari*, the composition of which is still a mystery. Some suppose its active ingredient to be the venom of snakes, others that it is the product of a species of *Strychnos*; but the most probable supposition is that it is the watery extract from the bark of a gourd-like plant, such being the account of its origin given Dr. Hancock by the natives. The Caribs used a poison said to have been similar in effect, "concocted of noxious gums and vegetable juices" (Oviedo, in Edwards, "Hist. of the West Indies," vol. i., p. 38). De la Condamine says, that sugar, taken in large quantities, is an antidote to the Guiana poison. This assertion has, I think, escaped the notice of our physiologists, who have so zealously investigated the *woorari*. I suggest it as worthy of attention.

Certain southern tribes of the United States likewise poisoned their weapons, but the material used, is, I believe, unascertained.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

D. G. B.

Notes on Books.

The War with the South; a History of the Great Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M.D., author of "Battles of America." Part 1-4. 4to. Virtue & Co., New York, 1862.

This elegant work is to be a complete history of the war. The engagements are to be described in detail, and with the advantage that visits to the ground can give. Besides the civil, political, and military history of the struggle, it is to embrace, also, biographical sketches of the great actors in the drama.

The few numbers now issued give a very favorable idea of the work. The style is clear, the tone moderate, the text embodies the substance of important state-papers, without arresting the stream of the narrative; and the portrayal of the battle-scenes will doubtless be given with interest and graphic power. The illustrations are super-

rior. The present numbers contain portraits of Lincoln and McClellan, with the riot in Baltimore, by Darley; and the sinking of the Petrel privateer, by Manzoni.

A Thesis on Hospital Hygiene, for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of New York (Session of 1858-59). By Valentine Mott Francis, member of the N. Y. Hist. Society. Printed by permission. New York: John F. Trow, printer, 1859. 8vo, 217 pp.

THIS volume we regard as a remarkable evidence of the author's zeal and devotion in the acquirement of a sound medical education. Its perusal has called to our mind the thesis of his lamented father; and like that it will ever remain a monument to the industrious research of the author. May the mantle of the father's distinguished reputation fall upon the son; and we hesitate not to say that, from the evidence this volume furnishes, it will lose not a whit of its world-wide renown.

Officers of Our Union Army and Navy; their Lives, their Portraits. Edited by Dean Dudley, Honorary and Corresponding Member of several State Historical Societies. Vol. I. L. Prang & Co., 1862. 18mo, 148 pp.

THIS is a very useful book; and at the present time it is especially valuable. It gives the lives of thirty of our most prominent officers, accompanied by their portraits. The lives are necessarily brief, but Mr. Dudley has compressed into a small space a great amount of information, comprising a variety of details. He informs us in his preface, that he has obtained his materials from the most reliable sources, often from the individuals themselves or their personal friends.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. III., Nos. 5-6. Salem: Whipple & Smith.

THIS double number closes the third volume of this interesting collection of local

historical matter. The chief articles are: The Journal of Gibson Clough, at Louisbourg; Craft's Journal of the Siege of Boston; a very interesting sketch of the life of Thomas Maule, author of "Persecutors Mauled;" Genealogy of the Derby Family; History of the Essex Lodge; and an account of the Branch or Howard Street Church.

History of the United States Naval Academy. With Biographical Sketches, and the names of all the Superintendents, Professors, and Graduates. To which is added a record of some of the earliest votes by Congress of Thanks, Medals, and Swords to Naval Officers. By Edward Chamcey Marshall, A. M. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, with plates. New York: Van Nostrand, 1862.

THIS is a most welcome volume. All that throws light on the history of our army and navy now needs study, and the Naval Academy, though really so recent, well deserves a history. Mr. Marshall has depicted, in clear and graphic language, the vain struggle for years to give our navy, what the navy of every nation has, an academy to form the young officers for their important duties. His account of the actual establishment is a strange one in many points, and a silent rebuke to our incessant law-making. When every attempt to get an act passed to establish an academy had failed, Mr. Baneroft by a careful study of the existing laws found that he had the power to establish it, and did establish it. With what results his creation has been attended the country knows. Under able and experienced officers the Naval Academy at Annapolis became in a short time a worthy companion to West Point, and the fact that a naval officer so competent as the Prince de Joinville places his son there, attests its excellence. Mr. Marshall describes the origin and progress of the academy, the course of study, the establishment at Annapolis, and the present one at Newport, and gives most interesting sketches of the superintendents and professors, including Franklin Buchanan, now exulting in having destroyed two

of his country's men-of-war, the nobler Ward and Marcy, who died at their posts, Goldsborough, Stribling, and others. The volume is illustrated with two engravings.

History of the Battle of the Crooked Billet, fought May 1, 1778. By Wm. W. H. Davis, A. M. Democrat office, Doylestown, Pa. 8vo, 19 pp.

WE are indebted to the venerable Dr. Darlington, the annalist of Chester county, for a copy of this little work, for which his valuable family papers, embracing those of Gen. Lacey, furnished much of the material. The author,—now gallantly in the field as colonel of the 104th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers,—shows judgment, local knowledge, and grace of style in his comprehensive and detailed statement of the battle of the Crooked Billet. General Lacey was an able and brave commander; and his successful rescuing of his raw militia force from the trap prepared for him, is one of the most remarkable events in the war.

An Arrangement of Medals and Tokens struck in honor of the Presidents of the United States, and of the Presidential Candidates, from the administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln, inclusive. By Alfred H. Satterlee. New York: Printed for the Author, 1862. 8vo, 84 pp.

THE American Numismatic Library is increasing rapidly. A few years since not a work existed especially on the subject, now they form a little library. Dickeson's general work is the most comprehensive, but least suits collectors; Hickcox has given the history of the coinage; Prime, a popular manual; Bushnell, an excellent arrangement of tokens; Snowden, a full account of the Washington pieces, and Mr. Satterlee here gives us a carefully made list of the medals and tokens of the Presidents and Presidential candidates, from Adams to Lincoln.

The volume is beautifully printed, and may be had of J. K. Curtis, 83 Bleecker-st., or of the publishers of the *Magazine*.

An Historical Sketch of the Paper Money issued by Pennsylvania; together with a complete list of all the dates, issues, amounts, denominations, and signers. By a member of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: A. C. Kline, 1862. 8vo, 40 pp.

THIS is a very interesting sketch by one who has made it a special study; and who, we are happy to say, promises to continue his labors, by doing for other colonies and for Congress what he has here so well done for Pennsylvania.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached before the Thirty-Ninth Ohio Vol., U. S. A., at Camp Todd, Missouri, Nov. 28, 1861, and a sketch of the Regiment. By Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Chaplain. Cincinnati: G. Crosby, 1861. 12mo, 24 pp.

WE are indebted to the publisher for a copy of this patriotic sermon, which, with its historic supplement, makes a most interesting pamphlet. The Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, well known for his devotedness to the young, here shows himself no less zealous and patriotic in his labors as an army chaplain.

The Philobiblion; a monthly Catalogue and Literary Journal. No. 4. Geo. P. Philes & Co., 51 Nassau-st., New York.

THIS work maintains its interest. An interesting sketch of George Darley; a bibliographical notice of Poe's first volume; and the article on mediæval preachers, will repay perusal.

Obituary.

[From the Chicago Tribune, March 22, 1862.]

GEORGE FLOWER.—A great and good man has recently passed from us. A Briton by birth, an American by choice, for near half a century he has lived among us,—so long that the tide of events and the rush of adventurers had buried from general notice the silver-haired veteran who once was

known, esteemed, and loved in both hemispheres,—the honored founder of a prosperous colony, the enterprising agriculturist, the philanthropist of large and noble aims, the strong, true-hearted, and upright man.

Born in Hertfordshire, England, in affluent circumstances, after gaining some distinction in his native land, by continental travel for the benefit of British husbandry, he came to America in 1817 (about thirty years of age), as the associate of Morris Birkbeck, in founding the English colony at Albion, Edwards county, Illinois.

It was no mere sordid impulse that moved either of these two noble-hearted men in their scheme of colonization. Republicans from deep-seated sentiment and conviction, the great American Republic drew them hither as to a congenial home; and here they jointly established a thrifty and successful colony, transplanting on our virgin prairies the arts and improvements of the old "mother country." The large wealth possessed by Mr. Flower gave him a commanding, a responsible, and, we may add, laborious position in the new colony. His spacious mansion, of rare extent and furnish in a new settlement, was the scene of frank and elegant hospitality. Strangers of distinction sought it from afar. Improved husbandry, with the importation of the finest fleeces of Spain, followed the guiding hand of the master-mind. When the history of the "Albion" colony is made known, it will form the truest and best eulogium of its founders.

He was active in defeating the attempt made, in 1823, to legalize African slavery in Illinois, and when, as a counterpoise, severe laws were passed against free negroes, the opposition gave birth to Mr. Flower's plan for the colonization of free negroes in Hayti.

Mr. Flower was one of that class of men whose fine insight, large views, and calm force raised him above all claimants to popular favor. In his early maturity, he numbered among his friends and correspondents Jefferson, Lafayette, and the Comte de Lasfeyrie, Madame O'Connor (the daughter of Condorcet), and Cobbett.

Mr. Flower met with the reverses which are the prescribed lot of the colonizers of

the world. The wealth and position which he commanded, amidst the financial changes and revolutions of a new country, were finally succeeded by pinching penury. For many years he has lived in retirement in Indiana, or among his revering children in this State; and for the last few years has beguiled his age in preparing a history of the "English Colony" he assisted to found, which he lived to complete, at the request of the Historical Society at Chicago.

On the morning of the 15th of January last, there lay, under the loving watch of dear friends at Albion, the sinking forms of the aged man, and the partner of his long and checkered life. But a week before they had expressed the hope, often repeated, that, happily united in life, they might not be divided in their death. While the rays of morning were gilding the room of the fond wife, she expired; and soon after the "going down" of the same day's sun, followed, to his last and welcome rest, the spirit of GEORGE FLOWER.

Miscellany.

MR. GEORGE ADLARD has nearly ready a work on "The Sutton-Dudleys of England, and the Dudleys of Massachusetts in New England, from the Norman Conquest to the present time," which will be of considerable interest to the historic students of Massachusetts and New York.

THEY are about to erect in Montreal, in the *Place d'Armes*, a statue of Queen Victoria. The last royal statue that stood there, a fine marble effigy of George III., was thrown down by the Americans during their occupation of that city in the Revolutionary War, but the head was subsequently found in a well, and is now preserved in the Library of the Natural History Society.

WE are indebted for interesting public documents to the Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. Senate, and Hon. D. S. Richardson, of the Senate of Massachusetts.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.]

JUNE, 1862.

[No. 6.

General Department.

ROBERT MORRIS, THE FINANCIER OF
THE REVOLUTION.

*Letters on the subject of Taxation for the purpose
of paying the interest on the public debt in-
curred during the Revolutionary War.*

[From the Collection of Jeremiah Colburn.]

No. I.

OFFICE OF FINANCE 22 January 1782.

SIR, I have been honored with the receipt of your Letter of the nineteenth of last Month, by Mr. Jesse Brown, and of the accounts mentioned in it. I thank you for your attention in transmitting them.—No Man can deplore more sensibly than I do the sufferings of those who have entrusted their property to the Public. I have not ceased to press a compliance with the requisition of Congress of the third of February last, for granting the five per Cent Impost. Had all the States complied readily with this requisition, that source would have been productive of a considerable Revenue by this moment, and other Revenues would long since have been called for, sufficient to fund all our public Debts. If those Revenues had also been granted, the public Debts would now have been as valuable Property as any in the United States.—Instead of which, they are depreciated to a degree which is equally pernicious and dishonorable. I am sorry on this occasion to observe that the State of Massachusetts have been among the most dilatory in passing this Law, while at the same time a very great Proportion of the Public Debt is due to their Citizens—I have explained to all the States my reasons for not permitting

new Certificates to be Issued in Payment of Interest on the Old, and I trust that these Reasons must prove satisfactory to every candid mind. But whether they are or not, I will most inflexibly adhere to my determination, for I will not participate in the Guilt of deceiving those who trust their Property to the Public. And surely it is a deception to accumulate Promise upon Promise, and Debt upon Debt, without the means of Performance or Payment. The States alone can give those means, and if they will give them I will cheerfully and honestly apply them to the Purposes for which they shall be given. So I will the Monies which are given for other Purposes. But I will neither pay the Interest of our Debts out of the Monies which are called for to carry on the war, nor pay the expenses of the War from the Funds which are called for to pay the Interest of our Debts. I repeat again Sir, that I most sincerely sympathize with such of my Fellow Citizens as are Creditors to the Public, but I do not vaunt that Sympathy in the Channel of pitying complaints, nor take the merit of Compassion by a temporary procrastination which must encrease their Distresses. But I demonstrate my feelings to all the . . . by calling on those to afford relief, who alone can afford it. And I . . . declare, that those who oppose the granting of Revenue to Congress for Liquidation of our Public Debts, must be alone answerable for the Consequences; for they alone are the Cause of all the Tears which are shed, all the complaints which are uttered, and all the miseries which are endured.—

I have received, Sir, your Letter of the twenty seventh of Last Month, and I have noticed what you say as to the Disposition of many to turn their Money again into the

Loan Office. But what I have already said, will shew you why I cannot consent to adopt that measure.—

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most Ob^d & hum^bl Ser^t

ROBT MORRIS.

NATHANIAL APPLETON Esq.,
Loan Officer of Massachusetts.

No. II.

OFFICE OF FINANCE—
PHILADELPHIA, March 13th, 1782.

SIR, Mr. Jesse Brown delivered me your Favor of the 7th Ultimo enclosing a Return of your Issues of Bills of Exchange for the Month of January, which is deposited with all the others in the Treasury Office for examination, and entry in the proper Books. You mention the want of Bills of the small Denominations, but dont tell me to what Amount.

I hope your Legislature have passed the Impost Law; the objections against it are not founded in Reason: if any Tax can operate equally on all the Subjects of the United States, that must: every Individual, that consumes the Articles on which the Duty is laid, taxes himself; for certainly your Conclusion respecting the Merchant or Importer is right.—You will observe that the Money imported from France, was granted by his most Christian Majesty for the express Purpose of supporting the last Campaign, that the Requisition of Congress for eight million of Dollars, is for the Pay and Support of the Army and Civil List for the Year 1782. How then is it Possible to apply any part of these Monies to the Payment of past Debts, or the Interest of them? The War must be carried on, and it is impossible to carry it on if we suffer the Funds appropriated for that Purpose, to be diverted from it. You will perceive therefore that I cannot possibly consent to your Plan of giving Certificates for Interest, &c.—You say you are exposed to the hearing of Complaints of the public Creditors, &c.:—do you imagine my Situation exempts me from such Hearings? If you do, let me assure you, that the greatest Part of my Time is consumed in hearing and answering the most torturing Solicitations from Individuals from all Parts of this extensive Continent, whose Claims are found-

ed in Justice, and precluded by Necessity: be not surprized, therefore, at my Anxiety to establish those permanent Revenues, which alone can give Relief to the unhappy Sufferers. Those Revenues must be granted, or America can never be a Nation on proper Principles, such as will preserve her Independent and free for Ages to come. I am so thoroughly persuaded of the Policy, Justice, and Economy of establishing Funds to pay Interest for Credit already obtained, or that may hereafter be obtained, that I have proposed to Congress farther Requisitions on this Subject, and if they agree you will soon hear of them.

I observe that you have on hand sixty three thousand seven hundred ninety six, and eighty one ninetieths, Dollars of the new Emission, Part of the four tenths: this you must keep safely, until farther Orders from Congress or myself; and you will do the same with the five hundred seventy eight thousand, four hundred fifty four, and six ninetieths, Dollars of the old Emission, as I expect proper Measures will be adopted for burning all the paper Money.—As to the Bills of Exchange for thousand one hundred and five Dollars on Doct^r Franklin, part of those sent you to discharge the Claim of Captain John Garcia Duarte, I request that you will transmit them by M^r Jesse Brown on his return, to Michael Hillegass Esquire continental Treasurer, send to me M^r Brown's Receipt for them, which I will deliver up on his producing one from M^r Hillegass, on which I will have the Latter charged, and your Account credited for the said Bills, in the public Books.—It is well that you never issued any Specie Certificates: none such must now be issued without special Orders.—I have directed a Quantity of Interest Bills of the smaller Denominations to be sent to you.—I am authorized to nominate Commissioners for settling the public Accounts, and wish to find Men of well-established, good and respectable Characters, perfectly qualified as Accountants, of Understanding to discover what is right, and of such rigid Honesty, as that nothing can possibly tempt them to depart from the Dictates of Justice. I care not what State they belong to, if I can but

find Men of this Description, that will accept the Appointments. The Salary is fifteen hundred hard Dollars Per Annum. I wish however to bring one from Massachusetts to settle the Accounts of Pennsylvania, and to send one from hence to settle the Accounts of Massachusetts; as this Mode will probably tend to cure those little, lurking Jealousies that now and then appear in the public Transactions. Should you name any Persons to me for these Purposes, I must premise, that you must not be offended if afterwards they should not be appointed. My sole View is to discover and employ the best Men I can find for the Purpose, and I wish them to be such as stand highest in the public opinion: yours will have its proper Weight. I am Sir, your most obedient

& most humble Servant
ROBT MORRIS.

NATHANIEL APPLETON Esq.
Commissioner of the Loan Office }
Boston.

No. III.

OFFICE OF FINANCE
PHILADA. April 16th, 1782.

SIR, I am indebted for your letters of the 14th and 28th of last month. Having personally a great regard for your Govern^r it gives me pain to fault any of his measures, and probably he never would have given cause for blame, by any delay of the Impost Law, had he considered how many Widows & Orphans as well as other deserving persons, Friends to their Country and its cause, are deprived of the means of comfortable Subsistence by being kept out of that interest which is so justly and which the Revenue to be raised in Consequence of that Law was intended to discharge. I know he has a benevolent Heart, I know that He is generous, and that principles of Justice will always have their proper Influence over him. I beg you will remind him that his Generosity Humanity and Justice are all Concerned in promoting the establishment of permanent Revenues, sufficient to discharge the interest of our Public debt, nay more, the Political existence of America depends on the accomplishment of this plan, we cannot be called a Nation, nor do we deserve to be ranked amongst the Nations

of the Earth, until we do justice to those who have served and trusted us, a Public Debt supported by Public revenue will prove the Strongest Cement to keep our Confederacy together, Sound Policy would also dictate that we should do justice to those who have trusted us, in order that we may have pretensions to Credit in future, we might then Tax the present race of Citizens Six pounds instead of a hundred and leave Posterity to pay the principal of a debt Contracted in Consequence of our distresses and necessities, but from which they will derive ease and Emolument. I could say a great deal more on this Subject and probably shall to the World at large if the just measures of Congress continue to meet with such Ill-judged Opposition. I have appointed the Honble. James Lovell Esquire Receiver of the Continental Taxes in your State as the Monies which are to arise from Taxes cannot be appropriated to the payment of Interest, I saw an impropriety in appointing any of the Loan Officers to this duty, and this Observation removed a difficulty which Mr Lovell felt on your Account. I have not yet ordered a Renewal of any Loan Office Certificates that have been Lost or destroyed altho' there are several appropriations supported by the proper Formalities. I wish the proprietors could be persuaded to keep their proofs, and make themselves easy, for they are as good Certificates as any until the Interest can be paid, and I have it in Contemplation to exchange the whole into Specie Securities agreeable to the Tables of Depreciation so that all may know what they possess.

I am Sir, your most Obedient
Humble Servant
ROBT MORRIS.

NATHANIEL APPLETON Esq.
Loan Officer. Boston.

No. IV.

OFFICE OF FINANCE May 25th, 1782

SIR I have received your favors of the eighth and twenty fourth of last month, and am to thank you for the trouble you have taken in enquiring for fit persons to settle the public accounts as also for the list of names you enclose. The duties are con-

tained in the acts of Congress which have been forwarded to your State. I have also received yours of the 9th Instant enclosing a return of bills of exchange. I am very happy to find that the impost law is passed by your Legislature and hope that necessary measures will soon be adopted by all the States. You will observe that the appointment of a collector is in Congress and will take your measures accordingly. But I am sorry to observe by yours of the 16th just come to hand that the Governor has thrown fresh obstacles in the way of the necessary law—he will be sorry for it one day or other.

I am Sir Your Obedient and

Humble Servant

ROBT MORRIS.

NATHANIEL APPLITON Esqr.
Loan Officer of Massachusetts.

WAS ANTHONY JANSEN VAN SALEE A HUGUENOT?

SEVERAL writers mention this early settler of New Netherland as "a respectable French Huguenot." One who has investigated the early history of Gravesend, sends us the following curious result of his researches:

ANTHONY JANSEN VAN SALEE was among the early emigrants to the New Netherlands. From entries in the State records at Albany, it is evident he was in New Amsterdam from 1633 to 1639. On these records Anthony and his wife, Grietje Reiners, figure conspicuously, and not much to their credit, in several slander suits, in 1638 and 1639, brought by Domine Bogardus and others. It appears that the difficulty with Bogardus arose from Anthony refusing to pay his quota towards Bogardus' salary;^{*} and that Grietje was not overstocked with shame. For her slanders against Bogardus, Grietje was sentenced, on October 7, 1638, publicly to acknowledge her errors (which it appears she complied with): Anthony was fined, ordered to pay the costs, and forbid carrying any weapons, except an axe and a knife.

* Albany Records, vol. i., pp. 50–53.

From depositions taken at the request of John Cornelison, on April 28, 1638,^{*} there appears what may be taken to be an allusion to a Mohammedan or heathen custom, on the part of Anthony and his wife, of sacrificing dogs. Reinar Jansen Van Savord, at the request of Anthony, and in extenuation, deposed that Hendrick Jansen Snyder had called Anthony a Turk, a rascal, and a horned beast.

On April 28, 1639,[†] the court recapitulated all the misdeeds of Anthony and his wife, and then condemned them to leave the country within three months. Yet they seem to have escaped the punishment, for on August 3, 1639,[‡] Anthony Jansen Van Salee, living on the island of Manhattan, petitioned Governor Kieft for a lot of 100 morgen, exclusive of pasture and grass lands, on the bay of the North River, on Long Island, for a residence for himself, wife, and children; which was granted on the 30th, and for which he was to pay 100 Carolus guilders within ten years.

This patent is older than that of Gravesend or New Utrecht, the former being dated in 1645, and the latter in 1657; and as the boundary line is now held is partly situated in both towns. The house which Anthony erected is supposed to have been located on the New Utrecht side of the present boundary line, and to have been the first dwelling erected by Europeans in the town; remains of it were exhumed a few years ago, in excavating for the foundations of a new building.

Frequent disputes from 1652 to 1656 occurred between him and the inhabitants of Gravesend in relation to the ownership of land and meadows, boundaries, and pasturage of cattle.

On Feb. 9, 1660, Anthony, for a money consideration, and the fee of plantation No. 29, in Gravesend, sold his plantation of 100 morgen, to Nicholas Stillwell of Gravesend.

On Sept. 6, 1669, Anthony sold plantation No. 29, in Gravesend, to a Mr. Van Sicklin.

From the numerous suits in the court in New Amsterdam, in which Anthony was a party, and from other city records, it is evi-

* *Ib.*, vol. i., p. 7.

† *Ib.*, vol. ii., p. 52.

‡ *Ib.*, vol. ii., p. 154.

dent that he resided a portion of the time, between 1646 and 1660, in New Amsterdam, and a portion on Long Island.

Dec. 23, 1669, the daughters of "Anthony Jansen, commonly called Turk," petitioned the governor for relief, setting forth that they were likely of being deprived of their mother's estate; on which it was ordered, that Anthony and the others concerned, appear on the 6th of January next.* These daughters were undoubtedly his children by Grietje Reiners.

In 1674 a suit was brought against "Anthony Johnson Sale," by the "Heer Schout De Milt," for harboring an Englishman, a Quaker, named Edward Bambri, in which the defendant's wife appeared and stated, that the Quaker was brought at 9 o'clock in the evening to her house by Margaret Philips' daughter, who told her at the same time that the Heer Schout was already notified, &c.† In the same year "Anthony Jansen Van Salee's" name occurs on a tax list of the city,‡ in which he then resided.

He married, after 1664, for a second wife, Metje Grevenraed, a widow, and died about March, 1676; on the 25th of which month letters of administration were granted to "Metje Grevenraed" widow of Anthony Jansen, of the city of New York, in which some reference is made to an ante-nuptial agreement.§ "Metje Grevenraed, widow of Anthony Jansen" was a member of Dr. Selyn's church in New York, in 1686, where she resided in Bridge-street.||

From a petition presented on August 22, 1676, to the Mayor and Alderman's court of the city of New York, requesting that "Metje Graverod" may be compelled to produce an inventory according to law, and that the petitioners may have their equal share and portion of Anthony's estate, who died intestate, it appears that Anthony left surviving four daughters, Annica married Thomas Southward, of Gravesend; Cornelia married William Johnson; Sara mar-

ried John Emans,* of Gravesend; and Eva, who married Fardinando Van Siekelen,† of Flatlands, and that he died about six months prior to the date of the petition.

In the State records at Albany, probably written by the secretary, Van Tienhoven, Anthony's name is written "Anthony Jansen Van Sale," and "Anthony Johnson van Sale," and in his patent, "Antony Jansen van Salee." In the New Utrecht records, written by Nicasius De Sille, Fiscal of New Netherlands, and by his son Laurens, the name is written "Antony Jansen van Sale," except in one instance, and then "Anthony Jansen van Salee," with the further addition of "Turk." In a certified copy of Anthony's patent by Kieft, on file in the clerk's office, in Gravesend, the name is written, "Antony Jansen van Salee." In all the above cases the word "Salee," or "Sale," has the letter "e" at the end of the name accented. In the minutes of the Burgomasters and Schepens court and other records of New Amsterdam, in the office of the clerk of the Common Council of New York, herein before set forth, he is sometimes called "Anthony Jansen van Vaes;" from which it may fairly be inferred that "van Vaes" was his proper surname, and that "van Salee" was added to designate his coming from Salee. The various spellings of his name by his contemporaries, have been given to show that there is no foundation for the change from "Salee" to "Saleurs," as made by several modern writers, and in some histories; nor for the pretence that he was a brother of George Jansen de Rapalie, the father of Sara, reputed to be the first white child born within the limits of the present States of New York and New Jersey, formerly the New Netherlands.

In the subsequent conveyances of the land covered by Anthony's patent, the premises are described by the name of "Turk's

* See Colonial Records, Albany.

† Valentine's Manual, 1851, p. 440.

‡ N. Y. Historical Society's Collections, New Series, vol. i., p. 387.

§ Probate Records, N. Y., vol. i., p. 269.

|| N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., New Ser., vol. i., p. 395. Metje resided on Markvelt-street, in 1665, was then a widow, and assessed one florin to pay for lodging the soldiers.

* John Emans was a son of Andries Emans, who emigrated from Leyden in 1661, and his descendants reside in Gravesend and New Jersey. The Emans family in New Utrecht, are descendants of Andries, a brother of John.

† Ferdinandus Van Siekelen emigrated from Holland in 1652, and resided in Flatlands in 1657, and is the common ancestor of the Van Siekelen family on Long Island.

plantation," since called "Bruyinsburgh." The name of "Turk" evidently derived from one of Anthony's appellations, and that of Bruyinsburgh, from De Bruyn, the subsequent owner.

It was customary among the inhabitants of Holland and other portions of Europe, —which custom was in vogue here, and continued for about half a century after the conquest by the English,—to distinguish individuals by affixing to their names the name of their parent; and also, in some cases, the name of the place from whence they came or where they resided, and the affixes which happened to be in use when the custom was abandoned, are now in many cases continued by their descendants, and form the present patronymics of many of our families; thus "Janse" or "Jansen" affixed to Anthony, means Anthony the son of Jan or John, and "Van Salee," also subjoined, means in addition, from Salee. Under this custom, if Anthony had had a son Jan, his name would have been written Jan Anthonise. Our ancestors were mostly from the humbler walks of life in Europe, who came here to better their fortunes, and many of them had no proper patronymic; as is said to be the case with many of their brethren to this day, in some portions of Europe. There is no probability that the further addition of "Turk" to the name of "Anthony Jansen Van Salee," by his contemporaries, and the distinguishing his plantation by the name of "Turk's plantation" would have been made without a good and satisfactory reason, and without his being fairly entitled to the appellation.

As Salee is situated in Morocco, and was at the period in question an appendage of the Turkish empire, inhabited by Mohammedans, known by the general appellation of Turks, the inference is a fair one, that this is the place Anthony came from; but the mystery is, how came an inhabitant of Salee in Morocco, to emigrate with the Hollanders to the island of Manhattan? The probability is, that he was a son of "John Janse," of Haerlem, in Holland, a freebooter and a pirate, who had some connection with Claes Gerritsz Compaen (another notorious pirate, who, a few years

prior to the first settlement of the New Netherlands, at times had a fleet under his command), and who settled at Salee, in Morocco. The following extracts translated from page nine, of the "Life of Claes G. Compaen," published at Amsterdam, by De Groot, in 1715, appear to support this theory:

"Jan Jansz, of Haerlem, was with one of the Holland pirates; he behaved strangely, and coarsely disregarded his commission: took all he could catch; spared none of the vessels of his own country; carried his prizes to Saphien Salee to sell his booty: there he became a renegade Mamelucas, derided Christianity, and after changing his religion persuaded many Christian slaves to change theirs too, to the desertion of the salvation which is through Christ; he was worse than any Turk; according to the proverb, a renegade Christian is the bitterest Mohammedan.

"He married at Salee a woman, deserting his own wife and children, whom he had left at Haerlem; went from small things to greater, up to an admiral at sea; was favored by the king of Morocco with the benefit of anchorage, pilotage, and port fees, which yielded a good sum annually. When he first became acquainted with Compaen, he invited him to his ship," &c.

This theory (if well founded), accounts for Anthony's appellation of "Van Salee" and "Turk," and in consequence of Mohammedan prejudices, his refusal to pay towards Bogardus's salary, thus removing the mystery with which his history is enveloped.

I have seen no record of Anthony Jansen having male descendants; nor is there the remotest probability of any of the numerous family of Johnsons residing in this country, being able by old documentary evidence to trace their descent from him. As a collateral proof of this position, the name of Anthony does not appear among them at present; nor has it for years back, while it is well known that the Netherland custom was, and is, to perpetuate through the children the names of their parents and ancestors.

Some have intimated, as veritable history,

that the late Gen. J. Johnson of Brooklyn, and the Johnson family of Gravesend, are descendants of Anthony, but this the baptismal and other records clearly prove to be an error. Gen. Johnson was a descendant, in the fourth generation, of Jan Barentsen van Driest, who married, May 18, 1679, Jaunette Willem Van Borkeloo, and who came, in 1657, from Zutphen, in Guelderland, Holland, and settled at Gravesend, where many of his descendants at present reside, among whom the name of Barent has been continued to this day.*

From the following extract from the minutes of the Orphan's Court of New Amsterdam, it may be inferred that a brother of Anthony Jansen also emigrated to, and resided in this country:

"April 9, 1659. Catalyntie, wife of Joresy,† appears in court, and informs Mr. Allard Anthony, that a certain person named Abraham Jansen of Sylee, commonly called the Turk, who resided near her, has just died, and that he had made a will whereby he leaves his property to the Negress and the child which he procreated of her, and that Joresy is appointed executor of said will: says further that the property is seized and removed by the Deacons of this city, and that the above-named Catalyntie has been to the General, who hath referred her to the Orphan Masters of this city. And whereas the domicile is not under this jurisdiction, the case is not accepted by the Orphan Masters; therefore they send her back to the Director General and Council."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

THE following letter of Gen. Montgomery, never before published, does honor to his head and heart. Its comprehensive, clear, and explicit directions, show how great a loss the American army sustained in the premature death of this young officer:

* See Riker's Annals of Newtown, p. 265.

† This Joresy is Jores Jansen de Rapalje, who, with his wife Catalyntie, resided at this time on his farm at the Walebogh, in Brooklyn.

CAMP BEFORE ST. JOHNS,
Oct. 18 [1775].

SIR: You will proceed with the Detachment under your command to Col. Bedel's post, where having obtained a Guide you will march to La Prairie, & if you have sufficient ground for supposing that the Caghnawagas desire your presence at their Castle you will post yourself there, for the Protections of those Indians our Friends—You will consult with Col. Bedel and any intelligent Canadians conversant in Indian affairs upon the invitation that has been given and the request made by their chiefs—and judge thereupon of its authenticity—

You will keep up such order and discipline among the troops under your command, that our friends may have no reason to complain of our behaviour—paying punctually for every thing the detachment receives—

You will take care to provide your men with provisions, paying ready Money for the same but on the most reasonable terms—

With respect to the precautions to be used for your safety, I must rely on your own prudence & vigilance, being totally unacquainted with the situation of the place—

Upon your arrival there, you will assemble the chiefs, and ask their advice, consulting with them on the measures necessary to be followed—not relying implicitly on their opinion, if you should find any reason to suspect their fidelity—

I have only asked a Neutrality from the Caghnawagas—but should they offer their assistance you may accept of it—

Do not omit cultivating the present harmony that subsists between us, entertaining their chiefs and others in such a manner as may answer that purpose, without incurring too great expense—

If any of those who wish to befriend us, by taking up arms will bring off St. Luke or any other of our active enemies you may offer high rewards—

If you can obtain any useful intelligence from Montreal by means of the Indians, you will send an express to La Prairie, which the commanding officer there will forward to Colonel Bedel's Post to be sent to me—should the commanding officer at La

Prairie be a younger officer than you, you will of course take the command while you remain there—if he be elder, you will follow his orders provided they don't interfere with the business you are ordered on by me, *which* you are to make him acquainted with—

The Garrison of La Prairie must join your detachment, as also the Garrison Longueuil—if the enemy appear in force

R^D MONTGOMERY.

You will send an Express to Col. Warner for this purpose if he not already joined.

[Indorsed, To Major LIVINGSTON.]

THE LAST HOURS OF HAMILTON.

MY DEAR FATHER: It is a great length of time since I have heard from you, & since I have written to you, occasioned by an uncommon press of business & now I snatch my pen to acquaint you of the most distressing & melancholy event that has befallen our common Country I refer to the untimely death of my old Master, & our mutual friend & first of Patriots, General Alexander Hamilton, who breathed his last this day at 12 minutes after one o'clock—I was present at the solemn & awful scene, & with many mournful friends saw his last gasp, & closed his eyes—words fail me to express my sensations, he is gone forever, & left his Country, his tender wife & numerous children, to bemoan the irreparable loss, of the first of men a Nation could boast, his wife her all, & his children orphans of the best of fathers—alas! what is man?—

On Tuesday last I met him about noon in Broadway, reminded him of the Case I had left with him for his opinion long since, he apologised & told me he was really ashamed of his neglect, but that I must call on him the next day Wednesday—(*the awful fatal day*) at 10 o'clock, when he would sit down with me lock the door, & then we would finish the business as to Woodworth's lease—On Wednesday morn, about 10 o'clock I left my office with intent to meet Genl Hamilton, my now departed friend,

on my rout thither I met Capt Benson, who enquired if I had heard the report that General Hamilton was mortally wounded, in a duel with Colonel Burr—I was thunder Struck, but alas the report was too true—As report says (for I presume not to assert anything of my own knowledge, in the melancholy affair) for some weeks past every exertion has been made to satisfy the blood-thirsty wish of Burr, but all in vain—he would accept of no explanation, nothing could be made to answer the purposes of a man like Burr, evidently in desperation. A Challenge was sent & accepted. Judge Pendleton is said to have been the second of General Hamilton & W^m P. Van Ness of Burr. Dr. Hoosich & General Hamilton were seen to ride out on Wednesday morn 3 o'clock in a chair. The parties repaired to the fatal spot, at Hoboken Genl Hamilton declared he would not fire, he said Burr called him out for satisfaction he must take it. Burr then fired & General Hamilton received a mortal wound—Burr never went to him when he fell as is usual, but left the ground—The unfortunate General was immediately carried across the river to M^r Bayards at Greenwich, where he has shown all the resignation & Christian fortitude, to have been expected from so great a man—Yesterday he received the Holy Sacrament from Bishop Moore, and calmly resigned himself to his fate—Mrs. Hamilton & all the children were around him and with them his numerous friends among whom I presume to rank—But he is no more—Oh my father, the distress I feel, is beyond expression.

Col Burr is at his house perfectly at ease & from report, seemingly in perfect composure. I could relate circumstances to this effect, but the time will not admit—I am grieved to the quick at the untimely fate of this great & good man But the Lords will be done—Oh mistaken notion of honor—but for that, & our beloved Hamilton had still lived an ornament to his Country, the pride of his friends, the comforter of his beloved wife, & family, & the first ornament of our Nation

You may make yourselves perfectly at ease about our situation—the City is absolutely free from all yellow fever, & blessed

with remarkable health—Should any alarm take place I pledge myself to you, I shall immediately retire to the Bowery, where I shall be as safe by the blessing of God as if I were at Prospect.

Believe me your son in all pure affection gratitude & sincere love

DIRCK TEN BROECK.

NEW YORK July 12th, 1804.

ABM TEN BROECK Esquire.

MORE GALLOWAY LETTERS.

GEORGIA, Savannah, 19th January, 1779.

DEAR SIR: Finding a short time after you left New York there was a Division of the Army bound to the Southwards, and having nothing to do, resolved to go and spend the winter. The Army consisted of the 71st, commanded by Col. Camble, with the most of the New York Compys, in all about three thous'd men. 29th Decembr they tuk the town of Savannah, with the loss of about six min kill'd, about 100 Rebbels was k'd, and made upwards 400 prisoners. The 8th, Gen. Prevost from St. Augusteen tuk the Town of Sunsbury and fort without loss, made upwards of 200 prisoners. The River Savanah runs upwards of 300 miles in the Country, divides South Carolina from Georgia. The Government of Georgia is 175 miles by 300, thinly Seteled by whites, has the Grates plenty of beef, Pork, Corn, Rise and Pottaters, the markets is well Sopllyed, their is not a Rebbel in Arms in the Govemt, all that New them selves to be guilty Run to South Carolina, and the Rest Com in, Give up their Arms, many of which tuk up Arms in Govint Sarvis. I hope you will Sune here that the Congs has lost another stripe. But why shold we wish? I see nothing for we poor Suffering frends to Expect. We have just herd that matters is likly to be Setld between England & franc, if so I dred it.

If it shold not, you will think it to the advanteg of Govemt to Recommend the Sending over a Govr to this place as Sune as possible, and let the people once more taste the Sweets of Sivel Govement, also for

the encoregment of the Rest. From the badness of wither, Suckness, and other trectments that I have met with, I have Repented my voige, but shall in time be able to bare any thing. Shall Return in the Spring to New York. To all Gen. How & Addecamps I have Reed moore kindness from them than all besides. If any thing cold be don to help a poor frend shold ever Ecnnowledge, but shall take the will for the dede. My Comply's to Mis Galloway. I am, sir, with the Grates affn

Your humble servant, .

THOS. ROBINSON.

P. S. Charles Town is about 100 miles from this. They say there are 500 sale of vessels in that port, mostly french.

NEW YORK, Feb'y 6, 1779.

MY DEAR FRIEND, Since I wrote to you, via Ireland, nothing new has occurred worth communicating, except the Advices which we have of the glorious Successes of his Majesty's Arms in the West Indies & Georgia, contained in the enclosed Newspapers. They have put us all in high Spirits, as you may imagine. If the Blow is properly follow'd by Prevost, it will soon be all over with Congressional Power in the Southern Colonies; which will greatly facilitate our Operations to the Northward in the ensuing Campaign.

Being but just inform'd of the General's and Admiral's Intentions of sending this Advice back to England, I have only Time (as she is to sail in an Hour) to give you an Extract of a Letter I received a Day or two ago, from a Friend, a Gentleman of New Jersey, by which you will be able to form some Judgment of the present Situation of Affairs in that Quarter.

—"The Rebels are preparing to attack "the Indian Settlement in New York Gov- "ernment. General Hand commands. He "is to set out soon from the Minisink, and "its Neighbourhood, where he has under "him about 400 Continental Troops, but "what, or how many others, I know not. "Monsieur Gerard has demanded a large "Supply of Provisions for the Support of "the new Allies in the West Indies. Wheth-

"er it can be complied with is a Matter of
 "Doubt, but it will be attempted. Several
 "Vessels lay ready with Flour at Philadel-
 "phia. A great Want of Forage prevents
 "the Transportation of Flour by Land to
 "the Northern States. What is wanted is
 "to be sent by Water, therefore a Share, if
 "your Cruisers keep a good Lookout, may
 "be brought into New York. The Inhab-
 "itants of New Jersey feel the Effects of
 "the War in a general Want of Provisions
 "of all kinds. All the Flour is now brought
 "from Pennsylvania to the Troops in New
 "Jersey by private Waggon, at the Price
 "of £4:10:0 per day, the Owner finding his
 "own Forage; thus every Barrel, exclusive
 "of the prime Cost, is at about £4. The
 "Depreciation of Paper Dollars is a blessed
 "Thing; it does the Work as well as a
 "Drubbing would, but a little of both would
 "be most effectual. There are great Cabals
 "in Congress, and Discord and Confusion
 "reign triumphant in Philada. I long to
 "know how the West India News sets on
 "their Stomachs. I dare say it will affect
 "them much, as it does our Rebel Leaders
 "here."

I have sent a Copy of the above to Lord
 George by this Opportunity, so that you
 need not communicate it to the Ministry.
 Every thing is going on exceeding well on
 this Side the Water, and if Great Britain is
 not wanting to herself, all may be easily
 settled to her Satisfaction in a few Months.
 I am promoting an Association among the
 Refugees, and under my Patronage several
 Companies are already completed. If they
 meet with that Encouragement from Head
 Quarters, which I have at present Reason
 to expect, I shall soon fill the Rebel ad-
 jacent Country with Partisan Parties, that
 must distress them to a very great Degree.
 But I have not Leisure at present to give
 you a Detail of Particulars; I hope, how-
 ever, to write more fully to you by the
 Packet which is to sail in a few Days. In
 the mean Time, believe me to be, with un-
 alterable regard to you and Bessy,

Dear Sir, Your affectionate
 humble Servant,

WM. FRANKLIN.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, ESQ. LONDON.

NEW YORK, 6th Feb'y, '79.

MY DEAR SIR, I was confined for some
 time, to my room at Jamaica, by a Rhenmatic
 Complaint which prevented my writing to
 You by the last Packet, I have now re-
 moved to this Town, & shall be careful not
 to neglect any Opportunity that may offer.

You must, long before this will reach
 You, have received the Glorious News,
 from the West Indies & Georgia. I heart-
 ily congratulate You, on these important
 Events. They have cheered the Counte-
 nances, of every Friend to Government.
 Nothing is now wanting, but a *good* speech
 from the Throne (which we most anxiously
 expect) to make us look for the near ap-
 proach of that happy Period, when Every
 good man, may again sit down under his own
 Vine, and Every Rebel receive his Demer-
 its. You can judge better than I can of
 the future Advantages of the present Arma-
 ment in the West Indies. Admiral Byron
 will most probably continue the Blockade
 of Martinique, by which means the Troops
 under Gen'l Grant, will have an Opportu-
 nity, of reducing some of the Lesser Islands,
 but his Force is unequal to any great under-
 taking. The Frigates and Privateers will
 also scour the seas, and totally destroy the
 French Traders. These are important ad-
 vantages. D'Estaing will hardly venture
 out of Port again, while Byron continues in
 the West Indies, unless a want of Provisions
 should oblige him to risque the loss of his
 Fleet, this is all he has to loose. His Reputa-
 tion by his Conduct here, the last Summer,
 & by his Action with Admiral Barrington,
 is I think pretty well Established as a Naval
 Commander. You will be enabled also
 from Your knowledge of Georgia & the
 Carolinas, to judge of the prospect of future
 success in that Country. Without a diversion
 being made from this quarter—Prevost
 & Campbell will have to oppose & encounter
 the united Force of the two Carolinas & Vir-
 ginia, which will amount to 8 or 10,000
 men. The Troops they have with them do
 not Exceed, if they amount to 5,000. We
 have great hopes that the influence of Coll'n
 Kirkland, in the interior parts of those
 Provinces, will induce great numbers of
 Friends to Government, to join the army.

By a Letter from Georgia we are informed, that Kirkland went up to Augusta for that purpose. If he, with the Friends to Gov't & Indians (a great number of whom We are also informed will Co-operate with the Troops,) should press upon the Frontiers, & be able to advance towards Charles Town, I can venture to predict its Fall. However We are still in the dark, with Respect to their Intentions, many People think that the preservation of Georgia to the Crown, is their sole object—while others more sanguine say that a considerable body of men, are to go from here to join them. I can hardly form a probable Conjecture on the Subject—but rest satisfied that the *Tail of the Serpent* is bruised, that We have one *Stripe*, and flatter myself that by the acquisition of *many* the ensuing Summer, We shall be *Healed*.

From these late Successes, from the great Dissensions among the Leaders in Rebellion, and the almost total depreciation, of the Continental Currency, in all parts of the Continent, I can with great Pleasure assure You that since the Trenton Disaster, matters have not worn so pleasing & favorable an aspect. To give You an Idea, of the rapid Declension of the Cont'l Curr'y, I need only tell You that half Johannes have sold at public auction in Philadelphia for £37-10. Judge from hence what price they would sell for in other parts of the Continent not immediately under the awe of Congress.

You will see in the News Papers the intercepted Letters of Baxter, that were taken in a Vessel, they need no Comment. There are also Letters in Town, to different Persons in France, from Silas Dean, they are in the hands of the Admiral, who will not Suffer them to be printed here. It is supposed he means to make a merit of sending them home to the Lords of the Admiralty. I could wish they had fallen into the hands of some other Person. The moment for their appearing is now. Chief Justice Smith has read them, & he informs me that they are extremely desponding, so much so that they may be properly stiled Letters of *Lamentations*, they are wrote to Franklin & others.

You will I suppose see them published in

England, there they will be of little use, here at present of great importance. They would let the people at large know their melancholy and distressed Situation. The Spirit of Privateering prevails here to a Degree of Enthusiasm, upwards of 70 Privateers, are now cruising out this Port, they have been very Successful, & must totally destroy the Trade of the United States.

By the arrival of the Cork Fleets lately We have been released from great anxiety. Cakes were served out to the Troops, for some days, made of sour, musty Oat Meal, which they eat without a murmur—at Rhode Island they had only three days provisions, when the Victuallers arrived there. God knows whose Neglect it was that there was no better supply. It might have been fatal.

The Scarcity of Provisions on the Continent increases, indeed some Persons, make no Scruple of Saying, that there will be a famine, but this I do not apprehend. The Scarcity can be accounted for by the small quantity raised, owing to the decrease of the labouring Men, by the Fly in the Southern Colonies, by the quantities destroyed by Butler, &c., & by the disinclination the Farmers have to part with their Stock, for Congress money. The Poor must certainly be distressed to the last degree, this will turn their thoughts to the Authors of it. The Nov'r mail put us in spirits, We hope the Dec'r mail will increase them. One well conducted Vigorous Campaign will do the Business. We also hope to hear by her of Your safe arrival &c.

I shall leave to Your Correspondent from Phil'a to give You the particulars of the Feuds, Dissensions & Intestine Broils, of the Congress, & other great men, my accounts of them are very imperfect.

Gov'r Franklin is unwearied in his Endeavors to serve the distressed Friends to Government, and has Succeeded in many instances, & particularly in the one You may recollect, I mentioned to You of some Connecticut People. The *State* of New Jersey have again taken the lead, in passing a law declaring all Persons from that Province under the Protection of the King's Troops, guilty of *High Treason* & their Estates forfeited, in Consequence of this Law

my Father and Myself, with many others have had Judgments entered against us, & our Estates declared forfeited, & our Real Estates advertised for sale on the first day of March. This is no more than I Expected, & is of little moment or importance, as without the Restoration of Government I could never Expect to Enjoy it.

I think the Want of Forage will induce Gen'l Clinton to make an Excursion soon, New Jersey will most probably be the Province from whence he will get the Supply, but not without a little Blood. Washington is still in Jersey & has with him about 4,000 men. The remainder of his Army are in Connecticut Chiefly. There are great murmurs in his Army, they insist on their pay being made equal to the depreciation of their Currency.

I wish to hear from You. Do my good Sir be particular.

I am with much Respect

Your most Affect'g Serv't.

ISAAC OGDEN.

MR. GALLOWAY.

Feb'y 26th.

MY DEAR SIR, The Packet not Sailing as I Expected I have the Opportunity of adding to the above, That the Dec'r mail has arrived with the King's Speech & the Addresses &c. The Speech I think a good one, it has a firmness in it that pleases me, & the Address of the Commons is in the stile & language of Brittons. Gov'r Johnston's speech is much admired. His Ideas as far as they respect America are just. I could wish that the Minority could so far give up private Pique against Administration, as to suffer the Good of their Country at this Critical time to influence their Public Speeches. The Rebell News Papers are filled with their Speeches, they You well know have always been received among the Common People as the Vehicles of Gospel Truths. Nothing at present would have so Malignant an Effect on the Favorable prospects of Government, as the Dissensions in the Houses of Parliament. I must Confess I expected more Unanimity, & that after the rejection of the Offers made by Britain to America, the Amor Patrie would

have prevailed among the Minority. We are by Private Letters flattered with the hopes of an Early & large Reinforcement of Troops, I wish we may not be disappointed. Another Cork Fleet has arrived since writing the above, so that We have now a good Supply of Provisions. The Depreciation of the Congress Money still increases, & nothing under Heavens can save them, except Spain's interfering, & lending them five or six millions, this Sum would redeem at the present Value of their Bills their whole Debt and then they could begin of a New. I believe this the Congress Expect, but if I mistake not without much hopes of Success.

A most promising Maneuvre to take off Maxwell's Brigade at Eliz'th Town the night before the last, miscarried. The Plan was Good, & it failed from the following Causes—The Troops that made the Attempt, were the 33d & 42d Regiments with the light Company of the Guards—they Embarked at Red Hook at 9 of the Clock, at Night, crossed the Bay to Bergen Shore, there landed, & marched over to Newark Bay, the Boats went round very silently through the Kills & took them again on Board, & landed them again on Newark Meadows (that is between Newark & Eliz'th Town,) Coll'n Stirling Commanded. We marched off with the Guides & the 42d imedately, & gained the Upland, expecting the 33d & light Company would have followed, but their not coming up, induced him to send one of his Guides back for them, at least two Miles. The Officer who commanded them did not think this Order sufficient, or did not Chuse to trust the Guide, a further Delay was by this Occasioned, until the Guide returned to Stirling, & came back again with the Order—an Hour and a half was lost by this means, however another fatal affair marred the whole. Sufficient Confidence, was not placed in the Intelligence they had received to induce Stirling, altho' perfectly undiscovered to proceed, he therefore Sent a Guide with 6 Soldiers forward, to get an Inhabitant. He went to the House of one Hendricks & while he was conversing with him some of the Soldiers went to the House of one Woodruff directly opposite & began plundering, this gave

the Alarm, for Woodruff escaped, went to the Commanding Officer Maxwell, & gave him intelligence that the King's Troops were *in Town*—Col'n Stirling immediately pushed to the Rear of the Town, & had Every Road Guarded, but the One leading to Spank Town, by the House of Mr. Chetwood, & before the Guard intended for that Road could get there, Maxwell passed by. Gov'r Livingston also got intelligence & left his bed about five Minutes before his House was surrounded. Doc't Chandler from the above Description, can give You a full Idea of the place of Landing, the different Roads, & the One through which Maxwell Escaped, by which You will perceive that his Escape was a very Narrow One. The Troops staid some time in Town—burnt the Barracks, some Store Houses with Provisions, Rum, &c.—The Ferry House of Stephen Crane—& set out on their Return, but were pursued with two pieces of Artillery, & had frequent little Skirmishes, in which the Rebels were beat back with loss. When the Troops were Embarking the Rebels galled them a little. Our loss is 4 or 6 killed, & I should Suppose from all the Accounts about 40 wounded. One Boat was aground which they left behind—the wounded very slightly the Balls being chiefly spent. A few of the Rebels got the Bayonet, how many I cannot say, & twenty four Prisoners were brought in. I have been the more particular in the Relation of this Account, because You will have it differently related, & the failure attributed to other Causes. We have here various Reports about it. The above I had from Capt'n Luce who was a Guide, A Volunteer in the Expedition, a Man of undoubted Credit & Veracity, who is well known to Doc't Chandler.

We have a Rumour of a Second Engagement, to the Southward, which is brought by a Person, Prisoner among the Rebels, but I can give no Credit to it.

As Your other Friends will Send You the Papers I shall omit it. Patterson will have them all from his Wife. Pray send me the papers.

As the Packet sails tomorrow & I have many Letters to write I can only add, That I am, &c., Yours &c. I. OGDEN.

NEW YORK, Feb'y 14th, 1779.

DEAR SIR, As an opportunity offers by the Nottingham Indianan, convoy with the Corke Fleet to Ireland, and will probably be earlier Intelligence than by the Packet, whose sailing is uncertain, I embrace it to express to You the high spirits we poor Tories are in at the flattering prospect & seeming happy change of Affairs in our favor since I last wrote to You. I doubt not but *before*, or *by* this time an Express has reached You of the taking of St. Lucia and our grand success under Barrington, Byron & Grant in the West Indies. The French force defeated & the Count D'Estaing being blocked up in Fort Royal, Martinico, I think decides our superiority & safety there, and should our accounts be true that their Provisions are nearly exhausted, perhaps the Island itself may yet fall into our Hands. A Fleet of 30 Sail loaded with Flour, &c., to be conveyed by the Rebel Frigates are near ready to sail from the Cheseapeake for the French West Indies, but 4 or 5 Frigates with some Privateers are dispatched from hence to intercept them, and hope they will be able to knock up that supply. Indeed, should it get to 'em it may probably be as fatal to 'em as if it did not, as I am assured the Flour is so poisonous from a small black Fly or Moth with which the Wheat was amazingly affected & ground with it, that it even raised a Blister on the Shoulders of the People employed to carry it in Bags from the Mill—upwards of 1000 Continental Horses have dyed by Feeding on it this Winter, and such is the Case with all the Southern Wheat. From this Circumstance & bad Crops together, as well as the small Crops put in this last Season, there is great reason to expect a Famine in the Southern Provinces of Maryland & Virginia—even at Lancaster I am told no money, even hard Cash, can purchase 20 Bushel of good Wheat, and, in Pensylva., Jersey & York Provinces Bread is very scarce already by all accounts.

You will also have before this advice of the intire reduction of Georgia under Col. Campbell & Provost. I wish much They had more Force there to compleat the subjection of the two Carolinas, at least to put it beyond doubt, as that circumstance, with

the Waters of Cheseopeake & Delaware under our Command would infallibly deprive the Congress of every means of remittance & credit abroad. I have great hopes, however, that the Friends of Government there by judicious management, will put this point out of dispute. The Congress well aware of the fatal consequence of those Provinces being torn from their Confederacy, are exerting every nerve to raise the Militia in Virginia & North Carolina, but *it is said* they absolutely refuse to turn out, especially as the Southern Indians are expected to invade their Frontier. This tells well and gives me every reason to hope our wishes there will be attended with success.

Rice, Mr. Frank's Clerk, is just come in from Philada. and bro't with him the King's speech sent into Baltimore from France, and which was endeavored to be suppressed, but to appease the People who had notice of it & began to murmur very much, they were obliged to suffer it to be printed, tho' the Lords & Commons' address is yet secreted. This is the first notice we have of the speech, the Deer. Packet not being yet arrived, and which gives us all much satisfaction & pleasure, as we think we see all the firmness & spirit, tho' clothed with moderation, that we wish, and calms all our apprehensions as to the point being given up, at least for this year.—What with the West India news, the reduction of Georgia, the King's speech, great Faction & Caballing among Themselves, and many other very discouraging circumstances of ill-Temper in the People, and Army, the Congress I am assured, are in deep Confusion and Distress. The *current* depreciation of their Money now at *Philada.* is 15 for one, and tho' there are *club* and *private* Associations endeavored at to support its credit, nothing will do, nor can any thing in my opinion now save 'em on this point but a foreign Loan, and which, tho' they affect otherwise, I think they cannot negotiate anywhere in Europe, unless all the monied nations are turned Fools—and if they cannot command a loan, and are prevented from all remittance & Trade from the Southward, they must sink, never again, I hope, to rise, or one farthing of it ever permit-

ted to be raised & sunk or otherwise supported, as once was held out to 'em. You will see by the last Papers sent over to Mrs. Eden, the Resolves of Congress to call in 15 millions of Dollars for this Year & 6 millions more annually for 18 Years to come for sinking their Debt, (much greater by the bye than they make it by this twice told nearly,) and for taking out of circulation two of their Emissions, counterfeited. The introductions to these Resolves by way of Address to the People, You will perceive to be curious, but all their art and address cannot give satisfaction to the People who begin to be under real alarm for its credit, the depreciation keeping pace with their continual Emissions & their change of Fortune. The Army are greatly discontented & their officers every day resigning on the same account, and unless they increase their pay equal to its real value, 2 yrs. ago & secure it, so (their demand to Congress) I think they will have no army soon. In short they never were so wretched & near Destruction as at this moment and unless some unforeseen Event takes place in their favor soon, I firmly expect this next summer must end their Independence & greatness. If Great Britain can but manage France & Spain at Home & prevent any assistance to 'em from either of those Quarters, and can but send us out 10,000 men more & encourage the Friends of Gov't here properly, and the whole well *headed*, I'll be sacrificed if this Campaign don't finish the matter completely. For God's sake then, encourage every degree of spirit & exertion all you can & quickly—a good push & they go to the wall infallibly.

Mrs. Galloway was well the other day when I heard from Mrs. C. I hope Miss Betsey keeps up her Health & Spirits and England agreeable to her. My particular Compliments to her and all our good Friends of former Quarters and for whom I retain the highest respect. I expect to hear from you about Politicks and *our* private affairs by this next Packet and that of January. All Friends *here* well—suppose you will have letters from some of them.

With every Friendly regard and wish, I am, your most obed't h'ble serv. D. COXE.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, April 15, 1862.*—This Society held its stated monthly meeting on the above date. W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair.

Its collections for the month (in all 639) included numerous letters, &c., dated from 1783 to 1861, received from Beaufort, S. C. (some relating to the rebellion), through the attention of Capt. G. E. Pratt, 8th Michigan Volunteers; and a "torpedo," with other relics, taken at Fort Donelson.

Interesting letters relating to the decease of the late George Flower, of Illinois, were read, from his son, the Rev. Alfred Flower, Mr. Hooper Warren, and Gov. Wm. Pickering,—the last named giving particulars of the extensive and valuable breeds of sheep introduced into the State of Illinois by Mr. Flower; his entire flock once numbering five hundred, many of which had repeatedly taken the first prizes at the British fairs.

The President confirmed, from recollection, the general tenor of Gov. Pickering's statements, and expressed the opinion that the present excellence of the sheep of southern Illinois, was largely due to Mr. Flower's enterprise and liberality. The Secretary also called attention to the complimentary notice of Mr. Flower's agricultural taste and munificence given by Welby in his "Travels" (London, 1821); who also notices, that the infant "English Settlement," must have been broken up during a winter of uncommon severity and scarcity, but for the timely aid extended from Mr. Flower's ample means.

Communications were read from Mr. J. M. Van Vleck, of the Wesleyan University, Ct., accompanying an extensive collection of the collegiate documents of that institution; from the Hon. J. B. French, Lowell, Mass., who forwarded a series of municipal documents; from the Boston "Athenaeum," the American Geographical and Statistical Society, N. Y., the Ohio State Library, and Minnesota Historical Society, in acknowl-

edgment of publications forwarded by this Society.

His Excellency, William Pickering, Governor of Washington Territory, was elected a corresponding member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, April 10, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held on the above date.

The annual reports of the Standing Committee, Librarian, Treasurer, and Cabinet-keeper, were read and accepted. These reports represented the Society in a flourishing condition in its various departments. Several valuable donations were acknowledged, among them an admirable portrait of John Adams, from Edward A. Newton, Esq. This picture was a copy by Mr. Gilbert Stuart Newton, from an original by Gilbert Stuart.

The following were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. *Vice-presidents*—Jared Sparks and Colonel Thomas Aspinwall. *Sec. Secretary*—Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D. *Cor. do.*—Joseph Willard, Esq. *Treasurer*—Hon. Richard Frothingham. *Librarian*—Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff. *Cabinet-keeper*—Dr. Samuel A. Green. *Standing Com.*—Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., Rev. Robert C. Waterston, Hon. Emory Washburn, Thomas C. Amory, Jun., and William G. Brooks.

May.—Donations to the Cabinet and Library were announced. Among them was an engraving by Hollar, in 1645, of an American Indian, taken from life; also relics of the voyage of the ship *Columbia*, by which the *Columbia* river was discovered. Hon. William Sturgis gave an interesting account of the voyage of the ship and the discovery of the river.

A copy of the will of Edmund Reade, of Essex, Eng., found among the Winthrop papers in the President's private collection, was laid before the Society by Mr. Charles Deane, which he accompanied with explanations and comments. This document assists

in settling vexed genealogical questions relating to the family of Hugh Peters, his connection with the Winthrop family, &c. The usual business was transacted, and discussions were had upon historical subjects.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, May 1, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the afternoon of the above date; the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

Several communications were received from members, and many additions were made to the Cabinet of the Society. During the absence of the Secretary, W. S. Appleton, Esq., in Europe, Mr. J. Colburn was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

Among many interesting coins exhibited were a fine set of coins of Mary (Queen of Scots) and Henry Darnley; the rial or dollar, and the two-thirds of a dollar bore the inscription, *Maria & Henric. Dei. Gra. R & R. Scotoru.* with the Scotch Arms crowned, a Thistle at the sides; *reverse*, a Palm-tree crowned, *Gloria. dat. vices.* inscribed on a Scroll, with the legend *Exurgat. Deus. Dissipentur. Inimici. Ei.* The testoon and half testoon bore the legend, *Maria. Dei. G. Scotor. Regina.* 1558; *reverse*, a Cross with smaller Crosses in the quarters. The pieces were counter-marked with a Thistle-head.

The by-laws of the Society were amended—making provision for the election of life-members, who, upon the payment of a fixed sum, are exempt from all assessments.

The committee appointed to prepare a list of the various imitations of rare coins and medals which have been issued during the past three or four years, gave notice of their intention to report at the next meeting. The meeting adjourned to Thursday, the fifth of June.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, May 7, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday afternoon of the above date, at their rooms; President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. C. D. Bradley, reported that he had received

letters from the following gentlemen, since the previous meeting, accepting the membership to which they had been elected: as Resident, Rev. Stillman Pratt, of Middleboro', Mass.; as Corresponding, Thomas Hughes, F. S. A., of London, England.

The Librarian, J. H. Sheppard, reported that there had been donated to the Society since the previous meeting, 29 bound volumes and 124 pamphlets.

The Treasurer, W. B. Towne, announced that John Barstow, Esq., of Providence, R. I., had very liberally donated three hundred dollars in U. S. securities to the Society, for which a vote of thanks was passed, and in accordance to the donor's request, trustees were appointed, viz.: William B. Towne, A. D. Hodges, and J. Tisdale Bradley, to take charge of the fund, which includes a previous donation.

Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., read a very interesting account of the old meeting-houses of New England, as illustrated by the second house built in Woburn, with a very full description of a Sunday in the olden time.

Mr. John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, read a very full history of this Society, which was founded in 1844, and which, since then, has grown to be very flourishing. He stated that it was probably the first Society in the world which was devoted particularly to genealogy; that many persons visited the rooms annually in search of information concerning their ancestors. There was one class of visitors to whom he referred in the following words:

"But among the respectable, and sometimes eminent visitors to our Genealogical Library, in search of their family history, there is one class of a different kind, which deserves no encouragement, and ought to be repudiated as drones in the hive of human society. I refer to hunters of English fortunes—weak men, led on by speculators to false hopes and great expectations, and deluded into a notion that some rich old fellow of the same name, some hundreds of years ago, died without children, and an immense inheritance has slept in abeyance till the lost heir turns up in a cottage under the cliffs of New England. Such infatua-

tion is of a similar character with the dreams of money-diggers; and from the great faith of some of the dupes in finding hidden treasures, it would seem that Herman Douster-swivel, in Walter Scott's inimitable 'Anti-quary,' when he dug for ingots among the ruins of St. Ruth, was no fiction, but a reality. So many rogues have deluded the credulous in this way, and so much imposition has been practised by hungry sharpers on each side of the Atlantic, that the best way is to turn a cold shoulder to all hunters of inheritances, and advise them to waste no money on agents and go to work."

Mr. Edmund B. Dearborn read a short but very clear account of a shot from Bunker Hill, found in 1845 or 1846.

Col. Samuel Swett showed three photographs which he had recently received from Florence, Italy. One, a likeness of Franklin, copied from the statue by Powers, destined for our national capitol; another, of Powers himself; and the third of Garibaldi, all of which were pronounced excellent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, May 6, 1862.*—The Society met in the lecture-room of its Library building, on the above date, and the chair was taken by the Hon. Luther Bradish, the President.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Executive Committee reported several names as members, and others were proposed. The President announced the reception of some Secession pamphlets printed in Europe, sent by Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation. The Librarian also read a list of donations to the Society, embracing among other matters of interest some trophies from Fort Pulaski, sent by General Benham, and some important Revolutionary documents presented by Mr. Bowman, of Brooklyn.

The paper of the evening was, "The New York Negro Plot of 1741," by Mr. John G. Shea. It began by a review of the state of slavery in the colony from its foundation, and of the legislation in regard to it, as well as the more important negro crimes

and outbreaks. He regarded the plot of 1741 as fictitious, and due only to the fears of the people, examining briefly the various trials had under it, and the motives of the government.

After the excitement had in a measure died out, it was revived in a new form by a letter from Governor Ogleshorpe, informing the governor as news *important if true*, that Spanish spies, priests, and others were to destroy the various forts and magazines. On this an old law against Catholic priests was revived, and as no Catholic priest was to be found, they convicted of the plot, and hung, an innocent, simple non-injuring clergyman and teacher named John Ury, merely on the suspicion that he might be a priest; the perjured witnesses being ready to swear to any thing that public opinion required. The danger was seen when these creatures began to accuse the most worthy citizens of the town, and then the affair exploded, after having made New York a perfect human shambles, by the many executions by the gallows and stake.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Wilkesbarre, Wyoming County, April 7, 1862.*—Dr. C. F. Ingham, President, in the chair.

O. K. Moore, Esq., elected to active membership. S. H. Durand, proposed for active membership; and John Leisenring, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, as an honorary member.

Finance Committee reported having received bond of Treasurer for \$1000, with approved security.

On motion of Gen. E. L. Dana,

"*Resolved*, That persons heretofore elected to active membership in this Society, and not notified thereof, be admitted on the payment of the initiation fee of five dollars."

On motion of Rev. G. D. Miles,

"*Resolved*, That the Clergy and others, attending the Methodist Episcopal Conference in this place, be invited to visit the rooms of the Society, whenever it will suit their convenience."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(Third Article.)

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.

- Abbot, Edwin Hale, Newtonville, Mass. *F.*
 Adams, E. E., Philadelphia. *F.*
 Aughey, Samuel, Lionville, Pa. *F.*
 Barclay, C. C., Bethel, Conn. *F.*
 Barnes, Albert, Philadelphia.
 Barrows, William, Reading, Mass.
 Blake, Mortimer, Taunton, Mass.
 Breed, A. P., Philadelphia.
 Breed, W. P., Philadelphia. *Th.*
 Bucher, T. P., Gettysburg, Pa. *F.*
 Bushnell, Horace, Hartford, Conn.
 Carlile, John S., Richmond, Va.
 Childlaw, B. W., Macon, Mo. *F.*
 Clapp, A. H., Providence, R. I.
 Craig, Wheelock, New Bedford, Mass.
 Dana, J. J., Cummington, Mass. *F.*
 Davidson, Robert, New York City. *F.*
 Demarest, James, Jr., Hackensack, N. J.
 Dewey, Orville, Boston, Mass. *F.*
 Dix, Morgan, New York City.
 Dodge, Thomas, Groveland, Mass. *F.*
 Drake, Charles D., St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 22, 1862.
 Dunning, Homer N., Gloversville, N. Y. *Th.*
 Eddy, Zachary, Northampton, Mass. *F.*
 Edgar, Cornelius H., Easton, Pa. *Th.*
 Eggleston, Nathaniel H., Stockbridge, Mass. *Th.*
 Ever, F. C., New York City.
 Fiske, John O., Bath, Me. *F.*
 Fowler, P. H., Utica, N. Y.
 Fry, Jacob, Carlisle, Pa.
 Furness, Rev. Dr., Philadelphia. *F.*
 Furness, Rev. Dr., Philadelphia. *Th.*
 Garver, D., Gettysburg, Pa.
 Goodrich, Wm. H., Cleveland, O.
 Hallam, Robert A., New London, Conn. *F.*
 Hanly, Isaac W. K., Portsmouth, Va. *Th.*
 Hill, R., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Th.*
 Hopper, Edward, New York City.
 Hornblower, W. H., Patterson, N. J. (2.)
 Hovey, Horace C., Colwater, Mich.
 Keogh, James, Cincinnati, O.
 Lambert, Thomas R., Charleston, Mass. *F.*
 Lord, C. E., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 Landy, J. P., Holmesburg, Pa.
 Lunt, George, Newburyport, Mass.
 McCormick, R. C., Jamaica, N. Y.
 MacDonald, James M., Princeton, N. J. *Th.*
 McGiffert, J. N., Sauguit, N. Y.
 McJilton, J. N., Baltimore, Md. *Th.*
 Mandeville, G. H., Newburgh, N. Y.
 Mines, John Flavel, Bath, Me. *F.*
 Moore, Henry D., Portland, Me. *F.*
 Oakey, P. D., Jamaica, L. I.
 Post, Truman M., St. Louis, Mo. *Th.*
 Randall, George M., Boston, Mass.
 Rankin, J. E., St. Albans, Vt. *F.*
 Reed, Henry, Cincinnati, O.
 Reed, James.
 Richards, George, Litchfield, Conn. *Th.*

- Sadtler, B., Easton, Pa. *Th.*
 Sears, Clinton W., Urbana, O. *F.*
 Shaw, Linas H., Sudbury, Mass.
 Skinner, Thomas H., Jr., Stapleton, N. Y. *F.*
 Smith, J. Cotton, New York City. *F. & Th.*
 Spear, Samuel T., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Speer, William, St. Paul, Minn.
 Sprague, Wm. B., Albany.
 Stanton, R. L., Chillumthe, O. *F.*
 Steele, Daniel, Springfield, Mass. *F.*
 Stelling, G. F., Camp Meigs, O.
 Sweetser, Seth, Worcester, Mass. *F.*
 Thomas, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
 Totten, Silas, Iowa City, Io. *F.*
 Stockton, T. H., Washington, D. C. *F.*
 Walker, George L., Portland, Me. *F.*
 Williams, J. T., Blain Charge, Pa. *F.*
 Wilson, J. P., Newark, N. J. *F.*
 Wilson, J. R., Augusta, Ga.
 Wilson, S. R., Cincinnati, O.
 Wylie, T. J. W., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND VIRGINIA.—The *London Notes and Queries* for Feb. 22, 1862 (3d S., i., p. 147), contains the following note by D. M. Stevens, of Guildford:

"Under this [the above] heading appeared, in the early volumes of *N. & Q.*, some very interesting articles on the connection of Sir Walter Raleigh with the early voyages to and colonization of Virginia, in which the popular idea that Raleigh in person *discovered* that colony was very successfully confuted, and the fact just as clearly established, that he did not at any period of his life visit Virginia; but I am not aware that any of your correspondents noticed at the time that this wide-spread error in regard to Raleigh, in all probability originated with Theodore de Bry.

"In Thomas Heriot's narrative in *Hakluyt*, is the sentence: 'the actions of those who have been by Sir Walter Raleigh therein employed.' Now De Bry, in his Latin edition of '*Voyages*,' 6 vols. folio, first published in 1624, translates this passage: '*Qui generosum D. Walterum Raleigh in eam regionem comitati sunt.*'"

"ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM."—This motto, adopted by the Revolutionary fathers of Massachusetts for the seal and arms of that Commonwealth, which expresses so clearly and forcibly the aim of the army of Massachusetts in the present contest,—and, indeed, the aim of the army of the whole Union,—is, as is well known to many, the second of two Latin lines written about two centuries ago by Algernon Sydney, in the album of a public library at Copenhagen, which lines are said to have been indignantly torn from the book by Terlon, the French ambassador at the Court of Denmark. It is not, however, so well known, I presume, that two poetical translations of these lines,—

"Manus hæc inimica tyrannis
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem,"—

were composed by John Quincy Adams.

The first translation was written, and perhaps composed, under the following circumstances: "During the session of the House of Representatives of the United States, in

January, 1842," says Mr. Winthrop in his lecture on Algernon Sydney (Boston, 1854), "I was requested, by a friend, to obtain for him the autograph of my venerable colleague, John Quincy Adams. It happened that morning, that Mr. Adams, in the vindication of a right which he deemed inviolable, had presented a petition which excited the indignation of some of the Southern members. He had been interrupted rudely, and threatened with personal expulsion, and a summary motion made that his petition should not be received. The yeas and nays were demanded upon this, or some other motion, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll. During this process, which occupies, as you may know, not less than twenty-five or thirty minutes, I approached Mr. Adams and told him my errand, adding, also, that I would not have troubled him at such a moment, were not the person in whose behalf I applied about to leave Washington by the very next train of cars, which was soon to start. 'There is no better time than this (said he), give me the book? And, taking it, the venerable ex-president proceeded, with a trembling hand, but an untrembling heart (for if ever there was a man whose courage always mounted with the occasion, and who seemed incapable of any fear except the fear of God, it was John Quincy Adams), he proceeded, I say, to inscribe in this album the following spirited translation of Sidney's motto:

"This hand, to tyrants ever sworn the foe,
For freedom only deals the deadly blow;
Then sheathes in calm repose the vengeful blade,
For gentle peace in freedom's hallowed shade."

The second, which is a more literal translation, will be found in a lecture on the "Social Compact," delivered Nov. 25, 1842, before the Franklin Lyceum, at Providence, R. I., and published there the same year. It is as follows:

"This hand, the rule of tyrants to oppose,
Seeks with the sword fair Freedom's soft repose."
BOSTON.

A DIAMOND WEDDING.—We have had *golden* weddings, or the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of marriages (*ante*, vol.

v., p. 349), *silver* weddings to commemorate their twenty-fifth anniversary, and *tin* weddings to celebrate their tenth annual return. On these occasions presents are usually made of the respective materials. To this list we must now add the *diamond* wedding, for so the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the wedding-day has been called in an article in the Boston *Traveler*, Saturday, April 19, 1862, giving account of festivities held at Shutesbury, Mass., on the 17th of that month, to commemorate the completion of three quarters of a century since the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Raymond, of Shutesbury. Mr. Raymond is in his 97th year, and Mrs. R. in her 96th. Among the gifts was a rich *diamond* pin, which the eldest son, addressing his mother, placed upon her bosom, "as an emblem of the pure wedded life she had lived during the past three quarters of a century."

J. D.

BIBLE LOTTERY.—DR. O'Callaghan sends us the subjoined translation of an entry in the Dutch records at Albany, which furnishes the date of the first importation of Bibles and Testaments into this city as well as of the first authorized lottery here:

"2 March 1655. Whereas Gysbert van Imborch hath by Petition set forth, that he had in the year 1652, for the benefit of the people here imported a quantity of printed Books, consisting of *Bibles*, *Testaments* and many other pious works; and whereas few or none of the said Books have been disposed of, he requests authority to get up a *Lottery* of said Books; which being considered in Council it is finally, after previous debates pro & con, Resolved, to grant him said permission on the Conditions following to wit: That the Books in the presence of a Committee of two of the Magistrates of this City shall be enhanced in price one hundred per cent beyond their cost in Holland:—of this profit one third shall be given to the Deaconry of this city and the remaining two thirds shall be for the profit of the petitioner who shall be bound to pay therefrom all expenses that will be incurred in the getting up of the Lottery. Whereunto for commissioners are appointed and

authorized Burgomaster Allard Antony and Schepens Johannis Nevius. Done Amsterdam in N. Netherland. Present the Hon^{ble} Supreme Councillors Nicasius de Sille, J. La Montagne Fiscal Cornelis van Tienhoven, Allard Antony, and Oloff Stevensen, Burgomasters of this city. Dated as above."

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN ORANGE COUNTY, IN 1772.—The following curious affidavit, sworn to before Horsmanden, the historian of the negro plot, shows that all did not go smoothly in the County of Orange in those days, and that men had to go far to get redress:

City of New York, ss.: Adam Miller of Blooming Grove in Orange County Farmer aged Sixty two Years being duly Sworn maketh Oath that about the last day of July last in the night this deponent having been some Hours in bed, was awaked by Susannah the wife of Jeremiah Crane calling him at his Room door and begging for Gods, that the Deponent would take her in and save her life That the Deponent immediately arose and opened his Chamber Door, when the said Susannah said she was naked, and had been mobbed that the Deponent lighted a Canale and saw the said Susannah without her Cloaths covered with a mixture of Tar Paint and Linseed Oil from head to foot over which feathers were Strewed. That the Deponents Wife assisted the said Susannah to clean herself, during which the said Susannah fainted away twice occasioned as this Deponent believes by the abuse she had received. That the Deponent then saw several marks of Bruises on the said Susannah and in particular one on her Temple which was considerably swelled another near her Collar bone which was also much swelled, another near the nape of her neck which was also swelled. That the Deponent also observed after the said Susannah was washed clean that on both her Thighs and Legs there were the Marks of a great Multitude of Stripes with which she was waled down to her heels. That almost as soon as this was done and while the said Susannah was dressing her-

self this Deponents house was Surrounded by several Men whom this Deponent ordered to stand off and begone . or otherwise he threatned to fire upon them . the Deponent having taken his Gun in his hand to terrify them That thereupon Jacob Reader of Blooming Grove aforesaid Blacksmith, one of the Mob who Surrounded the Deponents house as aforesaid seized the Deponents Gun and broke the Stock and bent the Barrell and immediately the said Jacob Reader and one Daniel Chambers of Blooming Grove aforesaid Farmer and Cooper forced in at the Window with several others whom this Deponent knows not, and Immediately seized hold of him as did several others of the said Mob who forced in at the Door That the Used the Deponent with great Violence . in so much that he Imagined his life was in danger from them, and frequently begged for gods sake that they would spare his Life, but they continued to use the Deponent with Violence and some of the mob several Times called out, kill the old Devil, meaning as this Deponent believes him the Deponent. That thereupon the Deponent called out Murder when they let him go. That this Deponent was greatly hurt in his body by the abuse he then received insomuch that the Deponent was unable to work for nine or ten days and felt it long afterwards. That the said Jacob Reader also seized with Violence Lydia the Wife of this deponent and dragged her out into the Entry and greatly bruised her arm at the same time others of the Mob without Doors were throwing Stones and Brickbats in at the Windows one of which struck the Deponent's Wife's Chin and wounded her. That during this time the said Susannah Crane made her Escape out of the Window as this Deponent has been informed and believes. That the said Mob burst open two of the Deponents doors in search of the said Susannah Crane and ransacked the whole house after swearing with repeated Imprecations that if the Deponent did not deliver the said Susannah Crane to them they would pull the house down . and the Deponent further saith that the said Mob not being able to find the said Susannah Crane went away having first battered the house and

Windows with Stones and Cord wood which they found near the Deponents house. And this Deponent further saith that he has lately understood that the said Jeremiah Crane has made an Affidavit among other things charging the said Susannah with wasting and purloining his Effects and that in the said affidavit it is alleged that the said Jeremiah Crane hath found his household Goods in the Deponents house, and this Deponent saith that he does not know or believe that the said Susannah ever brought any of her husbands Effects to the Deponents house . or that any of them have at any time been secreted or lodged there . except that the Deponent Remembers that something better than two years ago the said Susannah being going from home brought and put under the Care of the Deponents wife a Gown or two and some other Trifles of her Cloaths and some towlinen which this Deponent believes the said Jeremiah Crane well knew because the Deponent saith that before the return of the said Susannah the said Jeremiah Crane came to the Deponents house for some of the linnen which he said he wanted for a pair of trowsers or a Bag and cut it off in the Deponents house and left the rest in the Care of the Deponents Wife—And this Deponent further saith that he has been frequently told and believes it to be true . that the said Jacob Reader has declared that if the Deponent should attempt to bring them to Justice they would raise another Mob and use him ten times worse than they had already done. And this Deponent verily believes that had he complained to any of the Magistrates in the County of Orange of the Riot above mentioned that the Deponent would have been again abused by the said Mob

his

ADAM **A M** MILLER
mark

Sworn this 26th day of September
1772. Before me

DAN. HORSMANDEN

D'ARTAGUETTE'S DEFEAT.—Charlevoix alludes very briefly to D'Artaguettes defeat, and speaks of his death and that of the Jes-

uit Father Senat, as well known. We have never met the publication to which he seems to refer, but doubtless some narrative appeared at the time. Bossu, in his "Travels," may give a clue to find it. He says (vol. ii., p. 109), "The details of this tragic scene were known from a sergeant named Louis Gamot, who was a spectator of the wretched fate to which these savages subjected his companions in misfortune; he was reserved to be burnt the last; but he escaped this punishment by a singular stratagem. As the Indian language was familiar to him, he employed it on this occasion to to revile his executioners, and having got loose, threw at them whatever he could lay hands on, saying: 'You are dogs, as you have burned my chiefs, I wish to be burned also: I do not fear fire or death, because I am a man; make me suffer well, that is all I ask.' The Chickasaws seeing his resolution and firmness took him for an extraordinary man and spared his life; some time after he was ransomed by an Englishman from Carolina. He is now at Charlestown, capital of that English colony."

DESCRIPTION OF NEW JERSEY (*From Morden's "Geography Rectified." London, 1700.*)—*Of West New Jarsey.* This Province of West Jarsey, with that called East Jarsey, among other Tracts of Lands and Territories, was granted by the late King to the present King James the Second, (when Duke of York) and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever; who granted the whole Premises entire unto John Lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret, to be holden in common. And the Lord Berkley being minded to dispose of his Moiety or half part, Edward Byllynge bought the same of him. Whereupon that each Party might hold their Country in severalty, it was mutually agreed by Sir George Carteret and the said Edward Byllynge, that a partition should be made thereof: the which was accordingly done by Deed interchangeable enroll'd; which partition begins on the West side of a certain place upon the South Sea, call'd by the Name of Little Eag Harbor, and which runs from thence by a streight Line

to the most Northerly Extent of the whole Premises; Upon which Partition it was agreed, that Carteret's part should be call'd the province of the East New Jarsey, and Byllynge's part should be call'd the Province of West New Jarsey. East Jarsey is bounded from the Line of Partition Eastward, part with the Main Ocean, and part with Hudsons River (which separates it from New York.) And West Jarsey from the said Partition Line expands it self Southward and Westward, unto that famous Bay and River of Delaware; which also separates that Province from Pensylvania, in which Bay and River, it's well known Ships of the greatest Burthen may ride at Anchor, and pass with safety an hundred Miles up into the Country: And in which River, from the Month of the Bay, are not less than twenty Creeks and Harbors: some whereof issuing five, ten, fifteen, if not twenty Miles into the province. The Partition being thus made of the two Provinces, the Government of West Jarsey was thereupon given and granted by the present King, when Duke of York, unto the abovenamed Edward Byllynge, and his Heirs, with the same Jurisdctions, Powers, Authorities and Government, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes, as the same was granted to him, his Heirs and Assigns, by the late King his Brother, who was also pleas'd to approve thereof by Publication, under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, Thereby, and therein, commanding the present and future Inhabitants, within the Limits of the said Province, to yeild all due Regard and Obedience unto him, the said Edward Byllynge as their Governor, and to his Heirs, Deputies, Agents, &c. This Province from the Mouth of Delaware Bay, along by the Sea side, to the Line of the Partition, appears in the Map to be about sixty Miles in breadth: And from the Mouth of the said Bay, to the Head or most Northerly Branch of the River of Delaware, likewise appears to be about two hundred and fifty Miles in length.

This Province is divided into one hundred Shares or Proprieties, as may be seen by the Registred Deeds of every person or persons, who have already purchased a

whole or part of a Propriety jointly with others, which Register is kept by Herbert Springet in George-yard in Lombard-street, London; unto whom any persons, who are minded to buy one or more Proprieties, may repair: The said Edward Byllynge having above twenty of those hundred yet to sell. As to the Government, out of each Propriety, a Free-holder is to be Annually chosen by the Inhabitants thereof, and to Meet and Sit as a General Assembly upon a certain day every year, which with the Governour, or his Lawful Deputies are the Legislative Power of the Province to make and alter Laws in all times coming: But not contrary, or in any wise repugnant, to Liberty of Conscience in matters of Faith towards God, or the Religious Exercise thereof: Liberty and Property, both as Men and Christians being establish'd in West New Jarsey, by an irrevocable Fundamental Law, never to be extinguish'd or invaded by any subsequent Law hereafter to be made whatsoever: As also not any the least Tax, Talledge, Subsidie, Rates or Services, to be imposed upon the People; but by the consent of these their Representatives in the General Assemblies. The Towns and Plantations already settled in this Province, for the most part are upon that Noble and Navigable River Delaware, or upon some Creek or Harbor contiguous thereunto, or upon the South Sea. And upon both, are the like conveniences for thousands of more Families. Its chief Towns and Rivers are noted in the Map: And it certainly enjoys all the advantages that the other parts do.

The Description of East New Jarsey.—The Province of *East New Jarsey* lies next to New York South westward, having on the South the Main Ocean, on the East that well-known Bay for Shipping, within Sandy Hooke, to the North, part of the province of New York and New Albany, and is bounded by that vast Navigable Stream, called Hudson's River, to the forty one Degree of Northern Latitude, and from thence crossing over in a straight Line, extending to the most Northern Branch or Part of Delaware River; then to the West, West Jarsey, from which divided by a Partition Line; it takes its beginning from a place

upon the South-Coast, called Little Egg-Harbor; and so runs in a straight Line to the aforesaid Northernmost Branch of Delaware River. This Province is very pleasant and healthful, a great part of the back Land lying high.

As to the Trees, Fruits, and most other products, it's not inferior to any of the neighbouring Colonies. And for the fertility of Soil, fresh-Water Rivers, Brooks, and pleasant Springs, it is highly esteemed.

The Country along Rariton-River, is a place so delightful, and fruitful, that Ogilby in his *Volumn of America*, folio 181, 182, many years ago hath given the World an extraordinary account thereof.

The Situation of this Province hath a very great and apparent advantage, for it lies even in the Center of all the English Plantations on that Continent, near to an equal distance from the South parts of Carolina, and the North of Pennaquid, the aforesaid Bay of Sandy-Hooke, being very notable, both for the conveniency and security of any number of Ships: And the Sea-Coasts of this Province are very commodious both for Trade and Fishing; especially the Whale Fishing.

Within the said Bay, upon the North side of the Mouth of Rariton River, there is an excellent Tract of Ground, called Amboy Point, where a Town or City is building called Perth: In which Town, several good Houses are already built, and inhabited, and more daily are building by the Proprietors and others, that are come to settle there. Nothing can be better and more advantageously situated than this place for a Town of Trade, which lies about sixteen Miles within the aforesaid Bay, into which there may go in Ships of the greatest Burden, and come out again at all Seasons, as well in Winter time as in Summer, and lie safe in Harbor, without any inconvenience of Winds or Tydes, and close to the Warf before the Houses; in this Town of Perth, can lie Ships of three or four hundred Tun, with their fasts on Shore at low Water.

There is besides the forementioned New Town, seven Towns more built in this Province, viz. Elizabeth Town, Newark, Woodbridge, Piscataway, Bergen, Middle-

tonne and Shrewsbury, in which, and in the out Plantations, many thousand People are settled, who possess their Lands, &c. some by purchase, most upon very easie Rents, payable to the present Proprietors, there being all sorts of excellent Lands undisposed of, enough to plant many more thousands of Families, who shall desire to transport themselves thither.

As to the right, which the twenty four Proprietors have to this Country, it is derived from the Title of the late Sir George Carteret, by conveyance from the Earl of Bath and other Trustees, joining with the Lady Carteret, and is since granted and confirmed in the year 1682, to them, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, by his present Majesty king James the Second, under his Hand and Seal, with all the Royalties, Powers and Governments thereof. The late King Charles the Second, was also pleased to approve of the said Grant and confirmation, by publication under his Royal Signet, and Sign Manual, dated 23d of November 1683. therein, and thereby, commanding all Planters, and Inhabitants within the Limits of the said Province to yeild all due Regard and Obedience to the said Proprietors, their Deputies, Agents, &c. 1686.

In this Province are some Noblemen, and several Gentlemen of the Scotch Nation interested, (as well as those of England) some of which have gone themselves, and Families, and are settled there, and many hundred others are sent from thence, who have made good Farms and Plantations there, and sundry persons are concerned in Shares under several of the Proprietors, some have half, some a quarter, others an eighth, or tenth Share, &c. and these have Tracts of Land laid out to them by the Surveyor General, according to the proportions of their respective interest, upon their sending over Families and Servants to settle there.

The Traders in the Towns being furnished with such Goods and Merchandize from England, as are proper to those Parts, where the Planters and Farmers may be supplied with all such necessaries: They having good Stocks of Corn and Cattle, not only for commutation at home, but for Exportation abroad, to other places that want.

The Town of Newark alone, in one year, made ready a thousand Barrels of good Cyder out of the Orchards of their own planting. And the Town of Woodbridge above five hundred Barrels of Pork, this Province affording Corn and Cattle, and other product to ship off to the Caribbe Islands, &c. to supply their Neighbours, who have not that plenty.

In this Province of East Jarsey is this further encouragement, there is such good Provision made for Liberty of Conscience, and Property in Estate, by the Fundamental Constitutions or great Charter, on behalf of all the Inhabitants, as Men and Christians, that very many from other parts of America, as well as from Europe, have chosen to go thither to live, where they do not only quietly and freely enjoy their Estates, but also an uninterrupted freedom in the Exercise of their Religion, according to their particular Perswasions.

Such as desire to Transport themselves and Families, or be otherways concern'd in this Colony, may be directed at the Sign of the Star in George Yard in Lombard-street, where, and when, to meet with some of the proprietors, who will give them further Information.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN NEW YORK.—In 1656 several Friends arrived at Boston, and were the first who came to America. To prevent the spreading of what was called their "heretical doctrines," they were ordered to leave the colony. A part of them went to Oyster Bay, Long Island. From there they proceeded to Jamaica, Gravesend, and some other places, boldly preaching the truths of the Gospel. Notwithstanding the persecutions to which they were subjected, many of the inhabitants embraced their views, and held their meetings in the fields and woods.

In 1657, Gerard Roberts, a Friend and merchant of London, sent a vessel to America, in which came ten Friends, among whom were Robert Hodgson, Mary With-erhead, and Dorothy Waugh. They land-

ed in sixth month at New Amsterdam, and were the first Friends who visited this part of the country.

The women were arrested for preaching in the streets, and confined separately in wet, miry dungeons, more than a week. They were then taken out, their hands tied behind them, led to a vessel, and sent to Rhode Island.

Robert Hodgson went to Hempstead, Long Island, and held a meeting there. He was arrested, his Bible and papers taken from him, tied to a cart and dragged through the woods to New Amsterdam, a distance of twenty miles, and thrust into a dungeon. He was sentenced to work with a negro two years at a wheelbarrow, or pay a fine of 600 guilders. He was chained to a barrow, and suffered much cruelty from those in whose charge he was. He was finally released, with several Friends from New England, through the intercession of Governor Stuyvesant's sister.

In 1666 John Burnyeat arrived at New York, and "spent some time there among Friends, in going through their meetings." Again, in 1671, he visited New York, and attended the Half-Year's Meeting at Oyster Bay. This appears to be the first established meeting for discipline in the State of New York.

George Fox arrived in Maryland in 1672, and after attending some meetings there, proceeded northward through Delaware and New Jersey, and crossing over to Gravesend, passed on to Flushing, and thence to the Half-Year's Meeting, at Oyster Bay.

The earliest record of Quarterly Meetings is in 1676, one being held in that year at Flushing. In 1680 a Quarterly Meeting was held at Jericho, and one at Gravesend; and, in 1687, another at Matinecock. Whether these were independent of each other, or whether they constituted one meeting, held occasionally at each place, the records do not show. From some circumstances it is supposed there was but one meeting, and that the minutes bear date at each of the places named, according as they were held at either of them.

In 1684 a Monthly Meeting was held in New York. Meetings for worship were

held at all the places above named; and at the same time, or a few years later, at West Chester, Newtown, Bethpage, Jerusalem, and some other places.

These Meetings were subordinate to New England Yearly Meeting until 1695, when they were set off by that Meeting, and with other Meetings in the State of New York, formed a new one under the name of New York Yearly Meeting,—held at Flushing, till 1777, and then at Westbury, until 1794,—in which year it was removed to the city of New York.

COOPER'S SPY (vol. vi., p. 129).—Although my copy of this interesting work, an edition of 1822, does not read on its title-page, "Founded upon Fact," yet the author in his preface observes: "We do not absolutely aver, that the whole of our tale is true; but we honestly believe that a good portion of it is." The original of Mr. Cooper's story was always supposed to have been a certain Enoch Crosby, who had been in the secret service of that committee for detecting and defeating conspiracies, appointed Sept. 21, 1776, in a Convention of the Representatives of N. Y. State. The committee, which met at Fishkill, consisted at first of William Duer, chairman, Zephaniah Platt, Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Nathaniel Sackett, John Jay, Charles Dewitt, and Leonard Gansevoort. At the residence of Mr. Jay, who succeeded Duer as chairman, it is said "that the novel of 'The Spy' was first conceived and brought into existence." From Force's "American Archives" (vol. iii., § 5), it appears that Crosby, who had probably already given important information under the name of John Hains, was employed by this committee to ascertain the plans, places of resort, &c., of certain disaffected parties near Mount Ephraim; accordingly he was furnished with a horse and money, and receiving suitable clothing and instructions, from Mr. Sackett, he set out on the night of Dec. 23, 1776, assuming the name of "Levi Foster."

In 1828, the Harpers, of New York, published a work written by H. L. Barnum, and entitled, "The Spy Unmasked; or, Memoirs of Enoch Crosby, *alias* Harvey

Birch, the Hero of Mr. Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground: being an authentic account of the secret services which he rendered his country during the Revolutionary War. (Taken from his own lips in shorthand.) Comprising many interesting facts and anecdotes never before published." This work, embellished with engravings, among which was a profile likeness and autograph of Crosby, was dedicated by the author "to James F. Cooper, Esq." in the following words: "Sir, as it was your fascinating pen that first immortalized the subject of the following memoir, while it elevated the literary reputation of our free and happy country, the compiler has ventured to prefix your name to this unauthorized dedication, &c." In the introduction, Mr. Barnum observes, that "a gentleman of good standing and respectability, who has filled honorable official stations in the county of Westchester, and who has long enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Cooper, informed the writer of this article, on the authority of Mr. Cooper himself, that the outline of the character of Harvey Birch, was actually sketched from that of Enoch Crosby; but filled up, partly from imagination, and partly from similar features in the lives of two or three others, who were also engaged in secret services during the Revolutionary War. But Mr. Cooper has frequently assured our informant, "that, though he had borrowed incidents from the lives of others to complete the portrait, yet Enoch Crosby was certainly the original which he had in his mind's eye." Crosby visited New York towards the close of 1827, was enthusiastically cheered at the Lafayette theatre, where he was present one evening, and his letter to the public appeared in the *Journal of Commerce* of Dec. 21, 1827, he was then in his 78th year.

I. J. G.

CURIOUS ERROR IN SARGENT'S BRADDOCK—GENERAL GUILLET.—On p. 413 of the "History of Braddock's Expedition," is this sentence: "Secours arriva à point nommé et le Général Guillet sachant que l'ennemi n'était qu'à trois lieues du fort Duquesne, on fit partir 891 hommes," &c. On

reading it, at first I was surprised at this new name, never having before heard of General Guillet; and yet generals were few in Canada, and the title still more so. Convinced that there was an error, I endeavored to find a clue, and at last concluded that the original was *le 9^e Juillet*, and that the copyist or printer, took 9^e for *G^e*, and wrote out *General*. On referring to better copies of the dispatch my surmise proved true; and I send it to the *H. M.*, for fear any other may lose time in studying the history of General Guillet.

VALUE OF HORSES IN NEW YORK IN 1666.—Nicolas de Meyer sold a black horse to Lewis Jansen, of Midwout, for four hundred and twenty-five guilders, in "good strong wampum," equal to about forty dollars in specie. Another horse was sold, about the same time, for fifty-eight skepels of good clean winter wheat, the price of wheat being six guilders the skepel, in wampum. o'c.

QUERIES.

SCHOONER.—This word is said to be of American origin. (See Worcester's Dictionary.) It is not to be found in the dictionaries of Bailey, Johnson, or Walker. Can any reader of the *Magazine* furnish a quotation from any old book or newspaper, American or English, which will serve to fix the land of its birth, or the date at or about which it made its appearance in the language? Is the word *schoon* (from Anglo-Saxon *scutman*?) in present use among the common people in any part of the United States?

W. A. W.

NOORTWYCK.—On what part of Manhattan island was this hamlet?

FREE-MASONRY.—When was free-masonry introduced into New York? Is there any evidence that it existed there before the coming of the English?

TUBAL CAIN.

REPLIES.

JAMES ROSS, AMERICAN LATIN GRAMMAR (vol. vi., p. 162).—The American Latin Grammar, &c., by Robert Ross, seventh edition. Hartford: Nathaniel Potter, 1782; and other editions.

To the Hartford edition there is a preface of sixteen pages, which I have not noticed in other editions, and in which "J. S. F." will find answers to some of his questions.

In another edition (later), the author is styled the "Reverend Mr. Ross." o. o.

THOMAS' AND LOW'S ALMANAC (vol. vi., p. 157.).—In Low's Almanac for 1773, two editions of which are before me (one printed in Boston, the other in Hartford), *snow is predicted on the fifth of June.* o. o.

NICHOLAS GILMAN (vol. vi., pp. 63, 130).—Your correspondent "w." says John Taylor Gilman "filled the office of governor of New Hampshire from 1794 to 1802, and from 1813 to 1816." This is not correct. He was elected for 1794, and for each consecutive year to 1804, inclusive, and for the years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

Again, your correspondent says Nathaniel Gilman was treasurer of New Hampshire "from 1805 to 1814." This is not correct. He was treasurer from 1804 to 1808, inclusive, and from 1811 to 1814, inclusive. For the years 1809 and 1810, Thomas W. Thompson, was treasurer. G. P. L.

THE HEAVIEST BATTALIONS (vol. v., p. 350; vol. vi., p. 164).—The saying, that God favors the heaviest battalions, may have been used by both Napoleon and General Lee; but it is older than either of them. The spirit of it is contained in many proverbs, such as: "Fortune favors the brave," "God helps those who help themselves," and the like. The particular form of the expression in question here, however, may be found in a letter of Voltaire to M. le Riche, dated Feb. 6, 1770, where he says:

"Le nombre des sages sera toujours petit. Il est vrai qu'il est augmenté: mais ce n'est rien en comparaison des sots, et par malheur on dit que Dieu est toujours pour les gros bataillons."—Vol. 62, Œuvres complètes de Voltaire. Edition de la Soc. Litt. Typog., 1785, p. 252. The saying is evidently a French proverb; and its use by General Lee is easily accounted for by his long service on the Continent.

SKEDADDL (vol. vi., p. 163.).—This word may be easily traced to a Greek origin. The word *σκεδαρννυμι*, of which the root is *σκεδα*, is used both by Thucydides and Herodotus to describe the dispersion of a routed army. (See Thucydides, IV., 56, 112; and Herodotus, V., 102.)

The last-named historian, in the passage referred to, after giving an account of an engagement at Ephesus between the Persians and the Ionians, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter, says: "Those who escaped from this battle were scattered (*εσκεδασθενσαν*, skedadddled) throughout the different cities."

From the root *σκεδα*, of the word *εσκεδασθενσαν*, first aorist indicative passive of *σκεδαρννυμι*, the word skedadddle is formed by simply adding the euphonic termination *dle*, and doubling the *d* as required by the analogy of our language in such words. In many words of undoubted Greek extraction, much greater changes are made.

ANOTHER REPLY.—It is of both Swedish and Danish origin, and has been in common use for several years through the Northwest, in the vicinity of immigrants from those nations. It is Americanized only in orthography; the Swedes spelling it, "*skuddadahl*," while the Danes spell it "*skyededeht*," both having precisely the same signification. This phrase is also becoming Indianized, at least among the Sioux, who frequently use it in place of their word "*poch-a-chee*," which signifies "clear out," "go off," &c. I will also add that the Swedes use the word *skudda*, and the Danes the word *skyede*, in the same sense as we do the word "send."

U. B. D.

"WE ARE SOLD (vol. vi., p. 68).—The phrase "we are sold," or any other tense and mood of the verb "to sell," used in that signification, seems to have some relation to the noun "sell," used in various local dialects of England, according to Halliwell, as meaning "an unexpected failure." Wright defines "a sell" to be, among other things, "a failure; disappointment." Hotten, in his "Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant," &c. (which, by the way, is a very feeble performance), under the word "sell," defines thus: "to deceive, swindle, or play a practical joke upon a person. A sham is a sell in short parlance. 'Sold again and got the money,' a costermonger cries after having successfully deceived somebody. Shakspeare uses 'selling' in a similar sense, viz., blinding or deceiving." I have not the concordance of Shakspeare by me to verify what Hotten asserts; but the use of the word in its cant or slang sense would seem to have been earlier than 1775.

DELEGATES FROM WESTMORELAND TO THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY CONVENTION (vol. vi., p. 163).—The delegates' names and votes are thus recorded:

WESTMORELAND.

1st Battalion.

Capt. Vendle Arey.....voted.
Capt. Alexander Thompson.voted.

Privates.

Wm. Guthery.....voted.
Wm. Perry.....voted.

2d Battalion.

Col. Providence Mountz.
Major James Smith.

Privates.

John Carmichael.
George Gray.....voted.

I may be mistaken, in copying the fifth of these names, as to the family name of the delegate; but his baptismal name is so singular, that it affords a certain means to your correspondent of rectifying any such mistake.

Notes on Books.

Jefferson at Monticello. The Private Life of Thomas Jefferson. From entirely new materials, with numerous *fac-similes*. By Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D.D. New York: C. Scribner, 1852. 8vo, 138 pp.

THIS is a most interesting picture of life at Monticello, drawn chiefly from the statements of Capt. Edmund Bacon, long the business manager of Mr. Jefferson's estate.

Mr. Pierson has used the material thus collected, with great skill, and prepared a most pleasing, and doubtless a most truthful picture, throwing no little light on the character, disposition, and tastes of that great man, who, perhaps, more than any other, impressed our institutions with the mint-mark of his genius.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. April, 1862. Boston.

THIS number opens with Mr. Drake's brief but comprehensive sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh. Dr. W. Lewis's annual Address and other valuable matter completes the number. We observe with pleasure a report of the Society's proceedings, and a summary of current events.

The number is illustrated with a steel engraving of Raleigh.

Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York, 1862. By D. T. Valentine. 12mo, 775 pp.

THIS welcome annual is no wise inferior to any of the previous volumes. The illustrations, many of which are printed in colors, comprise views of old buildings, sketches of the Central Park and Croton Water Works, and many interesting New York views connected with the war. The Historical portion is of great value. The Public Improvements previous to the Revolution, by Mr. Valentine, is a paper of great

research, well illustrated and full of information. The Catalogue of Marriages in the Dutch Church, will be of great value. Besides there are papers relating to the City during the Revolution, a Sketch of the History of the Poor of the City; a paper on Trinity Churchyard, by J. R. Tillou, Esq.; Old New York, a very interesting paper by Benjamin R. Winthrop, Esq., read before the New York Historical Society, Feb. 21, 1862. Extracts from the earliest New York newspapers; an Historical Account of the Great Seal of New England and New York, by George Adlard, Esq.; the Huguenot Settlers of New York and its vicinity, by Frank W. Ballard.

The Early Friends (or Quakers) in Maryland. Read at the Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, March 6, 1862. 8vo, 30 pp.

This is a very interesting sketch, and one of that local character which seems the proper object of our historical societies. At least those of other parts look to the collections and papers of a State Society for that material and information which general works do not contain, and only zeal for local history can develop. The Maryland Society has published a number of articles in this form, and we should be happy to receive any of the previous issues.

History of the Missisco Valley. By Samuel Sumner, M. A. With an introductory notice of Orleans County, by Rev. S. R. Hall. Published under the auspices of the Orleans County Historical Society. Irasburg Earle, 1860. 8vo, 76 pp.

THIS is another of those contributions which bid fair to give Vermont the title of the Local History State. Orleans county lies on the Canada border, in the central portion of Vermont, cut off from Lake Champlain and the Connecticut. The Missisco Valley is that of its upper American waters; a quiet rural district of 2518 inhabitants, with rich iron beds, too remote for profitable working. This district has yet its history—its early

struggles, its part in the war of 1812, and the Canadian outbreak in 1837, with the progress of religion and education. It can boast that no murder has ever taken place within its bounds. The author adds at the close a few interesting biographical sketches.

Collections of the Historical Society of Minnesota—Voyage in a Six-oared Skiff to the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1817. By Major Stephen H. Long, U. S. A. With introductory note by Edmund D. Neill, Secretary of Minnesota Historical Society. Philadelphia: Ashmead, 1860. 8vo.

The editor of this little volume has done much for the history of his State, and is now perilling his life and health in the service of his country as chaplain of a regiment. Major Long's Journal is a most interesting contribution, and the Society has done well to preserve it from oblivion.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. IX., No. 2.

This number embraces the proceedings of the Society at their meetings in 1861 and 1862; with selections from the correspondence and papers laid before the Society, which are interesting and valuable. Among them are a brief memoir of Mrs. Abigail Stafford, an early order respecting Perth Towne; Cadwallader Colden on the affairs of New York and New Jersey under the joint governors. The contributions to the Library show a large and valuable collection of matter on the present troubles, contributed chiefly by S. Alosen, Esq.

The C. S. A., and the Battle of Bull Run (a Letter to an English friend). By J. G. Barnard, U. S. A. With five maps. New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1862. 8vo, 136 pp.

THIS beautiful volume will commend itself to all. A critical analysis of the Battle of Bull Run by a competent military officer is something that all have desired. To most

there seems a mystery about the operations of that day: and the defeat sustained by the American arms appears inexplicable. When, where, and why the ground was lost, was the question which the unscientific could not answer. General Barnard explains all this, justifies the plan of the action, and shows how easily the success of the morning might have been retained. But he does not rest here; he gives a full view of the whole question, and maintains an opinion that we have always held, that the Secessionists never intended a separate government, but hoped to secure that of the United States for their own ends.

In an appendix he collects memoranda of routs and panics in European armies, which the English journals forgot, to sneer at the retreat of our raw and exhausted men. In every respect this volume is one of the most valuable concerning the war, and will ever retain its importance as a view of the great battle, by one of the most skilful and competent officers in the army.

The Southern Rebellion; being a History of the United States from the commencement of President Buchanan's Administration through the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, containing a record of political events, military movements, campaigns, expeditions, battles, skirmishes, &c., prepared from original documents and other authentic sources. By W. A. Crafts. Illustrated with elegant steel engravings. Boston: Samuel Walker, 1862. Parts 1, 2.

This work differs from others issued or issuing on the war, in not being confined to the mere period of the war, but in giving a history of the whole country from the commencement of the presidency of Mr. Buchanan. It will thus have many advantages. Mr. Crafts' introduction is clear, explicit, and unmarked by party feeling. His narrative, which embraces many important documents, is also simple and comprehensive. The work is very handsomely illustrated; the present numbers containing portraits of Generals McClellan and Anderson,

the Bombardment of Fort Sumter, and spirited vignettes on wood.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. IV., No. 1.

This work enters on its fourth volume, and in its Introduction gives a pleasing account of its success, which is indeed remarkable, considering its local character. It appeals strongly to all who have material bearing on the history of Essex county to send it to the Institute, and the appeal will, we trust, be not unheeded. Among its articles are an interesting one on Salem Common; a lecture, by Joseph B. Felt, on Capt. Kidd, embodying new matter from the English archives; and an account, by Geo. F. Chever, of the prosecution of Ann Pudeater for witchcraft.

The Vermont Quarterly Gazetteer; an Historical Magazine, embracing a digest of the history of each town—civil, educational, religious, geological, and literary. Edited by Abby Maria Hemenway. Ludlow, Vt. No. 3, pp. 241-340.

This number concludes Bennington county, and contains about one half of Caledonia. It is illustrated by a portrait of John Mattocks. This work retains its interest. The sketches are from various hands, many of them from well-known historical students. The selections from Vermont authors are highly creditable to the literary fame of the State.

The City of the Saints, and across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Richard F. Burton. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1862. 8vo, 574 pp.

MR. BURTON is too well known as a traveller to need any commendation of his ability to describe with graphic skill the lands he visits. He brings to his task the result of observant travel in many lands, enabling him to compare and analyze; this freeing him from the dogmatism so often found, especially in English travellers. As his travels here given are from St. Louis to California only, the book is devoted almost entirely to

the Mormons. His observations during his journey, and especially during his stay at Salt Lake City, are full of interest and value. He deems most of the accusations against the Mormons calumnies, and views them as "a peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding people," living indeed in a religious delusion and under a religious despotism. He expresses his well-grounded astonishment at the apathy in England and the United States in regard to the Mormons, whose numbers are so rapidly increasing, and who draw their chief accessions from the neglected, ignorant, and downtrodden lower class in England. In a quarter of a century this creed has obtained in all probability 200,000 proselytes, and nearly one half are collected in Utah. The question of their government has been avoided; but, in reality, they recognize the authority of the United States as little as they do that of Christianity.

Mr. Burton's descriptions are full and satisfactory; and he wrote on the spot, enlarging and correcting his first notes by examination and investigation. He has thus embodied in the work a mass of information as to the route to Utah and its curious people not easily accessible to the many. The statistics of emigration and its plan and workings; the bibliography of Mormon and anti-Mormon literature, as well as the points better known in this country, are all fully treated. The history of Utah is yet to attract attention, and must be hereafter fully and thoroughly treated by some American scholar; yet not perhaps till Mormonism has attained its full growth and begun to exercise its mighty power for good or evil. Meanwhile Mr. Burton's work,—full, comprehensive, unimpassioned,—the work of a man fitted by education, experience, travel, is the most important and reliable work on the subject. Few collectors of American history have apparently yet turned their attention to this field.

The Sutton-Dudleys of England, and the Dudleys of Massachusetts in New England, from the Norman Conquest to the present time. By George Adlard.

We shall notice this work in our next.

Miscellany.

HENRY R. STILES, M. D., of Woodbridge, N. J., is preparing for publication a "Supplement" to his "History of Ancient Windsor, Conn.," published in 1859. Any persons detecting errors in that work, or having any corrections, addenda, or other information of an historical or genealogical nature, relative to Old Windsor, or its families, will confer a great favor by communicating the same to the author, at that place.

THERE will be a centennial celebration of the incorporation of Bernardston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 20th of August, 1862. The territory embraced in it was granted in 1734, to those and the descendants of those who were in the battle fought on the 18th day of May, 1676, at Turner's Falls, on Connecticut river, from which circumstance the grant was originally called "The Falls Fight Township," or "Fall Town."

THE REV. B. F. MORRIS is preparing a work of a national character, which has received high encomiums. It treats of "The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States."

A COLLECTION entitled "Bibliotheca Americana. Collection d'ouvrages inédits ou rares sur l'Amérique" has been begun at Leipsic. The first volume "Puren Indomito—Poema por el Capitan Fernando Alvarez de Toledo" has appeared.

A SECOND volume of the "Chronicles of the Franciscans in Brazil"—"Novo orbe Serafico Brasilico," has just been published in Rio Janeiro; the first volume dating back as far as 1761.

CHILDS, of Philadelphia, announces a "Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion," by Benson J. Lossing. It will be very much on the plan of his "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," with the addition of twenty steel plates, each representing an accurate portrait or some historical scene.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI.]

JULY, 1862.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

THE "JUMONVILLE" OF THOMAS* AND WASHINGTON.

"WHEN the tidings of this affray crossed the Atlantic, the name of Washington was, for the first time, heard in the saloons of Paris. . . . The death of Jumonville became the subject for loudest complaint; this martyr to the cause of feudalism and despotism was celebrated in heroic verse, and contingents were invoked to weep for his fall." Bancroft thus alludes to a poem on an event in Washington's early life, which few have seen; and which figures, we think, at least in a separate form, in few collections of American history. It may therefore be worth the space to give some analysis and appreciation of the Jumonville of M. Thomas, Membre de l'Académie Française. It is curious as a contrast to the poetical passage of our great historian, like him exalting a chance collision into a struggle between liberty and despotism. Unfortunately for mankind, despotism was on all sides. The blood that flowed in all our border wars, flowed in wars evoked by ambition in courts, fanaticism in popular leaders here, the despotism of the prince, the minister, or the mob.

Few of our writers give the work of Thomas more than a passing notice, though few omit all mention of it. Winthrop Sargent, in his "Braddock's Expedition," gives some idea of the poem, and introduces an extract; but his is the longest reference which we have met.

* Jumonville. Poëme. Par M. Thomas, P. E. L'U. D. P. Quod genus hoc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara morem Permittit Patria. Virg. Æneid. 1759. 8vo, 59 pp.

Thomas, the author, was more esteemed for his panegyrics than his poems, and Jumonville did not win him immortality. It is scarcely mentioned in works on French literature; and its want of local accuracy in the description of American scenes and men, its tameness and lack of real poetic creation, justify beyond a doubt the fate that has befallen it.

Why waste time on it then? Simply because Washington is the incarnation of evil in the poem, the Satan of this *Paradise Lost*, though English readers will wonder to hear that the name of Washington does not once occur in the poem. Those better acquainted with the exigencies of French verse will comprehend the difficulty of making Washington flow in the line, and the advantage to be derived from the use of some general term.

In the preface to his poem, Thomas describes the affair in which Jumonville fell, with some exaggerations; he proceeds to state the "slight changes," poetical licenses, adopted by him. Pegasus disdains the harness. "A poem," says Thomas, "should not be a dry gazette." For the brother of the fallen Jumonville merely to force *le Commandant Anglais* to capitulate at Fort Necessity, was not enough to satisfy poetical vergeance. Our poet accordingly makes the fort carried by storm, most of the defenders slain by fire and sword, and the rest bound in chains on the smoking ruins of the ramparts. The poem, divided into four cantos, opens thus:

"Fair Peace has vanished: o'er our heads anew,
See in the stormy sky fresh tempests brew;
The Thames hoarse murmur'ing through the sedgy plain,
Arms her vast fleets to crush thy glory, Seine!
The Spree which erst nor name nor glory knew,
But crept obscurely sands unnoticed through,
Now fearful in its wide-spread watery waste

Calls Victory to its banks in eager haste ;
 Drags down its haughty tide each noblest crown,
 And muttering rolls o'er thrones she topples down—
 Would fain in fetters hold the Danube bound,
 And echoing loud through all the earth resound.
 Roused by the storm to all of portent sore,
 See Tagns foaming on Iberia's shore,
 Quiver oeneath his hand his golden urn,
 His kindling wrath in fury soon to burn."

Then follows a passage on the folly, misery, and cruelty of war, closing :

"Pierce Britons, rivals ever of fair France,
 Upon these graves your frenzy fills, but glance !
 Yon, whose bold reason in its pride extreme
 Itself a pure ray deems of essence the supreme ;
 Ye men of thought, ye sages all presumed,
 By whom all mortals are to be illumed,
 'Tis little to have forged the sword of war,
 To lavish for earth's woes your golden ore ;
 Your impious hands have wrought on every side,
 Deeds, Time's dark veil will ne'er from memory hide.
 Assassins, pirates, perjured robbers too,
 How black a picture for the future's view !
 The Muse who holds the pen of immortality,
 And graves in solid bronze ansterest verity,
 Saves from the shadowy mists of envious time,
 Alike distinguished worth and famous crime.
 Lo ! I retrace a deed that must overwhelm
 With deep abiding shame your guilty realm.
 May I, Jumonville, here embalm thy fame,
 In verse undying hallowed to thy name,
 And limning to the world thy murderer's rage,
 Make all with horror read the blood-stained page.
 And you, whose valor and intrepid zeal
 Plunged in the brigand's heart the avenging steel,
 Permit my hand to bind the laurel now,
 As victory's prize upon each warlike brow."

This is followed by an invocation of his country and his king as his Apollos, and the action of the poem begins.

Louis had restored peace to Europe, and the soldier, returned to his plough, looked forward to a tranquil life, when the English, that people—

"Slave to a Cromwell, tyrant to its kings,"

jealous of the commercial progress of France, smarting under the remembrance of the defeat of Fontenoy, again plunged Europe in war. The colonies of France are poetically and vaguely described, and the neighboring English colonies alluded to. The beginning of hostilities is then described; but our readers will remember that in the French view, the Ohio was then in Canada:

"Canadian peaceful fields at once invade
 The English hosts in warlike guise arrayed.
 The clarion's note, the sudden din of arms
 Proclaims of stormy war the dire alarms.
 Their flags displayed where'er their bands appear
 Summon red carnage to that hemisphere."

The Ohio, like the European rivers, then appears, roused from his grotto, and beholds with alarm the advancing hosts of England. These roll on, preceded by Discord, with Treason at their side. The erection of Fort Necessity—

"Invasion's naught ; these murderous brigands,
 Perfidious robbers of our wasted lands,
 To screen their project from a vengeful storm
 In these wild woods a guilty shelter form,"

is followed by an address to that impious citadel. Fame announces to the French that the English had crossed the frontier. Each Frenchman burns to rush to the field; but their chief withholds them and determines to send a prudent envoy to remonstrate. Jumonville and De Villiers, two brothers, are then introduced, their early life depicted, their coming to America, and their touching adieu to their mother. Jumonville is chosen as envoy, and embracing his brother departs, ending the first canto.

The second canto contains the great event of the poem, the fall of Jumonville; and that portion is here given almost entire:

"On speeds the Gaul, till now his kindling eye
 Britannia's guilty ramparts can desery.
 At once of countless guns the tempest dread
 Presages death that mutters o'er his head.
 Jumonville halts—he bids the English cease.
 He comes the bearer of the words of peace.
 Aloft he holds the papers that he bears
 The voiceless tokens of the trust he wears.
 The firing stops, and in its darksome womb
 The bronze enkindled holds the fiery doom.
 They press around him, and more pleasing sounds
 Succeed a moment to wild anger's bounds.
 Thus when in ocean roused by furious storms
 Calm gliding o'er its billows all reforms
 And naught is heard but breakers' distant roar,
 As muttering still they die upon the shore,
 Such stormy waves the furious Britons seemed
 When Gallia's envoy thus his task redeemed:
 'Illustrious foes, who guide Britannia's ear,
 In peace her yeomen brave, her heroes in wild war,
 To whom with us God gave this western shade,
 I come not now in warlike guise arrayed,
 To dip in generous blood my cruel hand
 Or settle new disputes by murderous brand.
 A herald, sheltered by law's ægis here,
 I claim fair France's rights by treaties clear.
 Each rising State its certain limits knew,
 And nature's self the lines eternal drew.
 These rocks on rocks that rise toward the sky,
 Our fathers held a barrier bold and high;
 And treaties yielding to great nature's laws,
 Confirmed her work with unison applause.
 Yet boldly you these ramparts known have passed,
 Ohio sees your standard o'er her east.
 Must we by warlike passions cease to cease
 In streams of blood the world's profoundest peace !

Our endless strife revolts the human breast,
 Two worlds in tears bewail this murderous zest.
 This right, this fearful right to slaughter men,
 Too long has made this earth a tiger's den.
 Our recent war struck fear to every breast
 From South to North, from East to distant West.
 Let us forbear the struggle to renew
 And bleeding wounds to open here anew.
 The movements in this wilderness begun,
 May all convulse that live beneath the Sun.
 Equal by nature, equal too in toils,
 Live on in friendship undisturbed by broils;
 Respecting each the oath that binds our soul,
 Let virtue be our guide, and no State craft control.
 That each in peace eternal's happy rest
 May. . . at these words his kindling zeal addressed,
 Pierced by a murderous ball but aimed too well,
 Prone at his assassin's feet Jumonville fell.
 His death-weighted eyelid thrice to heaven he raised,
 And thrice to upper light his eyeball glazed;
 The tender memory of his lovely France
 Can e'en in death that noble soul entrance.
 He dies; and trampled 'neath inhuman feet,
 His mangled limbs all vile dishonor meet."

Such is the description of the fall of Jumonville, followed by an indignant burst against the violation of all law. He then describes the fall of the other French, and the escape of a wounded Indian, who reaches the French fort, and dies while attempting to tell what had happened; able only to utter the name of Jumonville, as he sees Devilliers, the brother of that officer. The second canto ends with Devilliers' preparations to proceed to the spot to ascertain the real state of facts.

The third canto opens with the march, and the first night amid the gloom, Jumonville's spirit appears, and, when addressed by his brother, calls for vengeance. In the morning the march is resumed; and, prepared by the apparition, Devilliers finds on the battle-field the mangled remains of his brother, and is filled with grief and desolation. His lament over his brother, is not without merit. Sorrow soon gives place to thoughts of avenging the crime:

"At once he cries: 'What, shall we weeping stand?
 Frenchmen and warriors, we, with armed hand?
 We weep! and he, the felon, cause of all our woe,
 Mocks the sad tears his crimes have called to flow.
 We weep! and have we naught but tears to shed?
 Brother! forgive this tribute to the dead;
 Such idle pity must rouse thy disdain;
 Thy spirit craves the blood of Saxons slain.
 On, my brave friends, heroic scourge of crime,
 To offer on the walls a hecatomb sublime!
 Jumonville guides you; and his shade in wrath,
 Of each death-speeding blow will guide the path.'
 He spoke, and towards the walls in crime disgraced
 Pressed his good war-steed's generous flanks in haste;

Twice galloped round it, and with searching ken
 Measured with eager glance that catiff den.
 So, in the deserts of dark Afric's land,
 The lion's mate, before whom none will stand,
 Robbed in her absence of her precious birth,
 Follows the hunter's footprints in the earth;
 In fury foaming, thirsting for his life,
 Flies to his den, though fitted for the strife,
 And bristling crouches for a bold advance,
 While lightnings flash from each avenging glance."

The fourth canto opens with Fort Necessity invested, and depicts at length the siege, the fierce cannonade on both sides, the breach, the assault, and the final overthrow of Washington and his troops, fighting to the last. The fort is taken; and then, "by the aid of saltpetre hurled through the air, the walls as they fall make those deserts tremble. Olympus resounds: a frightful dust with its thick veil obscures the light." And the canto ends with a reproachful address to the English, about the best portion of the poem, in which he alludes to Braddock's defeat, the ravages of the Indians, the conquest of Minorena, the defeat of Byng, and the ravages in English Africa and India, as so many more blows of heaven's vengeance.

"The avenging gods whose justice hath no end,
 Thus to their doom the boldly impious send.
 Scourge of the world! ambitious race and line,
 Dread mortal arm, and dread the wrath divine."

The reader will thus have at least some idea of the plan, style, and spirit of this historical poem; the subject of which is an act of Washington's, and which treats not only of Jumonville's death, in which he was the main actor, but of his surrender at Fort Necessity, and that battle of the Monongahela in which he displayed his greatest qualities.

THE GLOBE OF EUPHROSYNUS ULPUS. 1542.

LITTLE or no attention has been paid to the very curious copper globe made in Italy, in 1542, by Euphrosynus Ulpus, and dedicated to Cardinal Marcellus Cervinus, a man of great ability and sound learning, who, after being nuncio in France, Germany, and Spain, was raised to the Pontifical

throne in 1555, under the title of Marcellus II.; but who is less known than his famous nephew Bellarmine.

The globe bears this title: "Regiones Orbis | Terrar: quæ aut a veterib: | traditione, aut nostra Patrūq: | memoria compertæ sint | Euphrosynus Vlpinus describat anno Salutis | M.D.XLII.;" and in other wreath "Marcello Cervino | S. R. E. Presbitero | Cardinali D. D. | Romæ."

The globe which we describe is the property of Buckingham Smith, Esq., who obtained it in Spain. It is of copper, mounted on an oak stand, and in perfect preservation. Its size is four feet two and a half inches in circumference. The coasts, rivers, and lines are engraved, the names of places generally punched in.

The early date of this globe and the small number of maps of America that preceded it, make it a monument of the highest interest; and it will well repay study, as regards this continent, while in other parts there is no lack of curious and strange matter.

The outline of North and South America is pretty well given, except on the western coast of the northern continent, where a sea enters, gradually narrowing to its head near the Florida coast—California is wanting. In the interior, north of Mexico, is Civola, Maratta Reg., Avis Reg., Totoneac Reg. Where the Mississippi enters the gulf, are two large rivers, the Guadalquivir and Spiritu Santo, and below them Rio de Oro and Rio de Palmas. On the Atlantic coast of Florida, beginning southerly, are these names: Costa de Corsales, Rio della +, Valle Ombrosa, Punta del Olivo. Here the Pacific nearly comes in to the Atlantic coast. Above again are Selva de Cervi, Piazza de Calami, Langavilla, G. di S. Germano, R. de Sole, Normanvilla, C. S. Johan, Porto Reale, S. Frane, C. Promont, Refugium, Corte, Flora, Cavo de Brettoni, Cemer, here a large river is laid down, which may be intended for the St. Lawrence, as above it are Terra Laboratoris, Bonavista, R. de Baccalaos, Terra Corterealis. The upper part of North America bears the title thus: Verrazana, seu Nova Gallia, a Verrazano Florentino, comperta anno Sal. M. D.

In South America, Chili is marked Terra

Incognita. The Isle of Lobos is laid down, the Straits of Magellan appear, but Terra del Fuego is merely a projecting cape of the great Antarctic continent, "Terra australis adhuc incomperta," which runs around the earth at that pole; and which opposite to the Cape of Good Hope, bears an inscription as to its discovery.

It becomes an interesting subject of investigation, what discoveries are laid down. Verrazani's voyage, in 1524, is distinctly referred to, and the name, Cape Breton, is older than his day. The names of Civola, Avis, Totoneac, come from Cabeza de Vaca, the survivor of the expedition of Pánfilo de Narvaez, and were probably known in Italy by the letter of Friar Mark, an Italian Franciscan, who wrote a letter describing those parts, and mentioning these three kingdoms, on the 2d of September, 1539. It was too early to have had any account of the expedition of Francisco Vasquez Coronado, undertaken in 1540. The globe, for the same reason, bears no trace of the march of De Soto, and gives the geography of those parts as it was understood previous to those two expeditions.

The northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico presents probably the results of the voyage of Pineda for Garay, in 1517, as no subsequent survey is known previous to the date of the globe.

Iceland and Greenland are laid down, but too far to the eastward.

This interesting globe has been for some time at the Library of the New York Historical Society

MORE GALLOWAY LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14th, 1779.

So few Occurrences of any moment having offer'd since the Departure of my Friend, prevented a more early address—of late some events have arisen which have enliven'd the Prospect & animated us with an hope of better times—the last Packet gave us reason to expect encouragement & Support by an early Embarkation of a Formidable Force, and the Spirit diffused thro' the Nation by the Success of the British

Cruizers against the French Trader—the Reduction of the whole Province of Georgia, the cordiality with which the Troops were received by the Inhabitants, & the Prospect of Carolina being soon in a similar Situation. The successful Operations of Barrington & Grant in the W. Indies—the subsequent Arrival of Byron & the State of D’Estaing’s Fleet—added to the increasing Dissentions throughout the Colonies, which their own Papers announce—have very much altered our Feelings since your Departure—the Congress have split into 3 parties, each supporting itself by publick appeals, & all attacking one another with much acrimony—the Paper Curreney reduced to 13 for 1 & daily diminishing in value—while the Friends to Government are making a formidable opposition, tho’ on the *ostensible* Ground of Independence.

The officers of the Rebel Army resigning, because the stated Pay will not maintain them—the Continental Army reduced to 5,000 men—the Militia too divided to place much dependence on—their Trade almost annihilated by the Activity of the Privateers from hence—80 in number & all successful—the Alliance with France creating much Disgust and Jealousy, & more particularly from the failure of D’Estaing on every Enterprize—altogether fill us with the most flattering expectation of an advantageous turn in affairs. For a Confirmation of your Support we now look to the King’s Speech—which we hourly expect & which will more precisely decide our political Conjectures. The large Embarkations for the W. Indies, Georgia, & Pensacola, we thought at the time unfortunate—but are now convinced, were well advised and directed—but we want an addition to our Force—which if sent early will restore us to Peace before the close of the Summer—the American Resources are exhausted, & the Paper Credit too low to furnish material for another active Campaign—and I can see no mode on which they can fall to support their Finances any longer unless they have a foreign Loan—on which Subject they are themselves silent.

500 Refugees of Massachusetts are embodied, they have encouragement here for a Predatory War, and are furnished with

Arms by our Commander in Chief. Rd. Island is their Rendezvous & N. England their object—they have made some progress.

Since Encouragement has been given to Privateers an inundation of Men has flowed in, they are actuated not only by a love of Gain, but a Sense of their Injuries, which leads them to the most active Vengeance, and every tide sweeps in their Booty—’tis unfortunate this Business did not commence more early—but our Admirals have always opposed it, *ostensibly*, because it distressed the King’s Ships, whereas the Reverse is true—for men were never so plenty as now, & they all come from the Rebel Vessels, which adds to our strength, while it reduces theirs—we are indebted to Lord G. G. for this Permission, who wrote Gov. Tryon on the Subject—since which our Admiral has reluctantly consented—no longer to publicly embarrass these Cruizers.

I expect to sail for England in a few weeks, by which time I hope other pleasing Events will arise. Carolina our Eyes are directed to for the present—this Province reduced & a Force lodged on the Delaware & Chesapeak Peninsula & I shall look for an early & durable Suspension to the War.

I am with much regard,

Your Affectionate Friend,
JABEZ MAUD FISHER.

The King’s Speech has come to hand thro the Rebels & has disconcerted them extremely.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th, 1779.

DEAR SIR: The Address of the House of Commons to the King, with the probability of vigorous measures being pursued this ensuing Campaign affords new spirits to the King’s loyal Subjects in this part of America. Cordial they stood in great need of — And the indulgencies in permitting the Refugees to embody themselves in order to make excursions and reprisals on their oppressors, which General Clinton has granted them, has added new life to those unhappy people. A number from Rhode Island have made several excursions on their oppressors, for none other they meddle with, and have already shared £2,400 Sterling

amongst them, & I am told with the money have purchased two small Armed Vessels to protect them in their future attempts; this spirit will increase, and in the spring of the year afford employment for the greatest number of a set of Men who hitherto have rather been a burden to the nation.

By Accounts from Philadelphia we are assured that discord and Animosity prevails both in Congress, the Council & Assembly. Arnold has been impeached for sundry crimes, and their Attorney General ordered to prosecute him. The Assembly have passed an Act to take off the attainder of Ren. Keen & one other person, this has offended the Council, who say by the Constitution they were fully competent for Acts of Grace and Pardon, that as the Execution of Roberts & Carlisle were necessary as well from Policy, as the preservation of the State, the Assembly's interfering has deprived them of an opportunity of Conciliating the Affections of the people by shewing these less notorious offenders that Mercy which the Assembly have done in passing the Act. There money depreciates so fast there is no fixing the exchange. It is said to pass at this time from 16 to 20 for One hard Money, and in very low estimation among themselves. Bread is scarce, and all provisions exceedingly high.

A body of Troops from Long Island, Staten Island, and this place, said to be between 3 and 4 Thousand embarked last night, supposed to have gone over to the Jerseys, but their destination is conjectural—the Commander in Chief observing a profound silence with respect to his designs. I am told Generals Tryon, and Skinner, are with the Troops, and that Governor Franklin has accompanied them. An Account from Philadelphia announces an Action between Colonel Campbell and Lincoln at Pariburg in which the latter acknowledged the loss of three Hundred Men, but the Account is extremely imperfect and we impatiently wait the arrival of dispatches from that quarter.

Appearances in America are favorable, but the large detachments sent off to the West Indies and Georgia will prevent any material operations 'till reinforcements ar-

rive, however excursions will be made on the neighboring Posts of the Rebels so as to extend our quarters and Open new doors for Action for the Refugees who receive every encouragement from the Commander in Chief.

It is said Washington has crossed the North River, with Eight Hundred Men on his way to New London, at which place they expect a — from Sir William Erskin. His Army is considerably weakened by the Nine Months Men generally returning home and it is expected, the only way his Army can be filled up is by Drafts from the Militia. You will excuse this rough incorrect letter as I never heard when the Packet was to sail 'til I was told the Mail would be Closed in One Hour. My compliments to Miss Galloway, and believe me Dear Sir,

Your Affectionate Humble Serv't.

J. A. D.

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NEW YORK, June 6, 1862.

M. L. A.

REVOLUTIONARY JOURNAL OF AARON WRIGHT, 1775.

I HAVE been lately favored with the perusal of a MS. journal kept by Aaron Wright, a private in one of the companies of riflemen that were ordered by Congress, June 14, 1775, to be raised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and marched to the American camp in Cambridge, as we read in all the histories of the Revolution. But these same histories give us no pictures of the daily life, employments, and small events of camp life among the soldiers, which are daily jotted down in this journal. It comprises fifty-three pages, and extends from June 29, 1775, to the morning of the immortal 4th of July, 1776, when he was discharged in New Jersey, the term of enlistment of his company having expired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1862.

J. B. R.

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., *June 29, 1775.* We were sworn to be true and faithful soldiers in the Continental army, under the direction of the Right Honorable Congress. After this we chose our officers, and lay there till the 7th of July, when we got orders to march next morning. When on parade, our 1st lieutenant came and told us he would be glad if we would excuse him from going, which we refused; but, on consideration, we concluded it was better to consent; after which he said he would go; but we said, "you shall not command us, for he whose mind can change in an hour, is not fit to command in the field where liberty is contended for." In the evening we chose a private in his place. The next morning we marched on board the boats with as good spirit as ever men did.

July 13. We reached Reading, where we got our regimentals, knapsacks, and blankets.

July 20. We left Reading, after a great dispute about money. Some of us got ten, and some fifteen shillings; marched six miles, where we encamped near a run, and got half a loaf of bread and half a pound of meat each man.

Aug. 1. At Bethlehem, where I visited the "Young Men's House," composed of a great number of rooms, one of which is large enough for one hundred men to dine in at once, two more with fifty beds in each, and ninety in the others. The number of each bed is set in the wall at its head, and in the room is a board with the number of the beds on it; and if any one wants to rise before day, he sets the hour on the board in the same column with the number of his bed, and the watch wakes him at the time.

[After leaving Bethlehem, Pa., nothing important occurred till his company reached North River, opposite New Windsor, Aug. 20,] where we scared a tory, and "sarched" his goods. We found his discharge from Gen. Gage. His name was Charles Smith.

Aug. 24. Marched through Litchfield, Conn., where the men took a girl out of jail.

Aug. 26. Crossed the Connecticut, near Hartford, and after marching ten miles "caught" a tory; took him two miles and

tarred and feathered him, for saying he was sorry to see so many men going to fight the King, and that he had sent letters to Gage's camp. He said his name was Joseph Brooks.

Aug. 30. Reached Dudley, Mass., where a man was found guilty of stealing; said his name was Benj. Johnson; but it was Patrick.

Aug. 31. Marched to Weston, and staid all night; thence through Framingham, Waretown, to Cambridge, where a College was kept, called Stoughton's Hall; thence to Prospect Hill.

Sept. 8. Col. Thompson's regiment was reviewed, and at about 10 at night we were all roused and taken to Plowed Hill, where we lay till morning.

Sept. 10. Great commotion on Prospect Hill among the riflemen, occasioned by the unreasonable confinement of a sergeant by the adjutant of Thompson's regiment; and before it was over, 34 men were confined, and two of them put in irons at headquarters in Cambridge; on the 12th, they were tried by a court-martial, and one was whipped 17 lashes, for stealing, and drummed out of camp.

Sept. 14. John Kelly, one of Capt. Clugage's men, shot one of Capt. Chambers's men through the head, for stabbing through his [hunting] shirt with a bayonet.

Sept. 16. One of the musketeers killed another by accident.

Sept. 20. The Red Coats fired 8 "Bums" and 4 cannon at our people on Plowed Hill, which did us no other hurt than kill one steer that was in a pasture 300 yards from Plowed Hill. In return for this, our men fired one of our cannon from the fort on Prospect Hill at the Red Coats on Bunker Hill, where they were drawn up to see what effect their firing made.

Sept. 21. The Red Coated Philistines fired 31 cannon and 3 bombs at the Sons of Liberty, who were building a parapet to secure themselves against the diabolical rage of the parliamentary tools on Bunker Hill. All they did was to wound 2 men, which happened by a stone which a bullet hit, and drove it against a man's leg, but did not break the bone; the other, a sod raised by the same ball, struck a man on the

thigh and broke it. In the mean time our Sons of Freedom shot twice at the Philistines. A deserter from their fort last night says our gun killed 3 and wounded 2 of the Philistines.

Sept. 22. Being George Third's Coronation day, the Philistines fired many guns for joy; and 2 or 3 bombs at us, which did us no harm.

Sept. 23. The Philistines on Bunker Hill fired 8 cannon and 2 bombs, none of which did us any harm, although one of the bombs broke near over where 200 of our men were at work, about 100 yards high.

Sunday, 24. Peace all day—but in the evening Generals Lee and Greene rode on to Prospect Hill very fast, and ordered the drums to beat to arms. In two minutes the Rifle Battalion was all under arms and paraded ready for the field; and in 6 minutes three regiments of musketeers were in the fort, but it proved a false alarm.

Sept. 26. This morning the Riflemen began to build barracks, and the Philistines fired 8 or 9 cannon and some bombs before breakfast, but hurt nobody.

Sept. 30. For the last four days we have had peace with our diabolical enemies; but to-day about 30 Red Coats, below Roxbury, fired 12 or 14 shots for nothing.

October 1. Yesterday I was told by an officer that a letter from Gen. Carlton, at Quebec, to Gen. Gage, in Boston, was intercepted by one of our privateers, and brought to Gen. Washington, which informs that the Canadians threaten to take up arms against the regulars there, if Washington sends any men to assist them—and the regulars threaten to lay down their arms; and he begs Gage to send him some men as soon as possible, or the forts will be taken without bloodshed.

Oct. 2. All peace. Our men dug up the bones of two people, which were thought to be the bones of Indians, who must have been buried before Boston was a town.

Oct. 3. Last night, John Shomney got by the picket-guard, and shot twice at the regulars.

Oct. 5. The regulars below Roxbury fired eighty-six cannon at our people, and killed two cows, and shot the arm of a musket-

man who stood behind an apple-tree. The Philistines on Bunker Hill were peaceable. A corporal of the guard came to our picket guard last night, and says that General Gage is to embark for England at one o'clock to-day. He says one of their men was badly wounded three nights ago by a shot from one of our men.

Oct. 7. Peace with our enemy, but disturbance enough with rum, for our men got money yesterday.

Oct. 12. No firing for three days. We hear from Rhode Island the Red Coats threatened our brethren there to bombard them, if they did not give them a considerable quantity of sheep, which they refused to do.

Oct. 15. Our "clergyman" preached with his hat on.

Oct. 17. Our floating batteries were launched and went and attacked the regulars' floating batteries below Roxbury, but to our sorrow, one of our cannons bursted, killing two of our men, and wounded the captain and six others very badly; but the residue, by the help of God, came home with the battery.

Oct. 18. The regulars made a great parade and beating of drums, but durst not come out. A parcel of our sergeants, with the sergeant-major, got confined for their drunken behavior, and 2 of the sergeants went into the main guard-house.

Oct. 18. Peace with the regulars, but some "rangling" by the musketeers.

Oct. 23. At 1 in the morning we were ordered to be ready to march at the morning gun. We marched through Mystic, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, to Ipswich, 34 miles, through the rain. [The Riflemen were stationed about Portsmouth, N. H., to perform coast guard; they returned to Cambridge Dec. 1st.]

Dec. 1. John McMurtry, in Capt. Chambers' company, killed John Penn, by his rifle going off, when, he says, he did not know it was loaded. He was cleaning the lock, and put it on and primed it to see how she would "fier." It shot through a double partition of inch boards, and through one board of a berth, and went in at Penn's breast, and out at his back, and left its mark

on the chimney. Penn put his hand on his breast, and as he turned round, fell down dead, and never spoke more.

Dec. 10. In the morning, the drums in Colonel Little's regiment played, and the fifes played, and the men were all paraded to see who would list for a year, and about two-thirds of them followed the recruiting drum.

Dec. 12. As I was looking over the new England Chronicle, vol. viii., No. 384, for Thursday, Dec. 7, 1775, I happened to cast my eye on Monsieur Voltaire's Letter to his friend at Amsterdam, after the defeat of the Spaniards before Algiers. He says, "Ever since the religious wars ceased, Christian knights have been totally useless"—and then proceeds to describe their policy: "Algiers, which has 2 men-of-war of 50 guns each, 4 of 40, and 5 frigates of 30 each, is sole master of the Mediterranean, and prescribes laws to the Dutch, English, French, and Spaniards, each of whose navies consists of at least 200 ships of war; that is ridiculous, you will say. But no matter; they say it is politic. I congratulated myself when I found Spain, most Catholic, cutting throats, and fitting out a fleet to destroy Algiers. But, to my surprise, I soon beheld ten or twelve thousand of them lie dead before the batteries of Algiers, and the fleet sailing home as fast as possible.

"But will not France, Great Britain, and Holland immediately join Spain and put a period to these little but troublesome States? No! by no means! Their High Mightinesses, the Dutch, must remain neuter, to sell their powder and ball, as also their cheese, to both belligerent States. Great Britain is just now engaged in a war of more consequence with her own colonies. Doubtless to know the cause of that civil war between mother and daughter, which has already cost the lives of hundreds, and is likely to throw the whole nation into convulsions, it is in one word this: the daughter colonies say, "We will supply you with every thing in our power, cheerfully, freely, and voluntarily." But the mother country replies; "Because you will give every thing cheerfully, freely, and voluntarily, you are rebels, and your throats must be cut."

Which is pretty d—— near the case, I think.

Jan. 9, 1776. Last night Major Knowlton was dispatched with 100 men, to make an incursion into Charlestown. He crossed the mill dam that lies between Cobble Hill and Bunker Hill, and proceeded down the street toward the ferry. A part of the men, at the same time, under Capt. Keys, were ordered to take part at the end of the street, near Bunker Hill, to intercept any who should escape from the houses. Those who went down the street found six men and one woman in one house; one they killed because he would not be taken prisoner; the other six all submitted and were brought to headquarters. They burned ten houses, in one of which, according to the woman, there were seventeen men burnt. They also brought away six muskets; all of which was done without the loss of a man on our side.

March 3. Last night our people threw the first bombs into Boston, which set the regulars at the same work (which has not been for more than two months), but to our loss, two of our mortars were bursted. In the morning, before day of the 4th, the Parliamentary tools threw several near the fort on Lechmere Point, and one into Prospect Hill fort (which they never did before), but it hurt no one, although there were above 1000 men in it. Our men kept a slow cannonading all day, and the enemy returned it as slowly. In the evening the brass mortar "Congress" was brought to Cobble Hill, and as soon as it was dark they began to work with her; but at the third shot she bursted, after which the regulars saluted us with several bombs, that did no harm, and Generals Greene and Putnam made their balls rattle in Boston, bravely.

March 5. Last night cannon and mortars were firing slowly all night; two men were wounded, and one Moor killed by a bomb falling into the fort at Lechmere Point.

March 6. We were ordered to march to Roxbury, whence we marched through Dorchester town to Dorchester Neck, where our men were building forts. We went again the 7th, 8th, and 9th.

March 10. Last night, about 8, the regulars began to cannonade us very smartly, which was continued all night, and was returned from four of our forts. We lost four men by one ball, and one by another, each of whom, at a moderate computation, cost the butchers 350 lbs. powder, besides balls, of which the Continental army gathered 900 to-day, the least of which weighed 6 lbs., some 9, 12, 18, 24, and 32 lbs. each. Of the two latter, 250 were picked up. About 10 o'clock twelve transports and three men-of-war moved toward Castle William, and seemed to be full of soldiers, but did not go out of the harbor.

March 11. Yesterday, His Excellency, in the evening, ordered some of the troops on Dorchester Neck to go with "piques" and spades on to a hill near Boston, and begin to work. As soon as it was dark they were ordered away, and the butchers cannonaded the hill all night, while our people at Lamb's Dam cannonaded Boston likewise. But our people wrought in peace and safety till morning, when lo! the Grand Butcher's surprise! He saw he had spent his powder and ball for nothing, while we had made a first-rate fort, a mile from the ground, with six 18-pound cannon in it.

[On the 15th, the Rifle battalion marched from Prospect Hill for New York city, where, and in New Jersey, they were actively employed till discharged, July 4th, 1776.]

THOMAS CUSHING.

[A paper read before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society.]

BY JAMES S. LOHING.

WHILE this Society hath for its great object the authentic data and moral development of biography and history, it will have an honored name, wherever it is known, and thence achieve enduring strength. Had we the ability we would illustrate this remark.

Among the early patriots of Massachusetts, the memoir of whose life has been most unpardonably neglected, beside the great Samuel Adams, we find that of Thomas

Cushing, who thus boldly stated in the Continental Congress of 1774: "Whoever considers the present state of Great Britain and America, must see the necessity of spirited measures. Great Britain has drawn the sword against us, and nothing prevents her sheathing it in our bowels but want of sufficient force." On turning to John Adams, who is remarkable for the expression of opinions on all the great actors of the Revolution who rise before him, and whose works more fully develop our national history than any others we notice, he says of Thomas Cushing, that "he is steady and constant, and busy in the interest of liberty and the opposition. Is famed for secrecy and his talent at procuring intelligence. Cushing is silent and sly." Why is it that so persevering a man as he, of whom Dr. Johnson remarked, that "One object of the Americans is to adorn the brows of Cushing with a diadem," and who stood in the Continental Congress, an honored type of the commercial class on our seaboard, should have in our biographical dictionaries so small a niche, without a detail of one half the capacities in which he served his country, is beyond the power of penetration to comprehend. Our literary writers and historians will reap as liberal reward in coming out with the lives and times of our great patriotic men, prepared in a popular manner, and enriched with embellishments, as in any other field of mental labor they can enter. What do we know of Samuel Dexter and Charles Jarvis, who held a whirlwind power of the popular mind, and were foremost of our political orators? We leave these suggestions to our literary men, trusting that this dereliction of duty will be atoned for before every thing but the record of their personal eloquence passeth away.

Thomas Cushing was born in Boston, March 24, 1725, on the location of the Bromfield House; it is supposed on the street of that name. His father was the speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1742, and moderator of the town-meeting that voted thanks to Peter Faneuil for the gift of the Market-house and Town-hall, in that year. His mother was Mary, daughter of Edward Bromfield, who, according

to the *News Letter*, "fell down dead in her chamber alone, Oct. 30, 1746."

Thomas Cushing was one of John Lovel's earliest scholars in the Boston Latin School, at the same period with Cooper, Checkley, and Royal Tyler. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1744, in the class of Dr. Mayhew and Bishop Bass; became a member of the Old South Church, in 1756. He married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Fletcher, Oct. 1, 1747, and was early a merchant of Boston. When a member of the legislature, in 1762, he was one of their committee for the erection of Hollis Hall for Harvard College. When Bernard rejected the nomination of James Otis, as speaker, Mr. Cushing filled the station from the year 1766 to 1774, and was fourteen years a member of the House. He was a member of the Provincial and Continental Congresses. He was the commissary-general in 1775. He was of the governor's council from 1775 to '78. He was ever active on Boston Revolutionary committees. He was one of the legislative committee, in 1776, that addressed General Washington on the departure of the British troops from Boston. In 1777 he was judge of probate for Suffolk. In 1778 he was one of the legislative committee that drafted a rejected State Constitution. He was president of the Senate in 1780. He was lieutenant-governor eight years under Hancock and Bowdoin; and when Hancock resigned, in 1785, Mr. Cushing became the acting governor. He was the captain of Castle William, vested in the lieutenant-governor. The fees and perquisites of that station were the only pay for both offices. He was also the judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was one of the commissioners of the Society in London for the Propagating of the Gospel in New England, and one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The sobriquet of "the Family of the Judges," may be fitly applied to the Cushing race, as not less than twelve of the name, and no one has ever filled judicial stations more worthily of the ermine than Thomas Cushing; for his moderate and conciliatory spirit effected a great amount

of good, not only in restraining the restive spirits of Hancock and Adams, but in modifying the tone of the royalists and the patriots; and his temperate decision of character in reference to the arbitrary policy of the crown, while Speaker of the House, had a great effect. While Samuel Adams never knew compromise, Thomas Cushing was an earnest pacificator, as is obvious in his letters to Richard Henry Lee, until the blood of Lexington made all men of one mind. Nearly all the leaders of the American Revolution were comparatively young men, but few of them being over fifty, and a large number less than forty years of age. What a stimulus is this to young America. Hancock was less than forty when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Washington was but forty-four on his triumphal entry into Boston. Quincy died at thirty-one, and Warren fell on Bunker Hill at thirty-four. Indeed the sires of the Revolution were but sons; yet, the counsels of the fathers aroused them to action.

Mr. Cushing, during the whole period of the Revolution, and until his decease, after the adoption of the Constitution, was the devoted friend and chief counsellor of John Hancock, who said to him in a letter—many of his letters are in existence—from Philadelphia, in 1776, "I never flatter, but shall ever in future unbosom myself to you, and write freely, feeling confident that I can rely on your friendship." Cushing, at this late day, is styled "the timid speaker;" but if the undiminished confidence and friendship of such patriots as Hancock, the brace of Adamses, and Otis, be an indication of his character, prudence and foresight were his great points of action rather than tame timidity. Cushing was full well aware of the danger of "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself, and falls on t'other side." No doubt Cushing was one of the first to propose a Congress of the Colonies, as Franklin says to him in a letter from London, July 7, 1773: "It is natural to suppose as you do, that if the oppressions continue, a Congress may grow out of that correspondence." Franklin here alludes to the difference with Hutchinson. "Nothing," he continues, "would more alarm our

ministry, but if the Colonies "agree to hold a Congress, I do not see how it can be prevented."

Mr. Cushing was the friend and correspondent of Dr. Franklin, says Tudor, and received from him the famous letters of Hutchinson and others, that produced so strong an effect at the time. The moderate counsels of Dr. Franklin were received by him with very congenial feelings. He was steady in the course he adopted, possessing much prudence, little zeal, and no ambition for martyrdom, or desire for that species of pre-eminence that isolates the possessor from all persons excepting immediate partisans. Mr. Cushing, next to Mr. Otis, became the most known from the part he took in public affairs.

In August, of this year, Speaker Cushing addressed an eloquent appeal to Lord Dartmouth, on the privations of the Colonies, that would honor the head of an Adams or an Otis. We find that so far back as 1768, Cushing was chairman of a convention of towns in Massachusetts, held at Boston, complaining that a standing army was at variance with the Bill of Rights, that the legislative address had not been presented to the crown, and petitioning that a new session of the General Court may be called. The wise and sagacious counsels of Cushing had an almost unlimited unseen power over the master-spirits of Boston; and had he been gifted with the graces of oratory, no man would have been more popular in political assemblies than this man. On resorting to that exhaustless fountain, the works of John Adams, we quaff another refreshing draught in relation to his devoted friend, Mr. Cushing: "His good sense and sound judgment, the urbanity of his manners, his universal good character, his numerous friends and connections, and his continual intercourse with all sorts of people, added to his constant attachment to the liberties and interest of his country, gave him a great and salutary influence from the beginning, in 1760." Mr. Cushing viewed office-hunting as one of the greatest dangers of this republic; and, when on his death-bed, he stated to his son that though he had passed the most of his days in public life, he ad-

vised him never to seek office, or take office when offered, unless he felt equal to the station. Madame Hancock used to relate in reference to the decease of Mr. Cushing, that one evening, Mr. Hancock, being desirous of a confidential interview with Mr. Cushing, sent his boobyhut to him. Though very unwell, Mr. Cushing forthwith rode to see Mr. Hancock, who was grieved at his condition, and overwhelmed him with apologies. Mr. Cushing died Feb. 28, 1788, of the lung fever, just four days after this interview. Among the pall-bearers at his funeral were Samuel Adams, James Sullivan, and James Bowdoin. Governor Hancock attended the widow in the same coach with the relatives at the funeral; and sad was his heart at the decease of his bosom-friend, who had been so devoted to his country through all the perils of the Revolution.

A marble obelisk, executed by Carey, in 1846, was erected over his remains, at the expense of Henry Newman, Esq., a grand son, in the Granary Cemetery, on the south side. In the year 1790, a lady prepared for the widow of Gov. Cushing the device of a mourning ring to be presented by her to Gov. Hancock, representing Friendship, and having reference to their intercourse in the government of the State, but is not now in the Hancock family. In the centre of the device is a Pyramid, on the foot of which is the word "Massachusetts," on the right of the Pyramid is a Corinthian column, with the name of "Cushing," inscribed, his age, and the period of his decease. Both these columns are fixed on rollers, the Scythe of Death from behind cutting the rollers from the Ionic column; a woman in surprise and distress at the foot of the column, which appears falling, moving from before it as if to escape being crushed by the fall. Her eye is fixed upon the Corinthian column; and, pointing to the Ionic column, is supposed then to utter the motto: "Your friend expires." The whole of this device is decorated with a yew-tree rising from one side of the Ionic column, and reaching above the top of it. A weeping-willow is rising from the side of the Corinthian column, and branching over the top until it intermingles with the top of the yew-tree. The Ionic

column, the yew-tree, the scythe of death, and the pyramid, were of Gov. Cushing's hair. The Corinthian column was of Gov. Hancock's hair. The distressed female and the motto, were of widow Cushing's hair. The droop and willow were of widow Cushing's hair, Gov. Hancock's hair, and the hair of the widow's children.

We have the remarkable relation herewith, on the authority of the late Col. Joseph May, of Boston. Many years since, when repairs were making in the Granary Cemetery, it was discovered that the roots of an elm-tree had penetrated the tomb of Cushing, owing to the dilapidated condition of the uncemented wall at its side, which had caved in. The cover of the coffin which inclosed the remains of the governor, had rotted away, and the roots of the tree had extended around the coffin, and the fibres had spread over the skull of Cushing, weaving a complete veil over its face as exquisitely delicate as if it were of lace.

Mr. Loring also read the following letter from Mrs. Cushing to her husband, and his reply to the same:

Madam Cushing to her husband.

Boston, Sept. 19, 1774.

MY DEAR: I was glad to hear by Mr. Swift you were in such good health and spirits, and I would dispense with a letter now and then, provided I could hear of your health and welfare by your friends to whom you may write. Good Dr. Chauncy has been very kind in coming to see me. I should be very glad if you would find time to write to him and Dr. Cooper, who has this minute called upon me to know how you are, and says he had written two letters, which he fears have been intercepted. He sends his best respects to you, and would be very glad to have a line from you. I wrote you by Mr. Casey, and sent you one of Phyllis Wheatley's books, which you will wonder at; but Mr. Dickinson, Mrs. Clymer, and Mrs. Ball, with some other ladies, were so pleased with Phyllis and her performances, that they bought her book, and got her to compose some pieces for them, which reminded me of Mrs. Vanhorn to Hume. I am obliged to you for the kind

care you take of us, and shall think myself very happy in being under the care and direction of Mr. Swift. My spirits have been very good considering that you, who are the great support of them, are at such a distance from me.

The fleet and army are kept in perpetual fear, which they may thank themselves for. Their taking the cannon on the Common and fortifying the Neck, and taking the powder, etc., has made our people keep a good look-out, and in many instances have been too sharp for them. The Charlestown people carried their cannon to Watertown or Waltham. The people have got two of Mr. Paddock's cannon one night, which occasioned the other two to be put under guard; but in a night or two our people got them, which made the officers mad, saying, "they believed the devil had got them away; for it was not half an hour ago they had their hands on them." They desired their soldiers "to go into the Common and take care of their one; for the people were so devilish sly, that they would have it before morning." The ships were much alarmed at hearing our men were coming to them by thousands, in flat-bottomed boats, to burn them. They were kept on the watch at the Castle, and aboard the ships all night. There has been a great jealousy on both sides. I wish the people may be composed; for I think we may do without fighting, if they would exercise a little patience and self-denial.

Sept. 21, 1774.

The above was written to send by the last post, but was too late. I am sorry to learn you have been kept in such anxiety. My spirits were very good until one Saturday, riding into town, I found the Neck beset with soldiers—the cannon hoisted—many Tories on the Neck, and many more going up to see the encampment, with the greatest pleasure in their countenances, which I must confess gave a damp to my spirits which I had not before felt. But I hope the rod of the wicked will not always rest upon us, and that their triumph will be but short. None of our friends think of moving themselves, or house-furniture, at

present. When it is necessary, I doubt not I shall have many good friends to advise and assist me. I hope there are none of us but what would sooner wrap themselves in sheep and goat-skins, than buy goods of a people who have insulted them in such a scandalous manner.

Reply.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1774.

MY DEAR: I have received your kind favor of the 19th and 21st September. I have wrote Dr. Cooper twice, and design soon to write Dr. Chaunev. Give my best respects to both of them. I have communicated your several agreeable letters to the Farmer and his lady, to Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Thompson, and their ladies, and others. They all are extremely pleased with them, and admire them for the patriotic, calm, and undaunted spirit they breathe. The Farmer says, if it was customary to choose women into the assembly, he should be heartily for choosing you Speaker of the House—they all wish to see you here. Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Charles Thompson were chosen yesterday members for this city, and Mr. John Dickinson was chosen on Saturday last member for the county, a good sign that the people are hearty in the cause of liberty. I wish I could write you any politics; but as I am enjoined to secrecy, must refrain. It is currently reported in the city that the Congress have voted that no goods shall be imported from Great Britain and Ireland after the first day of December next, and that none imported after that day shall be used or consumed, and that the Congress have also voted that no goods or merchandise shall, after the 10th day of September next, be exported from the Colonies to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, unless our grievances shall be redressed before that time,—and I do not deny or contradict these reports. Was it not for the concern we are under for the people of Boston and the Massachusetts, we should spend our time here very agreeably. We sit in Congress from nine o'clock in the morning to three, sometimes four, in the afternoon; we then dine with the nobles in Philadelphia, with seldom less than ten,

twelve, or fifteen in company, and after that spend the evening very agreeably. I have just seen a letter from London, dated fourth of August, which informs that a man-of-war, which left Boston on the sixth of July, had brought them such intelligence of the conduct of General Gage, as had thrown them into confusion and consternation, as they apprehended the consequences of it would be a civil war; and that they were under great apprehensions that it had commenced before that time. I am in good health, and hope this will find you in the same agreeable situation.

I remain in haste,
Your affectionate husband,
THOMAS CUSHING.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—*Salem, March 24, 1862.*—A. C. Goodell, Esq., was called to preside.

Rev. Joseph B. Felt read a very interesting and instructive lecture on the early Piracies on this coast, with particular reference to Capt. William Kidd. Remarks were then made by the chair, and Messrs. Beaman and Phippen, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Felt.

Various donations were announced.

April 7.—At the meeting of this evening, George D. Phippen was called to the chair. C. M. Tracy, of Lynn, gave an interesting lecture on Phyllotaxis, or the arrangement of leaves upon the stem—the uses of the leaf in vegetable economy—the variety of its forms in different plants, mode of development, &c. Mr. Tracy's lecture was followed by remarks from the chair; and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tracy, on motion of Rev. C. C. Beaman.

Donations were announced.

April 25.—The meeting this evening commenced at 8 o'clock, the President in the chair.

A. C. Goodell read a paper on the history of the Puritans, with especial reference to

the distinction between the Separatists, or Independents of Plymouth Colony, and the Non-conformists of Massachusetts Bay.

Beginning with a brief review of the progress of the Anglican Reformation up to the time of the Marian persecutions, he described the difficulties in the church of the exiles at Frankfort, in 1554, as the origin of Puritanism in the Church of England; though the name Puritan is not known to have been used before 1564.

He then traced the origin of the Old Separatists to the year 1566; of the Brownists to the year 1582; of the Semi-Separatists to the year 1602—from whom sprang the Plymouth Colonists, or "Pilgrim Fathers;"—and of the Non-conformists to the year 1559, of which class were the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay.

In conclusion, he entered into an examination of the doctrines and of the ecclesiastical systems of the two colonies; and concluded that the difference between them was chiefly in their respective origins and ecclesiastical traditions, and not in any essential variance respecting matters of doctrine or discipline, which will account for the rapid and complete union of the two Colonies in all ecclesiastical matters, and for the harmony with which both labored to build up a church system which was peculiar, and which combined, in some measure, the characteristics of the politics of the three great classes of dissenters: the Presbyterians, the Erastians, and the Independents of Old England.

F. W. Putnam gave a brief outline of the Animal Kingdom, with reference to the principal elements that mark the Branch, the Class, the Order, the Family, the Genus, the Species, and Variety. He also explained the mode of instruction in Zoology adopted by Prof. Agassiz at his school in Cambridge, and proposed to adopt a similar course.

On motion of Rev. E. B. Willson, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Messrs. Goodell and Putnam for their interesting remarks.

May.—The annual meeting took place on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Samuel P. Fowler, of Danvers, Vice-president, in the absence of the President, in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. Huntington. *Vice-presidents*—Of Natural History, S. P. Fowler; of Horticulture, Jas. Upton; of History, A. C. Goodell, Jr. *Secretary and Treasurer*—H. Wheatland. *Librarian*—J. H. Stone. *Cabinet-keeper*—R. H. Wheatland. *Finance Committee*—J. C. Lee, R. S. Rogers, H. M. Brooks, G. D. Phippen, J. Chamberlain. *Library do.*—J. G. Waters, A. Crosby, D. Roberts, N. J. Holden. *Publication do.*—A. C. Goodell, H. Wheatland, G. D. Phippen, I. J. Patch, J. H. Stone, G. M. Whipple. *Curators of Natural History*—Botany, C. M. Tracy; Ornithology, F. W. Putnam; Herpetology and Ichthyology, R. H. Wheatland; Articulata and Radiata, Caleb Cook; Geology, H. F. Shepard; Mammalogy, ———; Comp. Anatomy, H. Wheatland; Paleontology and Mollusca, F. H. King; Mineralogy, D. M. Balch. *Curators of History*—Ethnology, W. S. Meservy, M. A. Stickney, F. H. Lee; Manuscripts, H. M. Brooks, Ira J. Patch, L. R. Stone; Fine Arts, G. L. Streeter, G. B. Buttrick, F. Peabody, J. G. Waters. *Curators of Horticulture*—Fruits and Vegetables, J. Upton, J. M. Ives, J. Fisk Allen, J. S. Cabot, John Bertram, G. B. Loring, R. S. Rogers, C. F. Putnam; Flowers, F. Putnam, W. Mack, C. H. Norris, Geo. D. Glover, B. A. West. *On Field Meetings*—Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton; C. M. Tracy, of Lynn; S. P. Fowler, of Danvers; John M. Ives, R. H. Wheatland, C. H. Norris, and C. C. Beaman, of Salem. *On Evening Meetings*—A. C. Goodell, C. C. Beaman, W. J. Rolfe, H. M. Brooks, G. D. Phippen, C. H. Norris, E. B. Willson, F. W. Putnam, James Kimball.

The various reports were presented, showing the Institute to be in a flourishing condition. The meetings of the past year have been regularly held, and were attended with a greater degree of success than the condition of public affairs would have given reason to warrant.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Taunton, Mass.*—At a special meeting, called for the purpose, Rev. M. Blake, Vice-

president, in the chair, Hon. John Daggett, President of the Society, read an interesting biographical sketch of the two brothers, Joel and Daniel Reed, of Attleboro, with some account of their many musical compositions and publications. They were men of the last generation, and gained a wide reputation for their musical ability. Many of their hymn-tunes are still favorites with the people, being sung in all places of worship throughout the land. It is enough to mention Lisbon, Winter, and Windham, as specimens of their composition and their popularity. The paper is to be published.

Rev. C. H. Brigham, reported on remarkable trees within the Old Colony. A singular tree in Taunton, elicited considerable discussion. It is an apple-tree of some age, out of the centre of whose stem, at the first branches, issues a stately elm, whose trunk is entirely inclosed within that of the apple-tree, for five or six feet from the ground. Both trees are growing; the elm vigorously, and at the evident expense of the other. Their age is not known, though their present singular connection is traceable back for some forty years.

A valuable donation of pamphlets was received from C. F. Clarke, of Norton.

This Society is making efforts for enlarged usefulness. It is collecting the names of all volunteers in the Federal service, who are natives or have been residents of Taunton; of whom it is believed there are nearly one thousand. Any information on this subject will be gratefully received by the Society. Address A. M. Ide, Esq., or Rev. M. Blake, Taunton.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 4, 1862.*—At the stated monthly meeting of this Society, Wednesday afternoon of the above date, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair, the Librarian, John H. Sheppard, Esq., reported that eight bound volumes and forty-eight pamphlets had been donated to the Society during the past month.

Wm. B. Trask, the Historiographer, read carefully prepared and interesting memoirs of three members, who have lately deceased, viz.: Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Burling-

ton, Vt., formerly president of the University of Vermont, an honorary member; Rev. George W. Bethune, of New York, the eloquent preacher and popular author, a corresponding member; Mr. George Eddy Henshaw, of Cambridgeport, a resident member, who recently died at Alexandria, Va., in the service of the United States. He was the first member of this Society whose life has been sacrificed for the preservation of the Union, in the present conflict. He was a non-commissioned officer in the 18th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers.

Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, read a portion of his MS. History of the Town of Lexington, setting forth, in an able manner, the causes of the American Revolution, which commenced in Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775. He maintained that the controversy with the mother country did not begin or end in the question of taxation, as is generally supposed. Taxation, at one time was made the *occasion* of bitter strife, but the true cause was deeper and more vital. Great Britain claimed the right to legislate for the Colonies "in all cases whatsoever," whether by general laws which applied to the whole empire, or by partial laws which applied only to the Colonists. On the other hand, the Colonists maintained that on leaving England with a charter, which was a compact which no earthly power could rightfully infringe, they were clothed with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of English subjects, and having by their charter all legislative powers, they had a lawful right to make their own laws; and that the enactments of Parliament touching the Colonies were void, on the ground that they were not represented in Parliament, and that most of these enactments were not only violations of the Colonial charters, but directly repugnant to the fundamental principles of the English Constitution.

The Colonies complained not of taxation alone, but of the attempts on the part of the ministry to quarter troops upon them, and to maintain standing armies among them in time of peace without the consent of their Legislatures; to make the judges of the Su-

preme Court dependent upon the crown alone; to deprive the people of the right secured to all English subjects of being tried by a jury of their peers in the vicinity of the alleged offence; and to modify and annul their charters. They maintained that this whole system of measures was designed to reduce them to a state of vassalage, and that in resisting these aggressive measures they but vindicated their rights as British subjects.

Mr. Hudson said that it was a libel upon the character of our patriot fathers to say that they involved the country in all the horrors of war to save themselves from a paltry tax upon stamped paper and tea. They had motives higher, purer, and holier. They stood upon sacred compacts and the great principles of human rights. They felt that they were set for the defence of freedom; that they had not only personal rights to maintain, but a posterity to serve and a God to obey. Entertaining these views, they could not hesitate. To submit to such encroachments would be injustice to themselves and their posterity, and treason to that Almighty Power by which they had been sustained, and in which they put their trust.

On motion of John H. Sheppard, Esq., the thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. Hudson, for his valuable and interesting paper.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Newark, May 15, 1862.*—The Society organized soon after 12, 1st Vice-president, Hon. James Parker, in the chair; the health of the President, ex-Chief-justice Hornblower, not allowing him to be present.

Among the distinguished persons present was Capt. C. S. Boggs, who bore so gallant a part in the naval exploit at New Orleans, and who was invited to take a seat by the side of the President.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary, presented the letters and communications received since January.

The Librarian, Mr. Congar, submitted his report of donations received since the last meeting.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alofsen, reported the balance in the treasury to be \$508.25; of which \$56.42 belonged to the library fund.

Mr. Field, from the Committee on Publications, reported the issue, since the last meeting, of another number of the "Proceedings" of the Society, covering all the transactions to the present time, which members not in arrears could receive from the Librarian. The committee urged some action towards securing the funds required to publish the "Records of the Town of Newark," which the Society resolved, some years since, to make the next volume of their "Collections"; they thought sufficient interest ought to be felt in the early history of what was now so large and influential a city, to secure at once the publication of these records.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report, in which they made an earnest appeal in behalf of the treasury; if the objects of the Society were intended to be fully carried out, more liberality should be shown towards it; the expenses of binding, rent, and various incidentals connected with the due preservation of the books and manuscripts, rendered it essential that the committee should have larger resources at command.

Several gentlemen were elected members who were reported on favorably by the Nominating Committee, and new nominations were received.

Mr. Whitehead presented the original pencil sketch of the "Summer-house of Cockloft Hall," alluded to in the "Salamagundi" papers of Irving and his coadjutors, which is still standing in the northern suburbs of the city, from which the vignette to Putnam's edition of those papers was engraved. Mr. W. read an article which appeared in the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, shortly after Irving's death, a portion of which appeared in the same edition.

Referring to the frequent visits paid by him and his friends to the mansion of which the summer-house was an adjunct, then the property of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, and

now the residence of Mr. Winslow L. Whiting, Mr. Whitehead thought the literary associations of the building warranted the preservation of some memorial of its appearance. The sketch was mounted on the ornament which had formed the apex of the building.

Mr. Whitehead said, he had also the agreeable duty to perform of presenting to the Society from Miss Rutherford another valuable collection of manuscripts referring to the controverted Elizabethtown claim, and to the discussions relating to the settlement of the boundary lines between East and West Jersey, and New Jersey and New York. They were intimately connected with the large collection received from the same generous donor, two years since. He had arranged and added them to the index of that collection, and to indicate their value, Mr. W. drew attention particularly to some of the original documents, which were of great interest. The dates of the various papers extend from 1686 to 1784, and are well deserving the examination of the student of our history. It might be safely said that the history of New Jersey could not be properly written, without the aid of these two collections.

Several interesting donations were also received from members present.

Mr. C. C. Haven drew attention to the return of Asst.-adj.-general Freese, to New Jersey, from the battle of Williamsburg; and that the statements of that gentleman were such as fully exonerated the New Jersey troops from any imputation of having faltered in the least on that day. He presented a small diagram of the field of battle, and made a brief exposition of the movements of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of New Jersey, showing that the greatest bravery and fortitude were exhibited by them on that occasion.

The first paper read, was one contributed by John D. Ward, Esq., of Jersey City, upon the Steamboat Controversy, which engrossed so much public attention both in New York and Jersey City nearly half a century ago, resulting in the legal decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1824, by which steam navigation was

thrown open to all who chose to engage in it, untrammelled by the restrictions thrown around it by either New York or New Jersey.

This was followed by an able paper on "The Assault on Stony Point, in 1779, by General Anthony Wayne," by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of New York. Great interest was given to the paper by the introduction of original letters of Washington, together with the orders and documents connected with the undertaking, including Wayne's last affectionate letter to his family. Mr. Dawson's efforts have thrown new light upon the character and attainments of Wayne.

At the dinner, which was served at the City Hotel, and immediately succeeded the adjournment of the Society, Mr. Parker presided, Captain Boggs being seated on his right, and Mr. Dawson, the author of the principal paper read before the Society in the morning, on his left. Immediately after dinner, Hon. Richard S. Field arose, and in some highly complimentary remarks alluded to the presence of "the hero of New Orleans," and his gallant exploits, and assured him that his fellow-Jerseymen desired to hear from him. In answer to this appeal Capt. Boggs responded substantially as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the very hearty and cordial demonstration you have made in my honor. It is very gratifying, but I find it more difficult to meet the assaults of my friends than of my enemies—the one appeal to the affections and the heart; to overcome the other is merely the performance of one's simple duty.

"You give me undue credit for the part I bore in the action on the Mississippi. It was my good fortune to have the fastest vessel of the squadron, and was thus enabled to reach and engage the enemy earlier than some of my companions. If there was any merit, then, in that, it belongs more properly to the designer and builder of my ship than to myself. But it should not be forgotten, and it is justice to say, that the whole merit of the expedition is due to Flag-officer Farragut, who ably contrived and

successfully executed it, and to Capt. Bailey and the other captains who aided him in carrying it out.

"There was also present in the engagement, and took a part in it which excited the admiration of all his brother officers, for his admirable management of his ship and his gallantry under the hottest fire, another officer, a Jerseyman by birth as well as by descent and residence, Capt. John DeCamp, of Morristown, who commanded the Iroquois, and covered himself with a blaze of glory. Indeed, to all the officers the highest credit is due for the gallantry they exhibited. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and for the honor you have done me."

The modest speech of the gallant sailor, in which he completely ignored his own services, was received with great applause.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead then referred to the importance of Historical Societies as chroniclers of the history that is now being enacted around us, and alluding to the presence of Mr. Dawson, a member of the New York Society, elicited a few remarks from that gentleman; after which speeches were made by Gen. Runyon, J. Y. Foster, P. S. Durvea, O. S. Halsted, Jr., Mayor Bigelow, C. D. Deshler, J. P. Jackson, Jr., and Walter Rutherford. Shortly after, Capt. Boggs retired, and the company broke up. As Capt. Boggs was driven away, three cheers were given in his honor by the members of the Society and citizens, who were gathered on the porch and sidewalk of the hotel.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, June 3, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on the above date, Hon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair.

The Librarian reported that many contributions had been received since the last meeting: among them an original letter of Andrew Jackson, called the Judas Letter, written in 1825, in relation to the office of Secretary of State being offered to Henry

Clay; several valuable letters donated to Mr. James Carey, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*; a large volume of various envelopes, which the present rebellion has brought into existence, from ex-Postmaster Taylor, of this city; and a file of the *New York Herald* of 1802, presented by Mr. James F. Depeyster.

The President then introduced Mr. Henry B. Dawson, who read an interesting paper on the Battle of Bennington. He prefaced the subject, by remarking that the summer of 1777 would ever be remembered by an American, as the period when one of the most important events in the history of the country was enacted. The speaker alluded to the respective forces of the British and American armies, who were engaged in the Revolutionary conflict at Bennington, describing minutely the ordnance and effective strength of each. The employment of Indians as soldiers in the English army at that period; the scarcity of provisions, which led Gen. Burgoyne to commission Lieutenant-colonel Baum to attempt the capture of Bennington, under the belief that there were large quantities of subsistence stores there, and that the majority of the people were royalists; their disastrous defeat, after a hard-fought battle, with previously all the advantages on their side, and the importance of the victory in uniting the patriotic Americans, and filling the ranks of the militia—were all vividly related by the speaker, who commanded the attention of the audience during the whole delivery.

Mr. George Folsom, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Dawson, said that the paper had been read before the Burlington, Vt., Historical Society; and that those who heard it—many of them well acquainted with the events of the Revolution—had expressed their pleasure at its interesting character and accuracy of detail.

The motion was adopted.

Judge Bonney presented resolutions of condolence in relation to the death of Dr. Nathan S. Jarvis, one of the most valued corresponding members of the Society, who died in Baltimore some time since. The Judge, in alluding to the deceased, said he had entered the United States service as

surgeon, in 1833, and had been in the Florida, Mexican, and Indian wars. While on the battle-fields of the Indian frontier, North and South, he had gathered many interesting and valuable memorials of the fast-decreasing race of aborigines, and had contributed them to the Society. They were then in their building, and they had formed what might be termed, the nucleus of their collection. It was fitting that the resolutions he was about to present should be placed on record, as memorials of Dr. Jarvis' life, and his services to the country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood offered appropriate resolutions, deploring the decease of the late Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., of this city, reciting his more eminent qualities as a citizen, a Christian, and a scholar, and the honor which his pen and his reputation had conferred on the Society of which he was a member. The reverend speaker, in support of his resolutions, eulogized at great length the character of the deceased. He considered that the memories which the late Doctor impressed on all who saw and heard him, and which were ever associated with his presence, would speak more eloquently than any description he (the speaker) might attempt to give. The portly dimensions of the departed divine, his quick wit, humor, pathos, logical and theological powers, and strong force of reasoning—the genial disposition which made him eminent and popular—were all referred to. He understood the word “natural” in no restricted sense; and gave vent to his open-hearted, kind feelings irrespective of customs or opinions. The speaker alluded to Dr. Bethune as an eminent theologian and a practical Christian, remarking that it might appear somewhat novel for one of the school of Channing to speak favorably of the views the departed minister held. But while Dr. Bethune was a theologian, he preached only religion from his pulpit; for theology tended to divide men, while religion brought them together in love and peace. Dr. Bethune was by some considered a Dutchman—but he (the speaker) did not believe he had any Dutch blood in his veins—if so, very little. He

liked the institutions of Holland, and was inclined to view favorably the uniting principles of the Church of England, rather than the individualizing tendencies and subjectivity of Puritanism. At one time Dr. Bethune had declared that the Pilgrim Fathers had caught cold while on Plymouth Rock, and that the Puritans had not recovered from it since. (Laughter.) He liked the organizing character of the Church of England; but the England of their day owed her greatness as much to the individualizing and stern elements of the Puritanism of Cromwell, as to the organizing principles of Jeremy Taylor.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt followed. He alluded to the ordination of the late Dr. Bethune, in the Associate Presbyterian Church, in 1827. The ceremony was performed by the brother-in-law of the deceased, and the speaker was present. A thrilling event occurred during the service, which made it remarkable. The officiating minister reminded the young candidate for the ministry, that on the precise spot where he stood, reposed the dust of his honored father, David Bethune; and presented him with a paper, which was written on the day of his birth, by his father, in which he was consecrated to the service of God. The circumstance made a deep impression on all present. After referring to some of the antecedents of Dr. Bethune, the speaker sat down, remarking that he wished the historian of the country (Mr. Bancroft), were present to speak of him.

All eyes in the vicinity of the place where Mr. Bancroft sat, were quickly turned towards him; and understanding the pertinent allusion, he promptly rose to respond. He remarked that he had but few words to say, and he could have wished that Dr. Dewitt had not stopped in his delineations of the departed clergyman. For himself, he would say, that in the decease of Dr. Bethune, he had lost one of his most early and much loved friends. He was untiringly devoted to his Church, and to all the trusts reposed in him. “Take him, all in all,”—whether they viewed him in the light of his constant fidelity to his convictions, his large and cultivated scholarship, his devotion to

his country, his general, wide-spread, and genial hospitality,—they “ne’er would look upon his like again.”

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Society adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Philad., May 29, 1862.*—The annual meeting of the above Society, was held at the United Presbyterian church, Race-street, near Sixteenth. Prof. James M. Wilson in the chair.

The report of the Executive Committee of the Society was read by Rev. S. J. Baird.

The first records of the Society’s existence, date as far back as 1791, at which time a committee from the General Assembly was appointed to gather and compile statistics of the Church in North America. It continued for forty years, and then disappeared. This caused the minutes to become incomplete. No efforts were made to reinstate it until 1852, when the General Assembly convened at Charleston. It was then resolved to form the Society on some permanent basis. At first it consisted of but one branch; afterwards, in 1854, the plan of the organization was so altered that all the different branches of the Presbyterian Church were included. It continued to grow in usefulness and prosperity; but the events of the last year have caused a melancholy change. The political strife raging in this country, closed the avenues from which much knowledge was to be obtained.

However, 400 books, and 1500 pamphlets were added to their Library during the past year. The Library at present consists of 3000 volumes, 50 files of newspapers, and other miscellaneous matter. At present the Society feels the need of a catalogue. The report closes by desiring that the momentous conflict of the Government against treason, may prove successful to the existence and integrity of the Union, the Constitution, and the Government of the United States.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Sam-

uel J. Baird, Rev. Dr. Wylie, and Rev. Dr. Brainerd. Appropriate resolutions were also adopted. Some curious relics were exhibited by Rev. Dr. Baird.

The following officers were then chosen for the next year:

President—Rev. Albert Barnes. *Vice-presidents*—C. C. Beattie, D.D., Rev. Geo. Duffield, Rev. Peter Bullard, Rev. Mr. Scott, Troy; *Corresponding Sec’y’s*—Rev. John B. Dales, Rev. Dr. Backus. *Treasurer*—Samuel Agnew, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—This place was first visited by the French in 1644; it was then the chief town of the Ojibwa nation, which extended itself around the shores of Lake Superior. Marquette, the celebrated missionary, came to the place about 1668, and went to Chegoimegon, in Lake Superior, which was then a popular place for the Indians. And it was here that he first learned from them of a great river to the west, called Mississippi. Sault Ste. Marie became, according to the French system, a post for missionary, military, and trading operations; and it continued to be such, under various aspects, so late as 1763, when it was visited by Alexander Henry (*vide* his Travels). It was first occupied as a military post by the United States, in 1822. On the sixth of July, of that year, Col. Brady, of the 2d regiment U. S. infantry, landed at the place with a full battalion of men, and commenced the building of Fort Brady. He was accompanied by a U. S. agent of Indian affairs for the wide-spread Chippewa nation.

H. R. S.

STUMP-TAIL CURRENCY.—In the Western States they have had Wild-cat and Red-dog currency. To these are now added what they denote as “Stump-tail currency.” This term is used to signify the notes of those

banks whose circulation has been based on bonds of the Southern States. Soon after the breaking out of the present rebellion, these bonds proved utterly worthless, and the banks which held them, of a consequence, caved in. Their issues became stump-tailed, that is, reduced to *nihil*. o'c.

LONG ISLAND WINE.—Paulus Richard, of Long Island, acknowledges himself indebted to Cornelis Steenwyck, among other things, for six hogsheads of good wine which he promises to pay "from the first Vineyard planted in these parts, at latest between this (4th July, 1667) and the year 1669." This is the only record I have met with of the cultivation of the vine in this State for the purpose of manufacturing wine. o'c.

CHANGE OF FAMILY NAMES.—It will eventually be a matter of serious inquiry in many cases, what the real name of a party is, owing to the changes by translation and otherwise, constantly going on. A strange case is mentioned by Edward Livingston: "An unfortunate Scotchman, whose name was *Feyerston*, was obliged in pursuit of fortune to settle among some Germans, in the western part of New York. They translated him literally into German, and called him *Feuerstein*. On his return to an English neighborhood, his new acquaintances discovered that *Feuerstein* in German, meant *Flint* in English. They retranslated, instead of restoring his name, and the descendants of *Feyerston* go by the name of *Flint* to this day. I ought, however, to except one of his grandsons, who settled at the Acadian Coast, on the Mississippi, whose name underwent the fate of the rest of the family; he was called, by a literal translation into French, '*Pierre à fusil*,' and his son returning to the family clan was called *Peter Gun*."—*Answer to Jefferson*, p. 80, note.

NARRATIVE OF CAPTAIN ISAAC STEWART, TAKEN FROM HIS OWN MOUTH, IN MARCH, 1782.—The following narrative,

published in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, of February 6, 1786, and there credited to the *London Gazette*, is evidently fictitious in whole or in part; but is curious as being one of the authorities for the existence of Welsh Indians, who have been found in so many places between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but who always elude scientific investigators:

"I was taken prisoner, about fifty miles to the westward of Fort Pitt, about eighteen years ago, by the Indians, and was carried by them to the Wabash, with many more white men, who were executed with circumstances of horrid barbarity; it was my good fortune to call forth the sympathy of what is called the Good Woman of the Town, who was permitted to redeem me from the flames, by giving as my ransom a horse.

"After remaining two years in bondage among the Indians, a Spaniard came to the nation, having been sent from Mexico on discoveries. He made application to the chiefs for redeeming me and another white man, who was in a like situation, a native of Wales, named John Davey, with which they complied, and we took our departure, in company with the Spaniard, and travelled to the westward, crossing the Mississippi near the river Rouge or Red River, up which we travelled 700 miles, when we came to a nation of Indians remarkably white, and whose hair was of a reddish color—at least, mostly so; they lived on the banks of a small river that empties itself into the Red River, which is called the river Post. In the morning of the day after our arrival among these Indians, the Welchman informed me he was determined to remain with them, giving as a reason, that he understood their language, it being very little different from the Welch. My curiosity was excited very much by this information; and I went with my companion to the chief men of the town, who informed him—in a language that I had no knowledge of, and which had no affinity to any other Indian tongue that I ever heard—that their forefathers of this nation, came from a foreign country and landed on the east side of the Mississippi, describing par-

ticularly the country now called west Florida, and that, on the Spaniards taking possession of Mexico, they fled to their then abode; and as a proof of the truth of what he had advanced, he brought forth rolls of parchment, which were carefully tied up in otter skins, on which were large characters I did not understand, written with blue ink. The characters I did not understand, and the Welchman being unacquainted with letters, even of his own language, I was not able to know the meaning of the writing. They are a bold, hardy, intrepid people, very warlike, and the women beautiful, when compared with other Indians. We left the nation after being kindly treated and requested to remain among them,—being only two in number, the Spaniard and myself,—and continued our course up the waters of the Red River, till we came to a nation of Indians called Windots, that never had seen a white man before, and who were unacquainted with the use of fire-arms. On our way we came to a transparent stream, which we to our great surprise found to descend into the earth, and at the foot of a ridge of mountains disappeared; it was remarkably clear, and near to it we found the bones of two animals, of such a size that a man might walk under the ribs, and the teeth were very heavy.

The nation of Indians that had never seen a white man, lived near the source of the Red River, and there the Spaniard discovered to his great joy, gold dust in the brooks and rivulets; and being informed by the Indians, that a nation lived further west, who were very rich and whose arrows were pointed with gold, we set out in the hope of reaching their country, and we travelled about 500 miles, till we came to a ridge of mountains, which we crossed, and from which the streams ran due west, and at the foot of the mountains the Spaniard gave proofs of joy and great satisfaction, having found gold in great abundance. I was not acquainted with the nature of the ore, but I lifted up what he called gold dust, from the bottom of the little rivulets issuing from the cavities of the rocks, and it had a yellowish cast and was remarkably heavy; but so much was the Spaniard satisfied, he relin-

quished his plan of prosecuting his journey, being perfectly convinced that he had found a country full of gold. On our return, we took a different route, and when we reached the Mississippi we went in a canoe to the mouth of the Missouri, where we found a Spanish post. There I was discharged by the Spaniard, went to the country of the Chickasaws, from thence to the Cherokees, and soon reached Ninety-Six, in South Carolina. It is impossible for me to give an adequate description of the country on the southwest side of the Mississippi. I was charmed with the richness of the land on the northeast side of that noble river, till I beheld in the other country the luxuriance of the soil, the richness of the herbage, the majesty of the forest, and the fertility of the meadows, which in many places are of amazing extent, and covered with rich grass and clover, in height at least three feet. The woods are full of deer, elk, buffalo, &c, and in autumn grapes and apples are everywhere to be found; and, in short, every other part of America is a desert compared to that country known in Europe as Louisiana. The air is pure and serene, and the climate as healthy as any in the world. Nature has been wonderfully bountiful in furnishing water in the greatest abundance, and in many parts acres of ground are covered with salt rock, where the animals go at certain seasons; and it is extremely pleasing to observe the marks of the tongues of various wild beasts on the surface of the rocks of salt. No country in the world is better calculated for the culture of rice, indigo, and tobacco. When it is considered that on the banks of the Missouri and the Red River settlements a quantity of these articles might be made, sufficient to supply all Europe; and for 1000 miles from the confluence of each of those rivers, ships could be built, and for three months of the year, the current runs with such rapidity, that they could go down the stream one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

HOW PRISONERS WERE TREATED AMONG US A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Now that numbers are held in various parts as prisoners of war, the following papers giving reg-

ulations as to French and Canadian prisoners in New Jersey, in 1760, will not be without interest:

I.

Letter of A. Wheelock to Mr. Stockton.

SIR: Enclosed are the Regulations in English which I cou'd not get copied till to-day: the French ones, I have left wth Mons^r Resie to be sent to the Prison at Millstown, & also one Copy will be sent to you at Prince Town for what few Prisoners may be in your Neighbourhood. You will keep the Claims sent in to you (in Consequence of these Regulations) till I come to Prince Town.

The Day before yesterday you mentioned that you shou'd soon want Money for carrying on the Service: considering the small Number of Prisoners in your Goal I imagined you wou'd be one of the last that wou'd want, as I told you at the Delivery of the Money that it was to subsist those only, who were in the Prison, & to furnish Wood & Straw, & desired an Account of the Money already expended in those articles.

Upon all Applications to the General for Money, I am obliged to give in the Occasion there is for it; & must therefore desire you will directly send to me at New York the Account of the Money you have already laid out agreeable to the Directions you received, that I may have it, to produce to the General in Order to obtain a farther Supply from him.

I know you wou'd be glad to receive the whole Pay to this Time, but that cannot be done consistent with the Generals Plan, & is consequently out of the Question.

Monsieur Resie complains that some of the Prisoners have been insolent to him because he wou'd not furnish them wth the Clothes they had a Mind to; In Case of their misbehaving in that Manner again, upon his complaint to you, you'll please to order them to be confined according to the Nature of the Case.

I am Sir

Your Humble Serv^t

ANTHONY WHEELOCK.

Brunswick, March 2d, 1760.

Please to make out the Account by Weeks, according to the Form I left you at Prince Town—& I shou'd be glad of the Doctors Bill, that I may shew it to the Surgeon General, whose approbation must be had, before the Money is payable.

I believe the best way to make the Regulations (in English) known to the Inhabitants wou'd be to fix a Copy of them at the Church Door at Prince Town.

II.

Regulations.

The French Prisoners who work with the Inhabitants to be paid weekly & if they receive Shoes or other Cloathing &c. instead of Money, the Price to be agreed on before the Prisoners receive them.

All Prisoners who go out to work from the Goal to do it on Sunday Night or Monday Morning: & the Inhabitants who take them to engage to keep them at least for that Week (that there may be no broken Weeks).

Those who remain in the Goal are to be subsisted at the Rate of Half a Dollar per Week. They are to have fresh Straw once a Week and Wood to dress their Victuals. The Goaler will make out the Pay List every Monday Morning specifying the Mens Names & the Regiment & Company they belong to (if Soldiers)—if they are Canadians, the place they belong to.

To enable the Goaler to pay them & furnish the Wood & Straw, twelve Pounds is left with the Sheriff on Account: when that is expended (or nearly) let them acquaint Capt. Wheelock at New York.

All Inhabitants who take Prisoners from the Goal to do it by the Order of a Justice of Peace (or Sheriff) & to sign a Receipt on the Back of the Order mentioning the Prisoners Name & the place where he works: which Order & Receipt is to be left with the Keeper of the Prison till such Time as the Prisoner returns to Goal; that the Prisoners may be readily found when required.

No Prisoner to be compelled to go to Work: if they are turbulent & unruly they are to be more strictly confined; and if they commit any Act of Violence on a British

Subject may (by Order of a Magistrate) be kept in Irons. With regard to their Disputes about Wages &c, or in Case they are ill used, They being under the Kings Protection are entitled to the common Justice of the Country.

If a Prisoner disagrees with, or is ill used by his Landlord he may always demand to be put in Prison.

A. WHEELOCK.

MR. STOCKTON.

QUERIES.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS TO N. Y. CONVENTION, 1765.—Who was the editor of the volume of Massachusetts State Papers, 1765 to 1775, published in 1818, by Russell & Gardner, under the title of "Speeches of the Governors of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775; and the Answers of the House of Representatives to the same; with their Resolutions and Addresses for that period. And other public papers," &c.? Like most enterprises of the kind, this seems to have failed of the support which it ought to have gained from an intelligent public spirit, for many important documents are omitted. For instance, there is nothing given of the doings of the Commissioners to the Congress of 1765, in New York, and so important a portion of the public records is disposed of thus briefly: "The Committee was chosen by the House, June, 1765, and were James Otis, Col. Partridge, of Hatfield, and Timothy Ruggles; but Ruggles did not consent to the doings of the Convention, which met at New York, in October, 1765; and was afterwards censured for it by the House of Representatives." Is the Report of these Commissioners in print, or where are the manuscripts, or *did they make no report?*

SPINA.

RAIN WATER DOCTOR.—Will the writer of the reply in the April number, give the full title of the pamphlet "Prescriptions for Chronical Diseases?"

B.

REPLIES.

SCHOONER (vol. vi., p. 195).—This word is evidently neither derived from the Anglo-Saxon *scunian*, "to avoid, shun," nor from the Dutch *schoone*, "beauty," but rather from the Scotch *seon*, "to make flat stones, &c., skip along the surface of the water;" also "to skip in the manner described," &c. From the same source as *seon* we have the Icelandic *skunda*, *skynda*, "to make haste, hurry," *skundarar*, "racers," &c.; *skynda*, Swedish, and *skynde*, Danish. According to the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written, *scooner*, as early as 1716. In Widegren's Lexicon, "Svenkst oeh Engelskt, Stockholm, 1788," I find "Schooner, skoner, s. (fartyg). Schooner (se Crocker)." The latter authority, the Rev. Henry T. Croker, chaplain to the Earl of Hillsborough, in his Dic. of Arts and Sciences, published in London, 1766, has the following: "Schooner, in navigation, a vessel navigated with two masts, and two large boom-sails on the main and fore-masts, besides the usual small sails. They are generally built very light, as being principally intended for swiftness, and to sail in seas which are seldom frequented with strong weather; such are the latitudes between or near the tropics. The largest vessels of this kind are built in the island of Bermuda, where they are formed of cedar."

The French term for schooner occurs as early as 1757, in the Encyc. of Diderot and D'Alembert, published in Paris. "*Goelette*, f. f. (Marine), quelques-uns prononcent *goulette*, petit bâtiment du port de 50 à 60 tonneaux, et quelquefois davantage; il a deux mâts portant ensemble trois principales voiles, dont deux s'amarrent aux pieds des mâts et se manœuvrent de bas en-haut, au moyen d'une corne à laquelle sont attachés un dérisse, une balancine et des halebas; le point de la grande voile opposé à l'armure est porté en dehors du bâtiment, soit à droite ou à gauche par une baume ou grand pièce de bois mobile, et retenu par des palans. La troisième voile est un soc se manœuvrant le long de l'étai qui descend du haut du mât d'avant sur l'extrémité du beau-pré; aux grandes *goelettes* on ajoute quelquefois un

faux soc et de petits huniers volans. Les *goelettes* sont fort en usage aux îles de l'Amérique; elles servent à faire le cabotage ou navigation de cap en cap, ou d'une île à l'autre. Il y a une autre petite *goelette* qui n'est pas plus grande qu'une moyenne chaloupe; on la nomme *goelette à chaux*, servant à pêcher au fond de la mer les pierres dont on fait la chaux, ou à transporter la chaux brûlée dans les lieux où on en a besoin. On peut observer en passant que les pierres dont on fait la chaux aux îles de l'Amérique, ne sont autre chose que des madrepores, des coralloïdes et des coquillages.—*Art. de M. Le Romain.*"

Much of interest, respecting the origin of the schooner, at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713, occurs in Babson's History of that town. From the journal of Gen. Assembly of New York, under date of June 13, 1723, I take the following entry: "The Petition of Capt. Arent Schuyler, Capt. Dugdale Campbell, Mess. Anthony Rutgers and Rodrigo Pacheco, was presented to the House, and read, praying the Sloop Rariton, now erected into a *Schooner*, (at the Port of New York,) and called the *Mary*, may be freed from the Duty of Tonnage laid on Vessels built out of this Province." A few days subsequent the House resolved: "That the said schooner called the *Mary*, shall be deemed and esteemed as a Vessel solely built within this Colony." I. J. G.

JAMES ROSS (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196), the subject of a query in the May number, deserves a fuller commemoration than he has yet received; for a more thorough Greek and Latin teacher has never prepared boys for college, and it is doubtful whether much improvement has been made upon his grammars. Mr. Ross was, for a time, professor of languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and received the honorary degree of A. M., from Princeton College, in 1818. In the catalogue of the Philadelphia library is, "Latin Grammar. By James Ross. Lancaster, 1802." In 1817, the sixth edition was announced as "shortly to be put to press." It was this edition, I believe that appeared wholly in Latin. The

second edition of his Greek grammar was published in Philadelphia, in 1817. It is founded on the Westminster grammar, and is entirely in Latin. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania directed this work to be used in their grammar-school. From the preface I judge it was first published in 1813. Mr. Ross translated the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism into Latin, published and taught it in his school, which was in North Fourth-street, below Arch, Philadelphia. In a note to Dr. J. W. Alexander's "Forty Years' Familiar Letters," it is stated that he attended Mr. Ross's school before the year 1812; but the dates of his birth, residences, occupations, and death, may still be inquired for. II.

ANOTHER REPLY.—The reply of "o. o." shows two of the name Ross, who published Latin grammars. Robert, whose fifth edition appeared at Providence, in 1780 (Congress Library), and seventh edition at Hartford, 1782, and the Rev. James Ross, alluded to in the preceding reply.

Notes on Books.

The Sutton-Dudleys of England, and the Dudleys of Massachusetts in New England, from the Norman Conquest to the present time. By George Adlard.

MR. ADLARD has here given the results of long and careful researches into the history of a family of historical importance in England, and, though on a different scale, equally so in New England. The family name was originally *Sutton*, but was changed to *Dudley*, when—heralds and historians could not tell; but Mr. A. establishes the date, 1439. To connect the Dudleys of Massachusetts with this family, to which the husband and father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, and Elizabeth's favorite, Leicester, belonged, was another matter in which his services have been equally successful, and he establishes, on pretty solid grounds, the descent of Gov-

enor Thomas Dudley from Edward, the second Baron Dudley.

His work comprises sketches of the more prominent English Dudleys, with five tables of pedigrees. To these he appends notices of the sources of investigation in England, which will prove valuable to many. Of the American Dudleys he collects some very important materials, a brief notice of the Dudleys of Massachusetts, by Cotton Mather, and a still more valuable and hitherto unpublished life of Governor Thomas Dudley, by the same hand. His will with several wills of English Dudleys are also given. Of Governor Joseph Dudley, we have his will, some of his unpublished correspondence, Judge Daly's sketch of his life, and his commission as judge in Admiralty, already known to our readers, in connection with the rare seal of New England attached to it.

The pedigrees of Governors Thomas and John Dudley are then given, showing many branches of other families, viz.: Winthrop, Bradstreet, Dennison, Woodbridge, Tyng, Wanton, Sargent, Saltonstall, &c. A family history has seldom appeared which has more attraction for the general reader.

The work is appropriately dedicated to the Hon. James Savage, of Boston, so well known for his pursuits in genealogical science.

The introductory remarks contain some very interesting details, biographical and historical notices of some of the most eminent of the Dudleys in early times, such as the Duke of Northumberland, the Earls of Warwick and of Leicester; and of later date, Earl Dudley, who was Home Secretary in the Canning administration.

The Sutton family are traced from the time of William the Conqueror, then the Dudleys from 1439, at which time the change of name took place, and tabular pedigrees as well as genealogical notices, are given; the value of these are of course much enhanced, by the fact of their being compiled from *original* documents, such as the Visitations of the Heralds, and other heraldic documents in the College of Arms, and in the British Museum. Much labor has also been bestowed upon the pedigrees of the

Dudleys of Massachusetts, and the numerous families connected with them; the earlier portions of these having been compared with the probate, church, and town records in Boston, Roxbury, and New London. That of the Winthrop family is the most complete pedigree of the later branches of the family that has yet appeared.

The amount of labor that was required to collect such a mass of information from original sources, can only be fully appreciated by those who have trodden in similar paths. From the cursory examination that we have made of the extent of these researches, we consider Mr. Adlard is not only entitled to the thanks of those who are interested in the family details contained in the work, but to genealogical science he has shown what may be accomplished by untiring industry and perseverance. The arrangements of the pedigrees are in the highest degree commendable, from the clear and explicit manner in which the several generations are pointed out; we do not remember to have ever seen a work in which this object has been so fully and successfully accomplished.

The volume closes with an interesting article in reference to Thomas Sutton, and the establishment of the Charter House, in London.

Prison Life in the Tobacco Warehouse at Richmond. By a Ball's Bluff Prisoner, Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, of Baker's California Regiment. Philadelphia: G. W. Childs, 1862. 12mo, 175 pp.

THE Tobacco Warehouse of Richmond, has been made familiar to all at the North; and the melancholy interest which attaches to it, makes every account of the sufferings of the prisoners confined there read eagerly by thousands. The narrative of Lieutenant Harris, therefore, loses none of its freshness; his story is told clearly, with many anecdotes and personal sketches, that win the attention, and serve to enliven the often melancholy picture. His account confirms those which preceded it; and yet he saw little of the revolting treatment bestowed on the earlier prisoners.

Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession; with a narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels. By W. G. Brownlow, editor of the *Knoxville Whig*. Philadelphia: Childs, 1862. 458 pp.

THE REV. Mr. Brownlow, or, as he is popularly called, "Parson Brownlow," has long been known throughout the country as a bold outspoken man, fond of discussion and controversy, but of language violent, and often abusive and coarse. Yet he exactly suited the community in which he moved, and exercised an immense influence. In the present struggle, his naturally clear just mind, made him faithful to the government, and no one has contributed more to make East Tennessee loyal. His sufferings in general are known to all. In the present volume, which is a history of Secession in Eastern Tennessee, we can trace its progress in the extracts from his journal, and in his subsequent narrative. The picture is a startling and hideous one. The wholesale murders, destruction, and rapine perpetrated by the rebels are almost beyond belief, and the apathy of our government seems inexplicable. While Davis, by his threats, saved his privateers and bridge-burners from the gallows, he exultingly hung all suspected of bridge-burning in Tennessee, and our government made no effort to save them. Yet there is no reproach, no wavering in the loyalty of these fearless men. Of all the border States, this is the section which has suffered most, and by its heroic struggle won the respect of every lover of his country. Brownlow's work is full of exciting interest, and commends itself to all; but we ask more, and the public who will read this with avidity, will ask from him a still fuller, a calm, and complete history of the Secession movement in Tennessee. The publisher has brought out the volume in excellent style, with a portrait, and many illustrations of rebel barbarity.

Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York. Began the 8th day of December, 1743, and ended the

3d of April, 1775. Published by order of the Senate of the State of New York. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1861. Folios 819-2078.

THIS second part of the Council Journals embraces the period stated on its title, and thus completes the work. Carefully and intelligently printed under the supervision of Dr. O'Callaghan, whose introduction we have already noticed, this work contains a valuable index from the same hand, extending to nearly a hundred pages, full, accurate, and thus of the highest value. These volumes, with the Journals of the Assembly, printed by Hugh Gaine, and the supplementary volume issued from the State press, in 1821, make up a complete series of the Legislative Journals of the Colony, from 1691 down to the Revolution. The value of the Index in this volume is the greater, as that of the Assembly Journals is of little use. Naught is now wanting but the Journals of the Council and Assembly, from the Conquest to 1691, and especially of the important Assemblies under Dongan; but these we fear are irrecoverable. The laws have been almost completely recovered and collected by the zealous investigations of Mr. George H. Moore.

A Journal of Alfred Ely, a Prisoner of War in Richmond. Edited by Charles Lanman. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1862. 12mo, 359 pp.

THIS volume, issued in the handsome dress of the publishers, will stand as a record of one of the curious episodes of the war, and also as a picture of the life led in the dungeons of rebellion by those faithful to the government. Mr. Ely was on the field of Bull Run, mainly to see that the regiment raised in his district received proper surgical care. In the retreat of our army he was left and made a prisoner, although a non-combatant. His civil position was a natural cause of detention. He was known to many in Richmond; but most of them felt too deeply the dishonorable position they occupied, to attempt a recognition from him. Mr. Ely pictures in a plain, unadorned, but most

interesting narrative an account of what occurred during his career as a prisoner. The work contains much information as to the war, and closes with a list of the prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

The War for the Union, Civil, Naval, and Military. By E. A. Duyckinck. 4to. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co., 1862. Nos. 1-4.

THE literary ability of a ripe and classic scholar, is here given to the war now waging; and the history by Mr. Duyckinck, will always be esteemed for its arrangement and style. He does not disguise from himself or his reader the difficulty of treating fully or philosophically the present struggle. Much will be unknown for years. The secret plans of the Confederates for several years back, their various steps, the influences brought to bear are not yet unveiled. No participant in the plot has yet withdrawn from their counsels and exposed them. But the transactions which have taken place—civil, military, and naval—are and can be described and weighed. The mature judgment, the absence of party feeling, the whole country sympathy of Mr. Duyckinck, fit him admirably for the task of an impartial historian, and will make his history a valuable addition to our literature.

The numbers are got up with the usual care and taste of the publishers, and are illustrated with fine steel plates. Among those given in these numbers, are General McClellan, General Lyon, the Blessing of the Flag of Fort Sumter, and the Death of Colonel Ellsworth.

The True Genealogy of the Dannel and Dwinell Family of New England. By Henry Gale Dannel, M. D., of New York city. New York: C. B. Richardson, 1862. 8vo, 84 pp.

THIS is an account of the descendants of Michael Daniel, or Dannel, or Dannel, of Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he resided, in 1672. Of the family the author disclaims all knowledge; tradition said French, but the name savors as much of Irish or

Scotch. Some of the family still reside at the old homestead.

The family have been well represented in the military annals of the country—one member, Solomon Dwinell, having fought through the Revolution, from the siege of Boston to the siege of Yorktown.

Army Register of the Ohio Volunteers in the Service of the United States; comprising the general staff of State; staff of the various departments; list of brigadiers; roll of field, staff, and commissioned officers of each regiment, arranged in the numerical order of the regiment; present place of service; rank of each officer, date of commission; and a complete list of casualties. Compiled from official records. For April, 1862. By Charles A. Poland. Columbus, O.: Ohio State Journal Office, 1862. 8vo, 74 pp.

THIS Army Register, issued with the warm approval of the adjutant-general of the State, is a valuable assistant, its accuracy being so well attested. It is prefaced by a brief, but comprehensive, historic review of the Rebellion, and of the leading events of the war. Its contents are described in its title.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1860-62. 8vo, 530 pp.

THIS third volume of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, like its predecessors, in typographical beauty stands far beyond the volumes of proceedings of Societies generally. Here grace and taste reign, and the volumes are among the most elegant issued in the country. Nor is the matter unworthy of its beautiful dress. The records of the meetings embraces many papers of great interest, presented at their sessions. Among these are the Whipple Papers; the Preston Journal; documents relating to the trials of Burroughs and others for witchcraft; account-books of Harvard College in 1649-59; the case of Philips vs. Savage; and a very amusing "Propper Ballad called the 'Sommons to New England,' to the tune of 'The Townsman's Capp;'"

Bennett's Boston, in 1740; the Report on the Exchange of Prisoners during the Revolution; an interesting narrative of Capt. Besom; Holmes on Stafford's Receipts. Deceased members of the Society are here properly honored. There is a tribute to Sylvester Judd, Charles Fraser, Dr. Francis, Mr. Watson, D. D. Barnard, Rev. J. Codman, and Rev. C. Lowell, a noble sketch of Nathaniel Appleton, with a portrait, and one of Nathaniel I. Bowditch, also illustrated. The volume also contains a critical notice of Mr. Chester on some statements of Mr. Hunter in regard to the family of John Rogers.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Series IV., vol. V., 8vo.

THE same Society here publishes a volume of its collections, embracing the Hinckley Papers, being the papers of Gov. Hinckley, collected by his grandson, Prince the chronologist, and still preserved in the Old South Church, Boston; and the conclusion of Niles' History of the French and Indian Wars.

The War with the South. A History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M. D. New York: Virtue & Co. Nos. 5-6.

THIS history of the war continues to justify all that has been said of the earlier numbers, and in point of excellence of illustration, or a true historical spirit in the narrative, will not be inferior to any, and surpass most of the similar works which are now issuing from the press.

Miscellany.

THE MINISINK BATTLE MONUMENT.—The monument which the supervisors of Goshen, carrying out the will of the late Dr. Cash, are about to erect, is now completed: and will soon be erected. The work was done by Mr. John Vanderpool, No. 79 Tenth-street, New York. The monument stands thirty-two feet high. The

granite base, five feet square, bears the simple word, Minisink. A white marble die, with the battle-scene in bas-relief, stands on this, capped by a smaller block bearing the Genius of Liberty, and four eagles at the corners. Between them rises the obelisk, beautifully wrought. A figure of Hope crowns the whole.

THE second and closing volume of Allibone's "Critical Dictionary of English and American Authors," is announced as nearly completed.

A CELEBRATION of the 150th anniversary of the town of Abington, Mass., took place on the 10th of June. It was made a great occasion, business being generally suspended. Hon. Levi Reed, presided, and the oration was delivered by Rev. Ebenezer P. Dyer. Governor Andrew was present, and at the dinner responded to the toast, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

THE Bi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Milton, was celebrated by quite a large concourse of the people of Milton and the neighboring towns. At about 3 o'clock, the procession formed before the town hall, and marched to the First Church.

The exercises of the church began with music by the Germania band. An anthem was sung by the choir. A prayer followed by Rev. J. H. Morrison, and a hymn composed for the occasion by Mrs. S. D. Whitney, was sung by the choir, the audience joining in the chorus. The oration was by Hon. James M. Robbins. It was chiefly historical, giving interesting particulars of the early history of Milton, and some of the neighboring towns.

At a late sale of coins in New York, a Washington half-dollar of 1792, brought ninety dollars. The next important piece sold was a Lord Baltimore shilling, which brought \$32.50. It was in splendid condition, and the price was not esteemed too high by collectors. A "Link Cent," of 1793, very fine, brought \$24.50. A half cent, proof of 1847, \$21.50.

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[No. 8.

General Department.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S APPROVAL OF
THE NEW YORK BILL OF RIGHTS.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1862.

I CHEERFULLY comply with your request to communicate to the *Historical Magazine* the original unpublished memorandum of the Duke of York's confirmation of the "Charter of Liberties and Privileges" of New York.

This charter was passed by the General Assembly of the Province, and was assented to by Governor Dongan, on October 30, 1683. It is familiar to many, having been printed in the Appendix to the second volume of our "Revised Laws of 1813." In December, 1683, Dongan sent it to England by Captain Mark Talbott, for confirmation by the duke. After long consideration, and, apparently, after some amendments had been made, the duke, says Chalmers, ("Political Annals," p. 588), "actually signed" the patent, "which required only some trivial solemnity to render it complete and irrevocable."

The following is an exact copy of the official memorandum, now for the first time published:

"Mr. That this day the 4th October 1684 His Royal Highness signed and sealed the Charter of franchises and Priviledges to New Yorke in America; which was countersigned by Sir John Werden in the usuall forme, and sent the same evening to the Auditor (Mr. Aldworth) to be Registered by him, and then to be delivered to Capt. Talbott to carry to New Yorke."

This memorandum I found in the State Paper Office, London, in the Board of Trade

Papers, volume 151 (now No. 49), p. 50. I marked it to be copied, along with other records in the same book, which are now printed in the "Colonial Documents," vol. iii., pp. 349, 351. Its transcription was, however, accidentally omitted; and I have therefore caused an accurate copy to be sent to me, which you have above.

With great regard,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.

GEN. SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE
GENESEE COUNTRY, 1779.

A Journal of Janaral Sullivan's Army, after they left Wyoming.

BY THOMAS GRANT.*

July 31st, 1779. The whole Army under the command of Major Janaral Sullivan marched from Wyoming about one o'clock P. M. The fleet under the command of Col. Thos. Proctor saluted the fort, which was Returned to the mutual satisfaction of all present. We marched this afternoon to Lackawana, near 10 miles from Wyoming, where the army Encamped in Regular order. Gen. Hand's Light Troops in front, Gen. Maxwell's Brigade on the Right, Gen. Poor's on the left, Col. Ogden's Reg: the Rear Gard. A Chain of Centinels a Round the Camp; the Boats soñ miles in our Rear, owing to their Loading being Eregular.

August 1st. Rainy weather this morning

* Although other journals have been given of this campaign, viz.: Major Livermore's in the "N. H. Hist. Coll.," vol. vi.; Lieut. Barton's and Dr. Elmer's, in the "N. J. Hist. Coll.," vols. ii., iii.; Simmons' in Seaver's "Life of Mary Jemison," and Chaplain Gano's, extracted in the fifth volume of this *Magazine*, this of Grant possesses great interest, and gives the clearest account of the battle that we have met.

& Great part of Last night. This day we marched from Lackawana at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived at Qualutimunk* 7 miles from Lackawana about dark. Encamped as before in a fertile plain; the road we came this day exceeding rough, and Great quantity of Baggage lost from the pack horses, which Occasioned the army to lay by.

August 2d. Noathing Material this day, but preparing for marching to-morrow.

August 3d. This Morning the Genl Beat at 5. The infantry marched at 6, the Main Body at 7. Marched this day 12 miles to Tunkhamunk,† and Encamped as before mentioned in a very fine Bottom a Boundling with Fine English Grass, Wild Frute, &c in our March crossed Several Pleasant Streams of water, viz Butter Milk Crick noted for a Great Fall where it Emty's itself in the Susquehanna Called the Butter Milk Falls and the Tunkhamunk, a large Crick about Eight Pole wide. The Genl Conree this day N. N. W. saw No Enemy But plenty of Beef, Deer, Turkis but it was against orders to fire.

August 4th. The Genl Beat this Morning at day lite. The Infantry Marched at 5, the Main boady at six. Marched this day 13 miles to a fine bottom, by the name of Vanderlip's Plantation, abounding with Excellent English Grass. On our March We Crossed Several fine Streams of water, viz. Meshapon‡ Crick & Eight Miles from our last Encampment oather small Streams, Not knowing by any pirticular Name; Likewise Crossed som very high hills the first three Miles from our Encampment, at the foot which Run a pleasent stream of water. The ascent of this hill amazing Steep & dangarons for Packhorses. Crossed som Bade Swamps and Defils. The Genl Conree this day N. W. The fleet 3 Mils in the rere this Eavinging. Saw No Enemy this day.

August 5th. This Morning the Genl Beat at 5. We did not March till Eight o'clock owing to the boats being in the rere. Marched this day 9½ miles to wiahusing,§ a Noated Indian Town formally stiled by Mo-

ravan Indians who professed Christianity. This town consisted of between 80 or 90 Neat Log Houses Regularly built, likewise a Large Church. This Town and the land ajacent formerly Belonged to an Indien Chief by the name of Joab Chillaway, which in this present Contest & before has Behaved frendly. This place is at present Laid waste partly by our own people and the Indiens; not the aperence of a horse To be seen, but the soyl exceeding fine, abounding with the finest Grass I Ever saw in a Wild Contry, Chiefly blue Grass & Clover. on our March we Crossed two pleasant Streams of water. The first two Miles From our last Encampment by the Name of Tuscarogue,* the oather not noing by any Pirticular name; Likewise pass'd the place where Col. Hartly defeted the Indiens in '78. We then asended a hill knowing by the Name of Wealusing Hill, the ascent Very Gradual, the descent Very steep; this hill from the acent to the Bottom near two Mils. From the Top of s^d Hill we had a very fine Prospect of the River, which apered Very Beautiful winding round the Point of a hill. On y^e South West side, in the form of a horse shew, fresh Tracks of Indiens ware Discovered, but saw none, tho very contrary to our Expectation. The Infantry Troops I Continue with, under the Command of Ganl Hand. Encamped at Wealusing Creek 1¼ miles from the place Where Wealusing old Town stood. We lost three men this day, two by fatigue & one drowned, the Last a Fifer Belonging to Col^l Prockter's Train of Artillary. The Genl Corse this Day W be N.

August 6th. Lay By this Day for the Men to refresh them Selves and draw provisions, and expects to March to Morrow Morning.

August 7th. Rainy Weather Great Part of Last Night & this Morning, which prevented our marching this Day.

August 8. This morning the Genl Beat at day brake, the Infantry marched at 5, the main boady March'd at 6. March'd this day to Wissahin creek, oatherwise Rush Meadow Creek, distant 13½ Miles from our

* Barton writes it Qualutimack; Livermore, Qualutimunk; and Elmer, Qualutinae. Some Pennsylvania ethnologist will decide the true form.

† Tunkhamnock. ‡ Meshopen Creek. § Wyalusing.

* Now Tuscarora.

last Encampment. Encamped this Evening in a bottom abounding with High Grass and Grate Quantities of heasil Bushes very Full of Nuts, Though two Green for use. The main Body Encamped three Miles in our Rear, at a place call^d the standing stone flats.* On our March this day we crossed Repeated hills and some small Runs. Not any particuler name. The Genl Course this day N. W. Saw no Enemy.

August 9th. Lay by this day till 10 o'clock A. M. waiting for the Main body to com up. March^d half past 10. Encamped this Evening at 5 o'clock P. M. in the upper Shekenunk Flatts,† a Delightful even Bottom Containing about one Hundred Acres of very fine meadow land, abounding with fine Grass. The Road we passed this day much the same as Yesterday, except crossing one very High Mountain known by the name of Breakneck Hill. The descent very Steep & Dangerous. Crossing this hill we had three Bullocks kill^d at the foot of which we cross^d a small run. Shortly after passed a large Indian Camp.‡ The Distance the Infinty This day 11 miles, the Genl Course this day N. N. W. Saw no Enemy, but Fresh Tracks.

August 10th, 1779. Reany Weather y^e morning and Great part of last night. The Army Lay by this day in order to draw provisions. A fire was seen last Night on a Mountain on the opposid side of the River by our weators supposed to be maid by Indians. This day a party of 500 Men, with a sufficiency of Offasirs Reconitered the Country as far as opposite the Mouth of Tioga. Major Hoops with fore Men swam over the River and found a Milks Cow on the flats, supposed to be lost by Indians who had fled at our approach.

August 11th. This Morning the Genl Beat at 6 o'clock. The hole army marched Near Sevin. Marched this day to Tioga, an Indian Town, or Rather the place where an Indian Town formerly stood, In the forks of the River Susquahanah and Ca-

yuga, where the main army Encamped in a Deliteful Extensive Bottom, abounding with Excellent Grass. The Infinty Encamped 1½ Miles in frant in a narrow Neck of Land in winth [width ?] about 20 pole, a place where the Savages used to Carry their Canews From one River to the oather, known by the name of the Carrying place about two miles blow The forks. The whole Army forded the River Susquahanna; the manner in which it was performed was by forming Platoons, and Each Man Grasping his fellow supported Each oather. Genl Hand who Commanded the Infinty quit his horse and waded with cheerfulness. The Watter was Rappid and Took them to the middle, not with standing The whole army Crossed in the space of half an hour Without the Loss of Either man or horse, or any Baggage. The Sight was Beautifull and pleasing, but must have been very Tarifying to the Enemy who, its very probable say us from the Neighbaring hills which Overlook the water. We likewise Croshed Tioga or Cayuga much in the same manner as before, but much Shallower and not more than half as wide. On the south side Cayuga River, near the mouth, in the place where Queen Esther's Castle stood. Rany Weather Great part of this afternoon. Saw no Enemy: the Genl Course this day due North: the Distint from Wyoming to Tioga Old Town 80 Mils, actual measure.

August 12th. Fair weather but very warm. Last Eavening a small scout was sent to Chimung^s to reconiter The Enimy. They Returned this afternoon with Infirmation that the Enemy ware In Possession of that place. In consequence of which Genl Sullivan ordered the trupes surved with a gill of Liquor pr man, at about Eight o'clock this Evening The Trupers Mooved of in a very Silent manner. Genl Hand's Light Infinty In front as usual, all except the Gard That was left for the safety of the Camp. We marchd all this Night part through very Difficlt Narrow Defiels.

August 13th. This morning about 6 o'clock A. M. we Entred Chemung Town, which the Enemy had Just left with Pre-

* "So called from a large rock on the side of the river, standing on one end."

† Sheshequin.

‡ Barton calls it Queen Esther's Flatts.

* Chemung.

cipitation leaving behind them a Quantity of striped Linning deer Skins, Bear Skins, Kettles, plates, Knives, Ladles, and a number of articles of Varyous kinds, which the Soldiours Soon maid themselves masters of, and Fire sit to the town, which Consisted of neer 100 Houses, Great and small. Genl Hand was ordered with the light Infinty to pursue the Enemy and ware one Miles above the town, his Advanced Guard was fird on by the indians Who lay in Ambush, and at the first fire Kild 3 privets and wounded two offasers,* viz Capt^r Carbury & Adjutant Huston, one Guide and 3 privets: the Fire was Returned by our people which oblidgeed them to Quit the Ground. The Kild and Wounded ware braught of the field. we pursued the Indians neer a mile, then orders Came to Genl Hand to return to the Town, which by that time was Consumed; then orders was Given to Genl Maxwell and Genl Poor to send Partis from their Reispjective Brigades to Cut down the Corn on the opposite side of the river, which they did to the amount of 15 or 20 acres, amongst which was Cucumbers, Water Millions, pumpkins, Squashes and Beans, during the time they ware destroying the Corn, they ware fird on by the Indians, who kild one & wounded two. Our people Returned the fire & soon Repulsed the Enemy, though uncertin whather they kild any or no. About two o'clock p. m. the trups Marched for Tioga where they arived at 6 o'clock in the Evening without any molestation on our Return.

August 14th. Noathing Material this day. Fair Weather and warm.

August 15th. Fair weather and warm. This day about 4 o'clock p. m. a fue men who ware looking Horses on the opposid side of the Cayuga River, was fired on by the Indians who kild one, a pack horse driver From Wyoming, and wounded one oather who maid his askape; the slain they sculped and Gave the war whoop; they likewise shott a Bullock which our people applyd to there own use, as the Beef was Good.

August 16th. This day a Detachment of

* Barton and Elmer make the loss 6 or 7 killed, and 9 wounded.

900 men with a sufficiency of offasirs under the Command of Genl Poor and Hand ware sent up the River Susquehanna in order to form a Junction with Genl Clinton who is on his March Towards this place—fair weather this day.

August 17th. Fair weather this day and Great preparations for Securing our Stores and Gitting in Readiness for marching as soon as Possible. Genl Clintons Army arives. This afternoon about five o'clock a fue men who ware Hunting their offasirs Horses about one mile in frunt of the advanced picquet, was fird on by Indians who shott one Man through the Boady with three Balls, afterwards speered, tommy-howkd and sculpd him, Likewise shot another through the Arm, the Man Returned the fire and maid his Escape.

August 18th. Noathing materal this Day, But the usual preporations for marching, fair Weather and Warm. N. B. The mornings in Genl foggy till between Seven and Eight o'clock in the morning.

August 19. Very foggy this Morning. The Remaining part of this day Cloudy and Cool.

August 20th. Rainy weather this day and Great part of last Night, This morning an Express boat arived informing the Junction of Genl Clinton and the troops Sent from this post: they are Expected here to Morrow if the Weather primits.

August 21th. Fine Agreable Weather this Day.

August 26th. This Day at twelve o'clock p. m. the Army marched from Tioga, Encamped three Miles up the Cayuga Branch.

August 27. March'd this day 7 miles, on our March passed one very bade defile which much damaged our Amunition Wagons.

April [August] 28th. March'd this day two miles to Chemung, a noted Indian Town which we Destroyed the 13th Instant. In this days March we passed one very bade Defile which occasioned the Army to forde the Cayuga branch two different Times.

August 29th 1779. Marched this day 4½ Miles to lower Newton.* On our march pass'd the Hill where Genl Hand was fired

* Elmira.

on by the Indians the 13th Instant. Three Miles from Chemung, our Advanced party Discovered the Enemy, who Had Erected a Brest work on a steep Bank on the West side of a Large Run or Defile Which we were obliged to pass. The Gen^l Officers were Emedietely informed of the Disposition. Gen^l Sullavin Gave Gen^l Poor orders to march Round a very High hill in order to Gain the Enemys Rear, at which time Major Pave to keep up a slow fire on there front, in order to amuse them with his Core of Riffl men, Who did Considerable Execution. Gen^l Hand Was ordered to be in Readiness With his Brigade of Light Troopes to force there Lines as soon as Janaral poor should begin The fire, seconded by Gen^l Maxwell & Clinton; the Way Gen^l Poor had to pass in order to Gain there Road being verry Difficult, Occasioned the time to elaps Before he cou'd Compleat his Entention: Gen^l Sullavin at the Experation Time Limited for Gen^l Poor to Gain there Rear, Ordered the Cannon to be brought up and open upon The Enemys Works which occasioned them to leave Those Works and Retire towards the hill where Gen^l Poor began the attack which for som Minuts was very hot, But soon maid the Enemy Retire, leaving Anomber of there Dead on the field, twelve of which was sculped. Gen^l Hand at the Juncton the fire began on the Right, Advanced in front, but could not overtake There Rear. Encamp'd this Eavening on There Ground, two prisners were taken this day, one a White man, the oather a Neagro, who Informed that Butler there Commander in Chief, Brant, McDonald & Butler's Son, with thire hole force, to the amount of Eight Hundred,* ware this day Engag^d. Our Loss this Day was very Inconsiderable: We had but two men killed, 3 offasirs and about 15 Men Slightly wounded,† som of which are since Dead.

August 30th. Lay by this Day in order to unload our boats and send the wounded to our Garason at Tioga.

August 31st. Marched this Day 10 Miles;

* Barton makes the force 200 whites, 500 Indians.

† Barton here makes the loss larger, and gives 34 or 35 wounded.

Encamped this Evaning on the side of a large Creek not known by any pirticular Name; pass^d this day New Town,* after Passing it we Steered Due North.

September 1st 1779. Marched this day 12½ Miles to French Catheronies Towns,† 3 Miles from our Last Encampment, we came on the Head waters of the Sinica Creek which Emities itself into the River St Lawrence 3½ Miles, entered a Great Swamp, The Timber chiefly white Pine and Hemlock, Which was 4 Miles in Length; we then Entred a fine Bottom, the Timber Chiefly Sugar Tree & Walnut; we entred this Town about Eight o'clock at Night, Which from apperence was Lately Evacuated.

[Concluded in the next number.]

CURIOUS LETTER OF REV. CHAS. INGLIS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1779.

MY DEAR SIR: It was with unspeakable pleasure I learned by yours of Decem. 1st, that You had arrived safe in England. My anxiety on your account was very great, as you went in an unarmed Vessel, & the Consequences of being taken might be fatal. Providence has been pleased to preserve You, I trust for good & important Purposes to this unhappy Country. I do not apprehend there is any Necessity for Your writing under a fictitious name. The Rebels know that You are in England—they also know Your Hand, so that a fictitious Name would not be of any Service, were Your Letters to come into their Possession; but of this I see no Danger. The Mails are always flung over Board, when Packets are in Danger of being taken; & You may depend upon it I shall not make Use of Your Name so as to injure Mrs. Galloway, which is the Thing You would avoid. I have the pleasure to assure You that Mrs. Galloway was in perfect Health and good Spirits the 8th of this present Month. She lives with Debby Morris, & as comfortable as the present State of Things will admit.

Before this, I flatter myself that You have received mine of Decem. 12th, by Capt'n Chandler, the Doctor's Son. Imagining

* Elmira.

† Havannah.

that Intelligence which came early, before Measures were finally settled, would be of most Service, I took that early Opportunity of giving You a true and general State of Things here. I am happy to find that in England they begin to see the Affairs of America in a much juster Light than formerly—this will be one important End which was effected by the last Commissioners, if their appointment was productive of no other.

Thank God our Affairs now wear a better Aspect than when You left us. The Reduction of Georgia, & our Success in the West Indies, have changed Things greatly in our Favour. Our Spirits are raised, those of the Rebels are proportionably depressed, which in Wars of this Kind is of great Moment.

The Affairs of Congress are in as bad a Way as You could expect or desire at this Time. They are broken into the most violent factions and parties. Mr. Deane's Letter to the Public (which has been printed here, & You have probably seen) opened the Scene. He was attacked by Keane, who brought many Things to Light greatly to the Prejudice of Congress. He asserted some Things relative to the Alliance of France which offended M. Gerard. Gerard applied to Congress for an Explanation, which they tried to evade; but the Plenipotentiary plied them in such a Manner, & bullied, that he drew from them a formal Disavowal & Disapprobation of Keane's Assertion; & among other Things this remarkable Resolve: "Whereas it has been represented to this House by the Hon. Sieur Gerard, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, that, *it is pretended the United States have preserved the Liberty of treating with G. Britain separately from their Ally, as long as G. Britain shall not have declared War against the King his Master*, therefore resolved unanimously, That as neither France or these United States may of Right, so these United States will not, conclude either Truce or Peace with the common Enemy, without the formal Consent of their Ally first obtained." See Riving. Gazette of Feb. 13, 1779. In the present State of America, this seems to imply a Kind of Vassalage to

France. The Abettors of Congress with You in England may hence see, that they are as effectually serving the Interests of France & Rebellion as if they were actually enlisted under the Banners of either, & at the Expence of G. Britain.

The Congress Money is now sunk so low that in Philadelphia 20 Congress Dollars are purchased for *one* Spanish Dollar. This of itself must ruin their Cause, unless some Remedy is applied. The only one that can be effectual is the acquisition of a large Sum in Specie. They have endeavoured to procure a Loan from France, Holland & Spain; & boast of having succeeded with the latter, (which however I do not believe) & with this Bubble the Spirits of the People are in some Degree kept up. The recruiting Parties for the Continental Army are called in, as none could be prevailed on to enlist, notwithstanding a Bounty of £300 has been offered to each Soldier. Their Army is to be composed of drafted Men, from the Militia; & of such as are hired at an enormous Price by Loyalists to serve in their Place; for Loyalists are generally pitched on by the Committees to take the Field, & hereby a heavy Burden is thrown on them, Besides their common Share of Taxes. The People in general are more tired of the War now than ever; & the Depreciation of their Paper Money fills every Department with Discontent & Perplexity. Even the Continental Soldiers curse the Congress as a set of Villians. A Scarcity of Provisions is universally felt, & it is the Opinion of many that Famine must ensue if Matters are not soon made up.

Two Southern Delegates (one named Barrister) & several officers of the Army are in Confinement for counterfeiting no less a Sum than *three millions* of Continental Dollars. This we have been repeatedly assured of by Persons from the Southward. Some say there are three or four Delegates guilty—there is no Doubt but Barrister is so, for the Rebel Papers have announced it. This Circumstance contributes to spread Distrust, Jealousy & Perplexity among them. Washington is now at Middlebrook in New Jersey with about 2,500 Men; but how they will be able to support their Army, is be-

yond my Comprehension. That Congress, considering the absolute Power which they have acquired, will be able to muster some Kind of an army, is what I have no doubt of; yet I am of Opinion, that Army will make a very feeble Opposition, & in Case of any Disaster befalling it, I do not think the Rebels will be able to raise another, provided we make a proper use of the Advantage.

Our Cruizers have been very successful. About one hundred privateers have been fitted out of this Port—more are preparing. They have already captured 150 Prizes, besides those sent in by the King's Ships. You may easily conceive how much the Rebel Trade must be distressed by these; & what scanty Supplies they must receive from Europe. We flatter ourselves that the next Campaign will be vigorous & active. The Refugees who are imbodied here & at Rhode Island, will contribute much to its Success, & greatly distress the Rebels. What their Number will be is not yet known, but from what I can learn, they will amount to some Thousands. In short, our Spirits are greatly raised—that Face of Dejection & Despondency which every one wore last Summer & Autumn, is totally changed; & Joy & Hope are lighted up in every Countenance; whilst the Rebels are more entangled & perplexed than ever, & although determined on Independency, betray evident Apprehension of a Failure in their Design.

I shall be impatient till I hear from You again. Let me know what Prospects You have both with Respect to the Public & Yourself. You do not tell me where I am to direct to You; & therefore I shall direct this, like my last, to Dr. Chandler's Care. You say Nothing of Miss Galloway, & therefore I conclude she is well—present my best Compliments to her. Doubtless You frequently see Mr. Serle, who I hope is happy with his Family. Remember me affectionately to him, & assure him there is no one who loves & esteems him more than I do. I have not heard from him since his arrival in England, though I have frequently written to him. Remember me also to Mr. O'Beirne, to whom I have written since

he left this. Yesterday there was an Alert over to Elizabeth Town. The Design was to have surprised Will. Livingston, Gen. Maxwell & his Corps. The Design was very near succeeding—Livingston, Maxwell & the Corps, by mere accident had about 20 Minutes Notice which they improved to the utmost & ran off—Livingston's Bed, where he lay, was warm when our Men surrounded his House. We took about 20 Prisoners, burnt the Barracks & some Stores, at Elizabeth Town, without any other Damage than a few Men wounded by Scouting Parties on our Rear whilst re-embarking. With every Wish for Your Health, Happiness & Success, I am, My Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friend

& humble Serv't,

CHARLES INGLIS.

J. GALLOWAY, Esq.,

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

No. V.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOSIAH BARTLETT WITH JOHN LANGDON AND ROGER SHERMAN.

John Langdon to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH 24th June 1776.

MY WORTHY FRIEND: Your kind favor of the 10th I've Recd. Am much obliged for your kind Congratulations on our Launching our Ship. We most certainly have been highly favored Sons of fortune in this matter, not one accident having happened thro the whole, Building, getting masts in, and Rigging. Our Topgallant Masts are all on end, the Ship completely painted, ports all up, makes a grand figure, and to my (and no doubt your) great Satisfaction, esteemed by every one who sees her, as handsome and as good a Ship as can be built in the Kingdom, seasoning of timber excepted.

The Description you give of our Troops in Canada is truly to be lamented; there is some fatality attends us in that quarter. What has New York and Pennsylvania to answer for in this matter!

I like the Resolutions of Virginia well; they ever have been firm as Rocks; *near relations to the Yankees.**

Our Colony no doubt will be for Independence, as I know of none who oppose it. Those who did some time since, and had like to have overset the Government, (and would most certainly have done it, had it not been for a few,) have all been appointed to some office, either in the Civil or Military Department, and those few who were worthy, entirely left out. Strange conduct this, by which the Houses have in great measure lost the confidence of the people. It is much to be lamented, to see the two Houses sitting at the Expence of one hundred or more Dollars per Day, and the most that is done is puning,† Laughing, appointing Officers one Day, Reconsidering the next; not one single act yet passed of any importance. The Prizes lay here seven months uncondemned, for want of an Act, the Privateers determined not to send in any more as there's no Law. Ab! one thousand dollars of time taken up in the Debates to Recommend the Officers choosing several sets of men of the best Character, and then Dismissing them by (upon) a petition of the Colonel and Officers from our batteries, who wanted the posts themselves. It's shocking that those people who are the Servants of the Colony, should have so much influence in the House to overset all their Proceedings, yet it's the fact. Not one single Commissary, Collector, or place of profit, but what is conferred on a Member of one of the Houses, some hold three or four places. Nothing done about our Battalion on the Sea Coast. The Men kept up at the Colony expence, when they might as well be made Continental. No Courts going on; no money coming in, all going out. Everything growing valuable, except Money. That falling in its value, for want of being called in faster, to prevent emitting more.

All these things I thought it my duty to mention to the Counsel and many of the House, a few days since, when at Exeter, and told them the confidence of the people

out of doors was going fast, and that their acts and Resolves could have but little favor soon, unless some spirited Conduct in appointing men who have influence, and who the people will follow, and not suffer themselves to be turned ab! by their own Servants at pleasure; and in short, to do the necessary business of the Colony, instead of hearing Tory Matters, bro't on by that *honest man* Jonathan Blanchard, and (the) Hillsborough party and some other's little tales and petitions. The great necessity of going into matters of government as soon as possible, every one must see, before the people's minds are too much poisoned with that levelling spirit, and while subordination to the Powers that Rule (more especially as it's of the people themselves) is put in their minds. You may say that because I've been disappointed myself, is the reason I complain. I wish it may be the only reason, but whether it's of myself or any other, if it's fact, is it not hard, that there should be no more honour and gratitude in those who are appointed Conservators of the peace and good order of the Colony, than to appoint those who are undeserving to places of Honour and Profit, entirely obtained, by the Risque, expence and Laudable endeavours of those who Deserve well?

Should I be appointed Agent, I shall resign my seat in the House, if Desired by Congress. Should be glad to know as soon as may be whether I am to tarry here or not. Should there be any new arrangement in the Navy, and Flag Officers come in the way, you may Remember me, if you please, unless some other who is likely to do much better is in the way. I only mention this, supposing that several Flags may be appointed. You may believe me to be your most hearty Friend, without flattery,

JOHN LANGDON.

P. S. I have not heard from your Lady this Week.

John Langdon to Josiah Bartlett.

PORTSMOUTH, August 1, 1778.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th Ult. have just received, and am much obliged by your kind Intelligence: The Acc^t of

* How will this compliment of the honest old Revolutionary patriot strike the ears of our Virginia brethren of the present day? † Punning?

Money came to hand in Mr Wentworth's Letter, which exactly corresponds with my Books. No doubt the removal of Congress to Philadelphia must have retarded the Business very much. The conduct of the British has been truly systematical the whole Voyage thro; I shall not pretend to describe their dirty Behaviour, only say, it is poor Spite.

I am very glad that Mr Wentworth is like to do well, hope he is with you e'er this; his Father was with me just as I received your Letter and was much satisfied with your kindness. For Mercy's sake do all you can to compleat the Confederation, for on this depends every thing; it gives me Pleasure that its so forward; when its compleated, some bold stroke must be made at our Currency, as all Business is at present draged along in a most miserable manner, while our Circulating Medium is so fluctuating; and this might be done (in my opinion) without so much difficulty as some are ready to think. Suppose one half to be taken out of Circulation by Continental Security at 4 per Cent. to the Holders or their Heirs, the other half would be much better for the purpose intended, than the whole—therefore it would not hurt the Money Holders, and surely those who have no Money would not complain.

I am exactly of Opinion with you respecting our form of Government. It's impossible to give dispatch, or keep up any Dignity in Government without some supreme executive Power, and to have one Branch of the Legislative to execute those Laws, which they themselves have made is an absurdity, for in that case there would be no need of the other Branch, as no laws could be passed but those they saw fit to Execute.

I am amazed that I have no Orders respecting the French ship, the Duchesse of Grammont, as she lays here at great Expense to some body. It's three Weeks since I Rec^d a Letter from the Board of War, in which they mention the Commercial Committee having received my Letter of the 5th of June respecting the Cargo, and no doubt all the Letters that came by that ship were received at the same time. Per-

haps Orders have been sent and the Letters have miscarried; in such important Matters, duplicates should come, to prevent miscarriage, pray think of this immediately.

The Schooner Amity Packet, Capⁿ Palmer, is taken and carried into New York; I've waited on the Navy Board at Boston, with the Marine Committee Acc^t which contains every thing but the 74 Gun Ship, and it seems satisfactory; shall close the whole as soon as I get out the Navy Board Acc^t, as the Balance of the Marine Committee's Acc^t will be carried to that. I intend to furnish you with the Cost of the Raleigh and Ranger soon, and hope the other Continental ships will turn out as good, as well equipt, and as Cheap; which I doubt. To say nothing of the Places where some are built; the Risque of getting out of such places to the Continent is worth 20 p. Cent. These things must be overhauled and put on a better footing, many Thousands are lost by their continuing in the present situation.

If I could get Time would wait on the Marine Committee at Philadelphia, to talk over some of these matters and state the Facts; and then on a proper survey of the Ports by Persons appointed by Congress for that purpose, they will know the best places for Navy Yards.

We are going to send two Vessels to Maryland or Virginia, for Flour, Corn, &c., part of which I shall want for the use of the Continent, therefore I hope no Embargo will hinder them, as we cant do without. I shall take liberty to draw on the Commercial Committee for the purpose, as I am in advance for them. I shall inform you further of this matter.

I most heartily congratulate you and my good Friend your Colleague, on the prospect of our public Affairs. Pray dont forget to write me (one of you) every Week, and enclose a Paper at my Expense. I have been much out of Town, otherwise I would have wrote oftener. Nothing material to inform you of, only preparing for Rhode Island Expedition.

I am very Respectfully

Your Most ob^d Servant

JOHN LANGDON.

My very kind respects to Mr Wentworth.

I expect to set out for Rhode Island in two days from this, Monday 3^d inst.

The Honble JOSIAH BARTLETT, Esquire
Member of Congress
Philadelphia.

BOSTON EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

I HAVE recently met with an interesting little volume, entitled "*Nonveau Voyage dans L'Amérique Septentrionale, en l'année 1781; et Campagne de l'Armée de M. Le Comte de Rochambeau. Par M. l'Abbé Robin.*" It was published in Paris, in 1782, and is comprised in thirteen letters. The first contains his impressions of Boston. The other letters comprise graphic sketches of the scenery, manners, and customs of the country on the route of Rochambeau's army (to which he was attached) through Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, &c., to Williamsburg, Va., and ends with the capitulation of Cornwallis.

There are sketches of Domestic Life in Connecticut,—Difference of Manners in the North and South,—of a Colony of "Acadians" at Baltimore,—of the Dress and Appearance of the American troops, which, written on the spot, are interesting and somewhat valuable.

J. B. R.

.... After a tedious voyage of eighty-five days of anxiety, peril, and for me, of sickness, a good fresh breeze brought us into the harbor of Boston. From this harbor, filled with pleasant islands, we discovered, through the trees, on the western shore, a magnificent perspective of houses arranged like an amphitheatre, extending in a semicircle through the space of more than half a league: it was Boston. These regular, lofty edifices, intermingled with towering steeples, appeared to us less like a modern colony than an ancient city, adorned and peopled by commerce and the arts.

The interior of the city answers to the opinion that one at first forms of it. A superb wharf, advancing nearly two thousand feet into the sea, is wide enough along its whole length, for stores and shops; it

communicates at right angles with the principal street of the city, which, wide and spacious, runs parallel with the harbor; this street is ornamented with handsome houses mostly two or three stories high; many other small streets terminate here, on each side. The style of the houses would surprise Europeans; they are built entirely of wood, not in the gloomy and heavy style of our ancient cities, but regular and well lighted. Their framework is light, strong, and covered on the outside with thin, smooth boards, placed over each other like the tiles of our roofs; the houses are painted gray, adding remarkably to the effect; the roofs are ornamented with ladders, without doubt, on account of fires. Their foundations rest upon a wall about a foot in height. One feels how much more healthful these houses are than ours.

All their parts are strongly fastened, and their weight is so inconsiderable in relation to their bulk, they can be moved from place to place. I have seen one of two stories, which had been transported at least one-eighth of a league. What is related of the moving houses of the Scythians is much less marvellous. Their furniture is simple, but is made of costly wood, in the English style, which detracts a little from its cheerfulness. The rich cover their floors with woollen carpets or mats; others with very fine sand. They estimate here six thousand houses and thirty thousand inhabitants. There are nineteen churches, of every denomination; they are all neat, and many are very beautiful, especially those of the Episcopalian and Independent Congregationalist; their form is a parallelogram, surrounded by a gallery and furnished with uniform pews; the poor as well as the rich hear there the Word of God in a convenient and proper posture.

Sunday is observed here with the greatest rigor. All affairs, of whatever importance they may be, cease; one is not even permitted the most innocent pleasures. Boston, this populous city, where a great excitement always reigns, seems deserted on Sundays. The streets may be wandered through without meeting anybody, and if perchance one meets a friend, he does not

dare to stop and speak to him. A Frenchman, lodging with me, took it into his head to play the flute; the people gathered around, and would have committed some violence if the landlord had not informed him of what was passing. One enters no house without finding everybody engaged in reading the Bible; it is a very touching spectacle, that of a father surrounded by his family, explaining to them the sublime truths of this Holy Word.

No one fails to go to the church of his own denomination; a silence reigns there, an order and reverence which we have long ceased to see in most of our Catholic churches. The chanting of the Psalms is slow and majestic. The harmony of the poetry, in the national language, increases the interest, and must help to fix the attention of the audience. All these churches are deprived of ornament; nothing speaks to the imagination and to the heart; nothing recalls to the man what he is there for, what he is, or what he shall be. Neither painting nor sculpture recount to him those great events which recall him to his devotions and awaken his gratitude; they do not present to him those pious heroes which he should admire, and strive to imitate. The pomp of ceremonies does not picture to him the grandeur of the Being whom he adores. Processions do not indicate to him the homage which he owes to Him by whom Nature is revived, by whom the fields are covered with harvests, and the trees are laden with fruit.

The Quakers, still more the enemies of exterior worship, have even annihilated all appearance of hierarchy; one looks in vain, in their churches, for the minister, especially charged with speaking in the name of God. The eye only discovers a silent thoughtful assembly, without any indication of the motive which has brought them together, until the Holy Spirit suddenly seizes one of the audience (or congregation), warms him, moves him, and makes him the priest of the moment. The Holy Spirit acts without exception of age, condition, or sex. He, who has all his life followed only the coarsest occupations, whose circle of ideas nature has most narrowly circumscribed, suddenly becomes

the oracle, the interpreter of the most sublime truths of Christianity. The principal virtue of the Quakers should be patience; their inspired orators often bring it to the test, and the women, always easily taught by the Holy Spirit, make, it is said, ample use of the precious gift of speech.

A worship so extraordinary could not sustain itself, nor save itself from contempt, if its members had not shown themselves most simple in their exterior, most humane towards men, and most honest and disinterested in society. But that enthusiasm, the first support of sects, is abating; it is necessary to place one's self at that epoch, in order to judge them. The Quakers have been able to make their virtue flourish with more success, and for a longer period of time in America, because the climate and the life which they lead here favors them.

Piety, however, is not the only motive which brings a crowd of American ladies into their church. With no theatre, no public walks, the meeting-house is the stage where they come to display in rivalry their rising wealth. They show themselves there clothed in silk, and sometimes decked with superb feathers. Their hair is raised upon supports, in imitation of those worn by the French ladies some years since. In place of powder, they wash it with soap-water, which is not always unbecoming, as it is agreeably auburn. The most refined, however, begin to adopt the European custom. They are tall and well proportioned; their features are generally regular, and their complexion very white and without color. They have less grace, less freedom than the French ladies, but more dignity.

The men are equally tall and well formed; they are inclined to be fleshy, and their complexion is rather pale; they are less elegant in their dress than the ladies, but are very neat. At the age of twenty, the ladies no longer retain the freshness of youth; at thirty-five or forty they are wrinkled and broken down. The men are almost as premature. I have wandered over all the cemeteries in Boston; they have a custom here of placing upon each tombstone the names and ages; I have found, in short, that the greatest number of the deceased, in the

class of manhood, have scarcely attained the age of fifty years; I have seen very few of sixty, hardly any of seventy, and have met with none beyond that age. I have examined, with the same care, all the cemeteries from Boston to Williamsburg, Va., a distance of nearly three hundred leagues, I have found the same results.

Boston is situated on a peninsula inclining towards the sea coast (or rising from the sea-coast). This peninsula is joined to the mainland only by a very narrow isthmus; thus, but very little art is necessary to render this city susceptible of defence. There is an eminence here which overlooks the whole city. The Bostonians have erected there a kind of beacon, very elevated, and surmounted with a barrel of tar, ready to be lighted in case of attack; at this signal, more than forty thousand men will take arms, and will be at the gates of the city in less than twenty-four hours. From this eminence one can see the ruins of Charlestown, burnt by the English on the 17th of June, 1775, at the battle of Bunker Hill, a sad spectacle, nourishing in the souls of the Bostonians the sentiment of liberty. This town was only separated from the peninsula of Boston by the river Charles; it was situated in the angle which forms the junction of this river with the Mystic, and was well built and susceptible of fortification; it appears to have been half as large as Boston.

The harbor of Boston, capable of sheltering more than five hundred vessels, has, for its only safe entrance, a channel hardly wide enough for three vessels. Strong batteries erected upon the neighboring island would place the harbor, and consequently the city, beyond the reach of an attack from the sea-coast. The capes, which narrow the entrance of the bay, the string of rocks that lines the harbor, and the islands, with which it is dotted, are so many obstacles which diminish the fury of the waves, and render this shelter one of the safest in the world.

The commerce of the Bostonians embraced many objects, and was very extensive before the war. They furnished Great Britain with masts and yards for the royal navy. They constructed by commission, or on their own account, a great number of

merchant vessels, renowned for their superior speed. In short, their construction is so light, that it is not necessary to be a great connoisseur, to distinguish their vessels in the midst of those of other nations. Those which they freighted at their own expense, were loaded, for the West Indies or for Europe, with timber, boards, staves, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, beef, pork, and some peltry. But their principal article of commerce was the codfish which they found near their coast, and particularly in the bay of Massachusetts. This fishery amounted to fifty thousand quintals, which they exported to the other New England provinces, and even to Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean. Those of the poorest quality were destined for the West India negroes. They employ a large number of men, who make excellent mariners. The province of Massachusetts, which has a poor soil, will always be powerful, owing to this branch of commerce; and if one day, this new continent spreads its formidable forces upon the sea, it is Boston that will first advance. In exchange for this merchandise they bring back the wines of Madeira, Malaga, and Oporto, which they prefer to ours on account of their mildness, and perhaps, also, from the effect of habit. They take from the West Indies a good quantity of sugar, to use in their tea, which the Americans drink at least twice a day; they also bring from there a greater quantity of molasses, which they distil into rum, their ordinary beverage. The importation was so considerable, that before the war it was only worth two shillings a gallon. Their fishery, their commerce, and the great number of vessels which they build, have made them the coasters of all the northern colonies.

It is estimated that in 1748 five hundred vessels cleared at this port for a foreign trade, and four hundred and thirty entered it; and about one thousand vessels were employed in the coasting trade. It appears, however, from the statement of an Englishman, that their commerce has declined. In 1738, they constructed in Boston forty-one ships, making a total of 6324 tons; in 1743, thirty-eight were built; in 1746, twen-

ty; in 1749, fifteen, making in total 2450 tons. This diminution in the commerce of Boston arises probably from the new settlements formed along the coast, which attract to themselves the different branches that their situation may render most favorable.

The great consumption of rum by the Americans induced them to establish commercial relations with the French colonies; our wines and brandy rendering this liquor little used by us, they flattered themselves with bringing the molasses to a better use. This speculation resulted beyond their expectations; they had only to give in exchange, wood and salt provisions.

The English government, very soon perceiving the injury that its own island was receiving from this trade, prohibited the commerce. The colonies complained bitterly, that in forbidding them to export the productions of their soil, they placed them under the impossibility of paying for the useful and convenient articles purchased at an exorbitant price in England. The government took an intermediate course; it allowed the exportation of wood, and laid heavy imposts on sugar and all foreign importations. This did not succeed in appeasing the discontent of the colonies; they saw in the mother country only an avaricious and envious step-mother, desirous of turning towards herself those channels which brought them ease and abundance. This is one of the principal causes of the misunderstanding between England and the colonies; from that time the colonies saw what they should gain by independence, and France also perceived advantages for herself.

The Province of Massachusetts Bay has mines of iron and copper; its iron is superior to any for its ductile and malleable qualities.

They have shown us in Europe, the moral and physical dangers of education in great cities; the Bostonians have done more, they have prevented them. Their university is at Cambridge, seven miles from Boston [that is, by land, through Roxbury] upon the banks of the river Charles, in a pleasant and healthy location.

There are four college buildings built of brick of a regular form. The American

troops quartering there in 1775, obliged the students and their professors to abandon them. The library numbers more than five thousand volumes. There is a very fine printing establishment, built originally for an Indian college. In order to give you an idea of the merits of the present professors, it will suffice to inform you that they are the correspondents of our *savans* of Europe, and that Mr. Sewall, the professor of the oriental languages, is held in great esteem by the author of the "Monde Primitif." They cause tragedies to be performed before their pupils. The subject is always national; such as the Burning of Charlestown, the Taking of Burgoyne, and the Treason of Arnold. You would infer that among a new people, these performances would fall infinitely short of the perfection of ours; but they produce more effect, because they portray their own manners, and call up events which interest them.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 5, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of this Society was held in the afternoon of the above date, Winslow Lewis, M. D., the President, in the chair.

Several medals and coins of an interesting character were exhibited. Among the medals was one in silver of Oliver Cromwell: *Obverse*—a finely raised head and bust of the Protector with the inscription,—“Oliv. D. Gr. P. Ang. Seo. Et Hib. Pro.” *Reverse*—the arms of Cromwell supported by a lion rampant—with the legend “Pax Quæritur Bello,” size 22. A full set of Tical, the silver currency of Siam, consisting of eight pieces, the largest weighing two ounces, attracted much attention; also a specimen of the Baltimore Town piece: *Ob.* Head of Standish Barry, “Baltimore Town, July 4th, 90;” *rev.* “Standish Barry, Three Pence.”

The committee to which was referred the subject of electrotype, and false coins, reported as follows: “The electrotype copies of rare coins are more deceptive than the pieces struck from the new dies described in this communication. The coin market is regularly supplied with *fac-similes* of many rare and valuable coins in the American series. In many instances they are so skilfully done as to deceive collectors of much experience. But by a careful examination of the face and edge of the piece they can be detected, and from the absence of the ring of the genuine coin. There are several persons who make a business of issuing and selling these copies; they solicit the loan of fine and rare coins *to copy for their own collection*—and soon after specimens are in the market for sale. Your committee would suggest to collectors, and all others interested in numismatics, the importance of discouraging the issue of these spurious pieces in every practicable way, especially in declining to have their medals or coins copied in any manner, or under any pretence. The following list, it is be-

lieved contains all the spurious pieces which have been issued:

No. 1. Washington Half Dollar. *Obv.* Bust of Washington, with the inscription, “George Washington, President I., 1792.” *Rev.* a spread Eagle, “United States of America.” Struck in 1859 by William Idler, Phila., in silver, copper, brass, and tin. Size 22. On the obverse of this piece is the word “copy,” stamped in very small raised letters, which are easily removed, and the piece rubbed and worn to resemble an old coin.

No. 2. Lord Baltimore Penny. *Obv.* Bust and inscription like original, but with this addition around the head—“W. Idler, dealer in coins, minerals, &c., Phila.” This inscription being carefully erased from the piece may possibly deceive some person. Issued by Wm. Idler, Phila., in silver, copper, brass, and white metal. Size 13. 1859.

No. 3. Sommer Islands piece. *Obv.* a Hog, “XII” over his back. Inscription, “Sommer Islands.” *Rev.* a Ship in full sail. Said to have been issued by Mr. Dickerson of Philadelphia. Struck in copper, brass, and tin. Size 20½. 1859.

No. 4. George Clinton Piece. *Obv.* Head. “Non Vi Virtute Vici.” *Rev.* Eagle standing on a shield with spread wings, as if about to fly—above, “E Pluribus Unum;” below, “Excelsior,” very handsomely executed. Struck in silver and copper, by Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 1860. Size 17½.

No. 5. Copy of the New York Gold Coin. *Obv.* Sun rising from behind mountains. “Excelsior—Nova Eboraca Columbia.” *Rev.* Eagle upright, bunch of arrows in right talons, sprig in left—letters E. B. stamped on left wing. The Eagle surrounded with wreath, outside of which is the inscription, “Unum E Pluribus. 1787.” Issued by Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 1860, in copper and brass. Size 19.

No. 6. Rosa Americana Penny. *Obv.* Head, “Georgius II. D. G. Rex.” *Rev.* “Rosa Americana, 1733.” Crown over rose. “Utile Dulci.” Issued by Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 1861, in silver, copper, and brass. Size 22.

No. 7. Elephant Piece. *Obv.* Elephant.

Rev. "God Preserve New England, 1694." Issued by Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 1861, in silver, copper, brass, and nickel. Size 18.

No. 8. Washington Piece. *Obv.* Military bust, head to left—"George Washington, President, 1789." *Rev.* Upright Eagle, shield on breast, arrows in right talons, sprig in left, scroll in beak with inscription, "Unum E Pluribus." Issued by Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Ct., 1862, in silver and copper. Size 20.

No. 9. Massachusetts Pine-tree Money—shilling, sixpence, threepence, twopence, and penny—the "N. E." Shilling. *Rev.* "XII"—and the Good Samaritan Shilling.

Thomas Wyatt, of New York, made dies of all the above pieces—copying them from the engravings in Felt's "Mass. Currency," and issued a few sets of them. They are, however, easily detected, as being more round and even in shape, and better struck than the genuine. Still many persons of little experience in such matters would perhaps as readily take the one as the other.

No. 10. U. S. Bar Cent. *Obv.* "U. S. A.," the S much larger than the other letters, and extending, in part, over them. They can be detected by observing that the S passes over, instead of under the A. *Rev.* thirteen bars extending across the coin. The die was cut by Bolen, of Springfield, Mass., 1862. In copper. Size 16½."

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, June 12, 1862.*—A stated monthly meeting was held in the Society's Hall, Tremont-street, on the above date, the President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair.

Several valuable donations were acknowledged; among them a gift to the Library of two hundred and forty bound volumes on historical subjects, from James Lawrence, Esq. A report from the Standing Committee on the historic nomenclature of the streets of Boston, was read by Thomas C. Amory, Jr. An elaborate paper was communicated by Col. Thomas Aspinwall, in defence of his opinion expressed at a former meeting, against the validity of the Narra-

gansett Patent of the 10th Dec., 1643. The usual business was transacted.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, June 17, 1862.*—The usual closing meeting of the season—the Strawberry Meeting, so called from the dispensing that choice fruit at the collation—took place at the Society's building. The Hon. Luther Bradish presided.

Among the donations was a model of Ericsson's Monitor, presented by the builder. Mr. George H. Moore, the Librarian, read a very interesting account of the Evacuation of Boston, from an unpublished history of the Revolution, written in the last century; and also a most eloquent description of Col. Delancey's farewell to his home in Westchester county at the close of the war, when he had to leave it forever. This paper was from the pen of Judge MacDonald, whose essays are always received with applause. A vote of thanks was passed.

A resolution was also passed, requesting Mr. Bancroft and Dr. De Witt to commit to writing, and file in the archives of the Society, their remarks at the last meeting on the Rev. Dr. Bethune.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Norwalk, June 11, 1862.*—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Whittelsy Hall, as above, and called to order by Judge Z. Phillips, of Berlin, one of the Vice-presidents.

Rev. A. Newton, of Norwalk, opened the meeting with prayer.

The President, Platt Benedict, Esq., on taking the chair, expressed his pleasure in meeting so large a concourse of Old Pioneers, and his gratification in the exhibition of so much interest in the objects of the Society.

The report of the Treasurer, C. A. Preston, was then presented and approved.

The report of the Secretary was next

presented, showing that the work of the Society has progressed rapidly during the past year, and that its present condition is more satisfactory than at any former period.

Several recommendations made in the report, together with a resolution presented by P. N. Schuyler, respecting a Soldier's Record, were referred to a special committee, consisting of the Rev. A. Newton, Rev. C. F. Lewis, and Messrs. P. N. Schuyler, Z. Phillips, G. F. Woodruff, for consideration.

Reports from Historical committees were next received. The following were presented: History of New London township, by Dr. A. D. Skellinger; of Hartland, by E. P. Waldron, Esq.; of Ripley, by J. N. Brown. Reports of progress were also made from Fairfield, Sherman, and Kelly's Island.

The committee on History of Religious Denominations in the Fire Lands were requested to make their report at the next annual meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Platt Benedict, Esq., of Norwalk. *Vice-presidents*—G. H. Woodruff, Esq., Peru; Judge Z. Phillips, Berlin; Judge S. C. Parker, Greenfield; E. Bemiss, Esq., Groton; Hosea Townsend, Esq., New London. *Treasurer*—C. A. Preston, Norwalk. *Recording Secretary*—D. H. Pease, Norwalk. *Corresponding Sec'ys*—Hon. F. D. Parish, Sandusky; P. N. Schuyler, Esq., Norwalk. *Directors*—D. H. Pease, Norwalk; P. N. Schuyler, do.; C. A. Preston, do.; Z. Phillips, Berlin; F. D. Parish, Sandusky.

The Society then adjourned till 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.—The publishing committee made a verbal report, showing that the effort for the *Pioneer* had been successful beyond their anticipations.

The Special Committee, through P. N. Schuyler, Esq., reported, as follows, upon the matters referred to them at the morning session:

1st. That a Board of Directors, to consist of five members, shall be appointed to have charge of the business and prosperity of the Society.

2d. Recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That there shall be kept by the Society a book to be called "The Soldiers' Record," in which shall be recorded the names of all persons from the Fire Lands who have enlisted in the armies of the Union to aid in suppressing the present wicked rebellion; and which record shall show, as far as possible, the township from which each soldier enlisted; his age, time and term of enlistment; regiment, company, and branch of service; and the office or position held; and shall also hereafter show the casualties, &c., or safe return of each.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Rev. L. B. Gurley, of Gallion, then delivered an address. Subject: "Fifty years ago and Now."

Wakeman was selected as the next place of meeting, Sept. 10. Messrs. J. E. Hanford, D. E. Bacon, D. S. Clark, C. C. Canfield, I. R. Vaughan, L. S. Hall, and John G. Sherman, to be the committee of arrangements.

On motion of Rev. A. Newton, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Wakeman Glee Club and Greenfield Martial Band, for the excellent music furnished upon the occasion; and also to Rev. Mr. Gurley for his very interesting address, and a copy requested for publication.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago*, June 17, 1862.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the residence of E. B. McCagg, Esq.,—the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and one of unusual interest.

The Secretary reported the following additions to the Society's collections during the past two months: books, 512; pamphlets, 1237; old newspapers, 20; newspaper files, 22; files of periodicals, 10; manuscripts, 58; charts, 4; prints, 10; cabinet, 4; collections of miscellanies, 3. Total, 1880. They included a munificent gift

of near 400 bound volumes from the United States Government, under the authorization of the act of Congress, 1859; also a Geographical Encyclopædia, in German, entitled "*Historisch-politisch-geographischer, atlas der ganzen Welt*," &c., Leipzig, 1744, in thirteen volumes, folio, once in the possession of the "Monastery of St. Michael," at Bamberg, in Germany, whose name is inscribed in the work, and presented to the Historical Society by the liberality of Dr. J. J. Loscher, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. A new and original grammar of the "Selish" or Flat-head language, by Mengarini, beautifully printed, and forming the second volume of Mr. Shea's "Series of American Linguistics," was presented by Rt. Rev. J. Duggan, D.D., bishop of Chicago. The additions of the last two months have largely consisted of publications relating to the war, from Hon. H. Binney and the Society of Friends, of Philadelphia, Hon. S. S. Nicholas, of Louisville, and others, together with many manuscript materials, of lasting historical value. The contributions were received from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, and Canada.

The Secretary reported 42 letters received, and 127 written. Communications were read from Rabbi B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, relating to modern works of bibliography connected with Jewish literature, and calling attention to the valuable works of *Steinschneider*; from Mr. S. Hastings Grant, of New York, respecting his proposed bibliography of the war; from Prof. J. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, asking contributions in aid of an intended history of the ancient mining operations in the Lake Superior copper regions; from Mr. L. C. Draper, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, proposing joint action of the Historical Societies of the United States to secure a land grant from the General Government in aid of such Societies.

The Secretary read a letter from a young man connected with a printing establishment in Chicago, in acknowledgment of favors shown by the Society in the use of its

collections, and tendering a sum of money towards the establishment of a permanent fund for the Society's use in certain specified forms; promising, if accepted for such purposes, a like donation semi-annually for the ensuing five years. The donation was accepted, with the Society's thanks to the donor, as the commencement of the proposed fund.

Hon. J. Lothrop Motley was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Messrs. J. Y. Scammon, W. H. Brown, E. B. McCagg, and Thomas Hoyne, were appointed a committee to propose amendments to the constitution, providing for life-membership, &c.

A liberal subscription in aid of the Society's finances, was made at the close of the meeting.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE TROOPS AT WYOMING.—*Dear Sir*,—Among the papers of the late Capt. Simon Spalding, was a document, now in possession of Mr. Edward Herrick, Jr., of Lock Haven, Penn., from which I have made the accompanying abstract.

It appears to be the roll of the company which was formed under the order of Congress of June 23, 1778, by uniting the remains of the two Independent Companies of Wyoming, originally commanded by Capts. Durkee and Ransom.

As I have never seen this list in print, I send it to you that you may, if you think best, insert it in your *Historical Magazine*.

Yours respectfully,

D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON.

"Return of the Names of the Officers, None Commissioned Officers and Privates in an Indep^d Company Commanded by Capt. Simon Spalding, & the States, Countys & Towns in which they were Inlisted with the Date of their Inlistment."

They were all of the State of Connecticut, county of Westmoreland, and town of

Westmoreland; all enlisted Sept. 17, 1776, for "during the war."

Those marked * were originally members of Capt. Robert Durkee's company; those marked † were originally members of Capt. Samuel Ransom's company; those marked ‡ were killed at the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. (Compare with lists given in Stewart Pearce's "History of Luzerne County," pp. 537-9; and with that in Miner's "History of Wyoming," pp. 242-4.)

† Simon Spalding, Capl	* 30 Ephraim Tyler.
† John Jinkings, Lt.	* 31 Elisha Garret.
* 1 Tho ^s McClewr, Serjl	† 32 Constant Searles.
* 2 Jeremiah Cleman.	† 33 Isaac Benjamins.
* 3 Peregreen Gardner.	* 34 John Holstead.
4 Fred ^s Eveland.	† 35 Elijah Walker.
* 5 Tho ^s Baldwin.	* 36 Obediah Walker.
† 6 Thomas Neill.	† 37 Timothy Hopkings.
† 7 Mason F. Alden.	* 38 Isaac Smith.
† 8 Thom ^s Williams.	* 39 Samuel Tubbs.
9 Rufus Lawrence.	† 40 W ^m Kellog.
† 10 John Hutchinson, Corp ^l	† 41 Benj ^s Cole.
† 11 Benj ^s Cole.	* 42 David Brown.
* 12 Azel Hyde.	† 43 Rufus Bennet.
† 13 Stephen Skiff.	† 44 W ^m McCluer.
† 14 Daniel Denton.	* 45 Jam ^s Wells.
† 15 Elisha Mathewson.	* 46 Asa Smith.
* 16 Israel Harding, Private.	† 47 John Swift.
17 William Carrol.	† 48 Elisha Satterlee.
* 18 Nath ^l Williams.	* 49 Char ^l Bennet.
19 Will ^m French.	* 50 W ^m Tarry.
† 20 W ^m Smith.	* 51 Wat ^h Baldwin.
* 21 Will ^m Cornelius.	† 52 Ambrose Gailord.
* 22 Ira Stephens.	* 53 James Bagley.
23 Geo. Palmer Ransom.	* 54 Moses Brown.
* 24 Rich ^d Holstead.	† 55 Nath ^l Church.
† 25 Asel Burnham.	† 56 Lawrence Kenney.
* 26 Nath ^l Evans.	* 57 Shadrach Sylls.
† 27 John Neal.	† 58 Gideon Church.
Nathan Stark [erased].	* 59 Hen ^y Harding.
* 28 Jam ^s Brown.	60 Amos Ansberry.
† 29 Rich ^d Woodcock.	* 61 John Cary.
	† 62 Tho ^s Picket.
	† 63 Oliver Bennet.
	† 64 Justice Gaylord.
	* 65 Benj ^s Clark.
	* 66 Fred ^s Follet.
	67 John Stark.

prohibition of books being imported into the State of Pennsylvania, an impression of 25000 of the New Testament will shortly be struck off at Philadelphia, hitherto furnished by other countries.—*Massachusetts Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1786.

COST OF BOOKS IN 1786.—In the advertisement of Ramsey's "History of the Revolution in South Carolina," it is stated "The author has taken on himself the risk and expense of the whole edition, amounting to more than four thousand nine hundred dollars."

PORTRAITS OF GOVERNORS SUMNER AND GAGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—These portraits were bequeathed to the State of Massachusetts, by the late W. H. Sumner; and the Hon. D. J. Richardson, of the Senate, made thereon the following interesting report:

"These two portraits represent to us Governor Increase Sumner, and Governor Thomas Gage, men who, in the words of His Excellency the governor, 'were once conspicuous actors in the history of Massachusetts.'

"Governor Sumner was the son of a farmer of Roxbury, where he was born, Nov. 27, 1746. He graduated at Harvard College in 1767, and in 1770 commenced the practice of law in his native town. He was elected a representative of Roxbury in 1776, and annually thereafter till 1780, when he was chosen a senator, which office he filled the two succeeding years by the almost unanimous choice of his constituents. He was also a member of the convention for forming the State Constitution. In 1782 he was chosen by the legislature a delegate to Congress, but having been made in the same year an associate justice of the supreme judicial court, he never took his seat in the former body. He was a member of the State convention called in 1789 for considering the Federal Constitution, and by his high position and qualifications was able to render valuable services towards the attainment of its happy result. After approving himself to the public as a 'dispassionate, impartial, discerning, able, and accomplished judge' for a period of nearly fifteen years, he was elected governor; and was

NEW TESTAMENT IN 1786.—*January 10.* It must be pleasing to the friends of America, to be informed that, in consequence of the

the last chief magistrate of Massachusetts whose election was proclaimed from the eastern balcony of the old State House, as he was the first to dedicate the 'stately edifice' in which we are now assembled, to the 'honor, freedom, independence, and security of our country.' Governor Sumner was re-elected in 1798 and 1799: receiving in the last year the unanimous vote of nearly half of the towns in the State. He was then in declining health, and at the commencement of the next political year it was manifest that he was near his end. In order, however, to satisfy the constitutional scruples of the legislature about the right of the lieutenant-governor to act as chief magistrate after the death of the governor, unless the latter had accepted the office, he received a committee of that body at his bedside, and declared his acceptance of the office. He lived but a few days after this formality. His death took place in Roxbury, June 7, 1779, at the age of fifty-two.

"Twenty-three years of public service in prominent stations, all of which were adorned by his virtues and talents, entitle his name to be gratefully remembered by the people of Massachusetts, and render it proper that the legislature should thankfully accept the portrait of him which his son bequeathed to the Commonwealth.

"The portrait was painted by Johnson, an artist not known to fame; but the picture is creditable to his talents, and has been recently cleaned and set in a handsome frame. The committee recommend that it be accepted, and hung on the wall of the senate chamber.

"The other portrait bequeathed by General Sumner to the Commonwealth, that of Governor Gage, can never have any other value in the estimation of the people of the State than such as it possesses as an historical memento. He was born in England. In 1763 he succeeded Gen. Amherst in chief command of the British forces in America, and in 1774 became governor of Massachusetts—the last one appointed by the king of England. He arrived in Boston May 17, and though 'he was received with great parade,' and 'an elegant dinner was provided for his welcome' at Faneuil Hall, it

soon became apparent that the work he was commissioned to do, together with the natural repulsiveness of his character, would make him odious to the people. His career as governor of Massachusetts was terminated soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, when he was superseded by General Howe. He returned to England, and died in 1787. Neither history nor tradition has preserved any account of his career or of his character that can lead us to respect his memory; but we can gaze upon his portrait with interest, if not with affection, and the committee therefore recommend that it be accepted and placed in the State library, in the care of the librarian. The portrait is a colored crayon, by an unknown artist."

LOST WORK OF FRANKLIN RECOVERED.

—Dr. Franklin states in his autobiography, that while setting up the types to Wollaston's "Religion of Nature," during his first visit to London, about one hundred and forty years ago, the author's arguments appeared so weak, that he wrote and printed a few copies of a reply, entitled a "Discourse on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain; in a Letter to a Friend." "Its object was to prove from the attributes of God, his infinite wisdom, goodness, and power, that nothing could possibly be wrong in the world; and that vice and virtue were empty distinctions; no such things existing," &c. He gave away a few copies, but afterwards, dissatisfied with the production, he burned the remainder, and says the printing of this tract was one of the mistakes of his life." He afterwards wrote an essay on the other side of the question, but which he does not appear to have published.

This tract, most curious as the first published work of this extraordinary man, seems to have eluded hitherto the search of students. The indefatigable Mr. Sparks, in his edition of Franklin (vol. viii., p. 405), observes, "no copy of this tract is now known to be in existence."

Mr. James Crossley states, however, in the *London Notes & Queries* (vol. v., p. 6, January 3, 1852), that he has a copy (probably unique) of this tract, which he found

in a bound volume of pamphlets from the library of Rev. S. Harper. Yet from a late catalogue of Mr. Henry Stevens, this would seem to be a reprint of Franklin's original tract. Stevens' copy is an 8vo of 32 pp., London, 1725; while the Crossley copy is 18 pp., closely printed.

This tract will shortly appear in print in this country for the first time. J. B. R.

MESCHIANZA HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—THE OLD WHARTON HOUSE COMING DOWN.—One of the few surviving relics of Revolutionary days—and one about which some of the most romantic associations of the great struggle linger—is fast disappearing under the hands of the workmen, and in a few days it will be no more. We allude to the old Wharton House, in Fifth-street, below Washington Avenue. Many of the present generation know but little of this house beyond the fact that it was at one time a coach factory, and that more recently it was used as a school-house. But the ancient structure has a history far back of this. In colonial times it was the country seat of the Whartons, an old, wealthy, and aristocratic family of the city. Hither they repaired in the warm season from their city residence to spend their time luxuriously amid the shady groves and fragrant gardens of their Southwark seat.

The Delaware flowed pleasantly along in front of the wide grounds belonging to the mansion, and the fortunate Whartons had a genuine earthly asylum. In May, 1778, when Sir William Howe was about to return to England, the officers of his army, which then held possession of Philadelphia, got up a splendid entertainment in his honor, and the scene of it lay at the Wharton House, that being the finest country-place in the neighborhood of the city, and the location being most advantageous. There was a grand regatta on the river, a landing in state at the river's edge, a splendid military turn-out on the grounds, a tournament, a ball, and a banquet of course. This magnificent entertainment, which was called "The Meschianza," was long remembered in Philadelphia, and some who took part in it

had occasion to bear it in mind subsequently, when the British had left the city, and those who had accepted the elegant hospitality of the English officers bore the taint of Toryism about their reputations.

Major André, who was the leading spirit in the getting up of the *fête*, and in carrying it successfully through, and who was one of the most accomplished of the British officers who participated in the affair, died miserably upon the gallows not long after; and of all the brilliant soldiers and civilians who made the 18th of May, 1778, memorable in the annals of the city, not one now survives.

The old house is now about to follow them into nothingness. The lawns, groves, and gardens, have long since disappeared; many years ago streets overrun the grounds; dwellings and workshops elbowed the former aristocratic mansion; and the saw and the hammer were even heard clattering daily in the parlors where red coats and satin trails moved about in Revolutionary days. From a coach factory the building was converted into a school-house, and this was the last of its uses.

Like most old buildings, the Wharton House boasted its ghosts. We have never heard that the spirit of Major André chose that locality to visit "the pale glimpses," &c., in; but we have heard soul-harrowing stories of a headless coachman who took occasional midnight promenades there, as well as nocturnal drives on a phantom coach between the mansion and the city residence of its former owners. We have heard, too, of a juvenile victim of feminine cruelty who occasionally came back in the spirit for a ramble through the old house. Neither the ghost of Major André nor the headless coachman would recognize the old grounds in the closely built streets which cover them; while the wreck of the last sole familiar spot of the estate has become almost as shadowy and uncertain as their own ghostships.—*Sunday Dispatch*, June 1.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF BOSTON.—The old building, corner of 'Change Avenue and Faneuil Hall Square, will this week be lev-

elled to give place to a new and tasteful edifice. The ancient structure was one of the few remaining edifices in our city built before the year 1790. The figure of a pineapple on its corner bore the date of 1687, so that this was probably the oldest structure *originally* intended for business purposes. The following facts in reference to the estate and its early owner, are taken from our local annals:

From the History of King's Chapel Burial Place, we learn that Benjamin Mountfort, who is interred in this cemetery, arrived in Boston in the ship "Dove," from London, in 1675. He was brother to Edmund and Henry Mountfort, as is fully verified by the inscription on the gravestone of the former in the Granary Burial Place dated 1690. He was an educated, intelligent, and enterprising merchant. He was one of the founders of the "King's Chapel," of which he was warden down to 1696. In 1679 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company. In 1680, in consequence of being an *Episcopalian* he was *permitted* by the "General Court" to purchase of Clement Grosse, a lot of ground, on which he built his "warehouse," which was ultimately sold by his executors to Francis Boylston, and which is now occupied by Messrs. Lane & Read at the foot of Peirce's Alley, on what was formerly called, according to Drake's History of Boston, Mountfort's Corner.

NEW YORK CITY UNDER MILITARY RULE.
—From a very interesting communication of Mr. Henry B. Dawson, to the Mayor of New York, we are able to give a picture of the city government during the Revolution from Nov. 1, 1777, to Nov. 24, 1783, a period of six years and twenty-three days:

'We have excellent authority for the information that, as early as 1777, "the markets were raised eight hundred per cent. for the necessaries of life;" while the landlords of that day, it is said, "from the demand for houses, raised their rents on an average at four times the sum such houses had rented for previous to the rebellion."*

* "Tomlinson Papers," Mercantile Library Association.

In consequence of these greatly increased expenses of living, and from the severity of the winter, in December, 1777, the poor of the city were in great distress; and General Robertson, who, at that time, was the military commandant, entertained a proposition which had been submitted to him by nineteen of the principal inhabitants, and issued the following order:

BY MAJOR-GENERAL

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Commandant in the City of New York.

WHEREAS, it is represented to me that the poor of this city cannot be properly relieved without some provision be made for that purpose, as there is not a vestry at present in this city to assess the quotas of the inhabitants, and to superintend the poor, as formerly; and it appearing to me highly reasonable that some method should be adopted for their relief, and *Elias Desbrosses, Miles Sherbrooke, Isaac Low, Charles Nicoll, Gabriel H. Ludlow, James Javney, Richard Sharpe, Charles Shaw, Hamilton Young, Theophylact Bache, Rem Rapalje, Jeronimus Alstyn, William Walton, William Laight, Willet Taylor, William Ustick, Peter Stuyvesant, Nicholas Bayard, and John Dyckman*, of this city, gentlemen, having offered to take upon themselves the discharge of the trust hereinafter reposed in them: I have therefore thought fit hereby to authorize them to solicit and receive the donations of the charitable and well disposed, and to appropriate the same to the relief of the poor, according to their several wants and necessities.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the 27th day of December, in the eighteenth year of his Majesty's reign, Anno Domini, 1777.

JAMES ROBERTSON, M. G.,
and Commandant of New York.

The voluntary contributions of "the charitable and well disposed,"* which the newly formed vestry was enabled to collect, afforded only a temporary relief to the needy

* The amount thus donated, including a forfeiture of firewood, the proceeds of which were paid to the vestry, was £1829 2s. 6d.

poor of the city; and several plans were proposed to Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief, for raising a fund for the purposes of that body—among them a project was submitted for levying a tax, such as had been usually paid for poor-rates, while the Colonial authorities had remained in power. Sir Henry considered the subject well, but steadily refused to approve any plan which would have imposed taxation on the citizens; and, after having placed the out-door poor, the almshouse, the city pumps, and the cleaning of the streets in its custody, and added the mayor of the city, and the overseer of the poor, to its membership, he made an order, giving authority to the vestry to demand and collect rents, for the half-year which would terminate on the first day of May, 1778, from all persons who had entered and occupied the property of those friends of the popular cause who had left the city, and remained outside the lines, for the liquidation of its expenses.

The fund arising from the rents referred to, amounted to £2244 2s. 10d.; from which, to the ninth of July, 1778—when the vestry published a synopsis of its accounts, there had been paid for cleaning the streets and slips, £900; for provisions, wood, &c., for the almshouse, £200; for repairing the city pumps, £94 6s. 6d.; and for the relief of the out-door poor, £119 0s. 6d.; and in a "*representation*" which was presented to Sir Henry, on that day, "*The mayor, vestry, and overseer of the poor*" had "the satisfaction to be able to lay before his Excellency proofs that many hundreds of lives had been saved by the judicious benevolent regulation before referred to, which was attended with this singular circumstance, that the good it had done to many had been accompanied with no hardship, force, or penalty on any—it could be no injury to a man possessed of a house, without any claim or title, to be told that, if he did not pay, for the relief of the poor, the rent which, at another time, he would have paid the owner, he must quit the house."

It was "represented" also, on the occasion referred to, that the poor had increased in numbers, and the funds for their mainten-

ance had been nearly exhausted; and the vestry volunteered to continue the collection of rents, from those who occupied the property of absentees, although, at the same time, it expressed a hope that Sir Henry would "be pleased to give directions that the poor might be relieved and kept from perishing by some other means."

The general appears to have responded to the appeal of the vestry, which the "*representation*" referred to had conveyed to him; and the authority to continue the collection of rents, from those who occupied the property of absentees, was extended,* while other means of supporting the objects of the vestry were, subsequently, from time to time, placed under its control. The keepers of taverns and public-houses were first subjected to the payment of licenses; and those in default were ordered to be fined or imprisoned—the proceeds from which were ordered to be paid to the treasurer of the vestry.† Bakers were subjected to the orders of the police authorities, in the weight and price of their loaves; and fines were imposed on delinquents, the proceeds of which were also appropriated to the uses of the vestry.‡ The farmers on Long Island and Staten Island were ordered to reserve sufficient grain for the support of their own families and for the sowing of their own lands; the remainder of their crops was to be thrashed, brought to market, and sold at *fixed* prices, which were regulated, from time to time, by the military authorities. Those who might "demand, offer, or receive" any greater price than that which had been thus fixed by the military commandant of the city, being also subjected to heavy penalties, one half of which was ordered to be paid into the treasury of the vestry.§ Fines were also inflicted for neg-

* Order of General Jones, December 7, 1773; Notices of the Treasurer of the Vestry to Tenants.

† Orders of the commandant of the city, December 1, 1778; January 1, and July 3, and December 29, 1780.

‡ Assize of bread, by orders dated January 22, and July 7, 1779; February 8, March 15, and November 20, 1780; January 11, and March 22, 1782, &c. See, also, the regulated price of ship bread, by orders dated February 10, and July 7, 1779, &c.

§ Proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton, Dec. 20, 1777; and of Major-general Jones, Jan. 22, 1779; order of the

lect of duty by the city watchmen;* for neglect, by owners of "all boats and small craft bringing provisions, fuel, forage, or fish to this city," to obtain passes for their vessels from the office of police, and for any other violation of the "regulations" ordered for their government;† for violations of the order concerning the storage of pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, spirits of turpentine or shingles within the limits of the city;‡ for disregarding the orders establishing "REGULATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF THE SHIPS AND VESSELS LYING AT THE DIFFERENT WHARVES ON THE EAST AND NORTH RIVERS;"§ for a refusal, by a public city cartman, "to take up the first load that was offered to him on the stand," when disengaged;|| for "presuming to drive any iron-bound cart, truck, or other carriage, within this city, for the carrying of any goods, wares, merchandise, firewood, or other things whatsoever, for hire or wages;¶ and the proceeds of these penalties were ordered to be paid to the treasurer of the vestry, for the purposes of its organization. Any neglect, by the inhabitants, of the regulations for cleaning the streets of the city,** or its wharves,†† &c., and the exposure of goods for sale at auction, on the custom-house bridge, without having first obtained a permit from the police authorities;‡‡ the imposition on purchasers of firewood, of exorbitant prices therefor;§§ or the exposure, for sale, of cord-wood which was less than four feet in length;||| the neglect or refusal, by any of the male inhabitants more than seventeen years of age,

police magistrates, April 12, 1779; order of Brigadier-general Birch, Sept. 30, 1780.

* Order of the commandant of the city, May 21, 1779.

† Proclamation of Major-general Patterson, July 22, 1779.

‡ Order of the commandant, August 4, 1779.

§ Orders of Major-general Patterson, Sept. 1, 1779; of Brigadier-general Birch, Nov. 29, 1780; Dec. 20, 1781, and Feb. 11, 1782.

|| Order of the commandant of the city, Sept. 16, 1779.

¶ Order of Brigadier-general Birch, March 15, 1781.

** Proclamation of General Patterson, April 6, 1780; order of General Birch, April 28, 1781.

†† Order of police magistrates, Feb. 26, 1781.

‡‡ Order of commandant of the city, Oct. 15, 1780.

§§ Proclamation of Major-general Jones, Nov. 28, 1778.

||| Order of Brigadier-general Birch, March 15, 1781.

except the members of volunteer military companies, the firemen of the city, and members of the Society of Friends, to enroll themselves in the militia, and otherwise to comply with the regulations which had been ordered for its government;* and the practice of "engrossing and forestalling any kind of victuals and provisions in this town," or the violation of other of the "MARKET REGULATIONS" which have been ordered by the commandant of the city,† also subjected the delinquents to heavy penalties, moieties of which were, from time to time, added to the funds of the city, under the control of the vestry.

The very important body, to which I have referred—"the vestry" of the city—"had a treasurer and secretary, the former to receive and pay moneys on their account, and the latter to keep minutes of their proceedings. . . . Their treasurer was accountable for the payment and receipt of all moneys on their account, not only to the vestry, but when required, furnished the commander-in-chief and commandant with his accounts."‡

WOOD'S "NEW ENGLAND PROSPECT."—In the year 1764, there was reprinted in Boston, "by Thomas and John Fleet, in Cornhill; and Green & Russell, in Queen-street," an edition of Wood's "New England Prospect." The edition is called *the third*. The work was edited, but we find no clue to the name of the editor. Perhaps some of your antiquarian readers will inform us. The editor, whoever he was, tells us that he met with the work, by mere accident, "at a bookseller's shop in London;" that "he [the author] was so much esteemed as to have passed a second edition," &c. The editor appears to have been a person of learning, and though his notes do not run much in the historical or antiquarian line, they are yet judicious, and to this day of considerable value. He tells us nothing about William Wood, the author, nor has anybody else since told us much,

* Order of General Robertson, Sept. 9, 1780.

† Order of Gen. Birch, May 28, 1781.

‡ "Case of Butler," Tomlinson Papers, Mercantile Library Association.

beyond what he has told us himself, incidentally, in his "Prospect." See an interesting note concerning him in Mr. Drake's "History and Antiquities of Boston," p. 39. The principal object of republishing Mr. Wood's work, in 1764, was doubtless a political one. This pretty fully appears in "An Introductory Essay" of eighteen pages. It contains quite an able argument in favor of the stand then beginning to be made to the oppressions which led to the Revolution.

NOESHOW.

THE OLD MILL AT GOWANUS.—In 1661, it was held conjointly by Isaac de Foreest and Adam Brouwer. The latter was the miller of Gowanus, and bought out de Foreest's half interest for two thousand four hundred guilders; two thousand payable in grain (*i. e.* wheat, rye, buckwheat, and maize)—the wheat and rye at four guilders, buckwheat, three guilders, and maize, two guilders per skapel; the remaining four hundred guilders in wampum. o'c.

EXPRESS IN 1815.—The following interesting item is copied from the fly-leaf of an old law-book:

"BOSTON 13 Feb'y 1815 News of Peace between Great Britain and the U. S. arrived in Boston at 8 o'clk, A. M. in 32 hours from N. York." B.

QUERIES.

EUNOMUS.—The question, perhaps, does not fall precisely within the scope of our American "N. & Q." But, if it can be crowded into some corner, I would like to ask, Who was the author of "Eunomus; or, Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England?" J.

THE MEANING OF CHICAGO.—The following query and its reply appeared in the *National Banner*, Chicago. Can the position of its editor be sustained?

What is the signification of the name Chicago? Is it true that it means "skunk,"

or something strong? Whence do we derive the name of our river and city? R.

CHICAGO.

[The name of the "Garden City" is not, as has been represented by various writers, derived from the Indian word "*Checacque*," meaning leeks or wild onions, which formerly grew profusely in this vicinity; nor is it derived from "*Checacque*," the Indian name for skunk or polecat, but from "*Checacqua*," a name borne by a long line of chiefs of the Tamaraos, the principal tribe of the Illinois Indians, and signifying strong, mighty, powerful; appellations which the wonderful growth of Chicago in wealth, population, and commercial importance richly entitles her to.]

We fear not. No authorities are cited, and all that we know militate against it. In Chippewa, the skunk is *jikag*, as spelt by Baraga, in his dictionary, where he expressly says that the name of Chicago is derived from it. Garlic is *Jigagawani*. In a splendid old manuscript, belonging to a gentleman in Brooklyn, N. Y., and containing a very full Illinois dictionary, *skunk*, is *tchicacso*; *garlic*, *sanississia*; though *chicacso*, is given as an improper word for it.

If we might conjecture, the name Chicago might come from *Chigaakwa*, or *Jigaakwa*, *the woods are thin*; but as Indian tradition, the source of Baraga's information, gives the derivation from *chicacso*, which means primarily *skunk*, and secondarily *garlic*, it would seem to be most likely. The assertion that it is derived from the chief, Chicago, needs proof. Marquette, La Salle, and his companions, mention the river Chicago under the names, *Checacou*, *Chicagou*; but during all that time there is no allusion to any chief of the Tamaraos by name Chicago, and the Tamaraos dwelt at a distance from Chicago. At a subsequent date, and after the commencement of the 18th century, Chicago (not *Checacqua*), an Illinois chief, went to France, and the name then first appears as the name of a chief.

The next assertion, that in Illinois Chicago means strong, mighty, powerful, is unsupported by the Illinois dictionary, which gives; *powerful*, *metchikirso*; *I am strong*, *nichin chirase*; *I am great*, *mechasi*.

It seems, therefore, necessary to prove: 1st, that there were chiefs of the name Chicago, prior to 1673; 2d, that the Tamaroas resided at Chicago; 3d, that it means strong, great, powerful.

It should not be omitted that Le Clercq mentions the Chicago as the *Divine* river. Whether this epithet was intended as an interpretation of the name, does not appear.

J. G. S.

REPLIES.

SCHOONERS (vol. vi., pp. 195, 227).—Precisely the same statement as to the origin of schooners and the naming of them, as is contained in Babson's "History of Gloucester," to which you have been referred, was made to me by the late Col. Timothy Pickering, of Salem; whose authority, if it stood alone, would be perfectly satisfactory.

s. s.

ANOTHER REPLY.—Dr. Moses Prince, brother of Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England, writing in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 25, 1721, says: "Went to see Capt. Robinson's lady, &c. This gentleman was first contriver of schooners, and built the first of the sort about eight years since; and the use now made of them, being so much known, has convinced the world of their conveniency beyond other vessels, and shows how mankind is obliged to this gentleman for this knowledge."

The above extract is from Babson's "History of Gloucester," p. 252, where a very full account of the origin of the schooner is given. Mr. Babson, in March, 1859, read some extracts from his history, then in press, including the portion relating to the schooner, before the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society. (See *Hist. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 108.) The name is said to have originated in this way. As the first vessel of this kind built was going off the stocks, a bystander cried out, "*Oh, how she scoons!*" Capt. Andrew Robinson, the inventor, replied, "*A schooner let her be.*" It is probably from *seon*, a Scotch word, signifying to skip like a stone on the surface of the water. Mr. Babson

fixes the date of the invention about 1713, which agrees with Hutchinson's statement in his "History of Massachusetts." The earliest use of the name that he finds, is 1716, when a new "*scooner*," belonging to Gloucester, is mentioned on the records as being cast away at the Isle of Sables.

The schooner was selected as the device for one denomination of the Massachusetts' stamps, under the act of 1755—the cod, the "staple of Massachusetts," and the pine-tree, being devices for others.—See "N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg.," vol. xiv., p. 267.

J. D.

THE HEAVIEST BATTALIONS (vol. v., p. 350; vol. vi., p. 164).—At page 196, June No., 1862, you allude to the proverbial expression, "God favors the heaviest battalions," and attribute it to Voltaire. It was neither his nor French, but was attributed by Harte in his "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," published in 1759, or rather his "Essay on the Military State of Europe" at the period of the second decade—say 1532—of the Thirty Years' War, to Wallenstein. The whole sentence is so militarily instructive, we quote at length:

"It was a saying of Gustavus (Adolphus the Great), that he never desired to place himself at the head of more than forty thousand men; paying no regard to a military maxim equally profane and foolish, namely, that *the Supreme Being always favors the greater squadrons*; that a larger number of troops was only matter of parade and incumbrance, inasmuch as no general could compel him in the aforementioned circumstances to accept a battle except he chose it, while in the interim he could dispose of superfluous forces to better advantage elsewhere. Concurrently with what is here asserted, it was the opinion both of Duke d'Alva and Turenne that no army ought to consist of more than fifty thousand men; and the former used always to say, that veteran troops were the bone and muscle of the military body, and that new-raised recruits only filled up the interstices with shape and plumpness." ANCHOR.

PISCASSET (vol. vi, pp. 30, 133)—Is a place in the eastern part of New Hampshire, and would be better written *Pascasset*. Its constituent parts show its meaning to be "The Place of Many Pines."

BRUNOVICUS.

THE CENT OF 1815 (vol. v., p. 189).—"J. H. G." has undoubtedly given the correct reason why no cents were made in 1815, viz.: the high price of copper. During the latter part of the war of 1812, and for a year or two after, a great difficulty was felt for the want of small change; even postmasters issued shimplasters for the fractional parts of a dollar, and I have one now before me for 37½ cts., dated Jan'y 9, 1815, issued by the postmaster of Baltimore, receivable in postage. It was not even engraved, but is a coarse specimen of letterpress printing. A great deal of this trash was so worthless, it would not be taken even by servants at hotels. To remedy the difficulty, Congress appointed a Select Committee, January 19, 1816, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the weight of the copper coin, on account of the high price of copper, which, as raw material, was worth double what it would work up as coin, for a large part of this period. The copper cent weighed originally 11 pennyweights. By a subsequent act of Congress, in 1792, the weight was reduced to 8 *det.*, 16 *gr.*; and by a later act, the President was authorized to reduce still further the weight of the cent 2 *det.*, whenever he should think fit, by proclamation. It is believed this was never done. A pound avoirdupois contained 33 cents 6½ mills, while the copper in bolts, bars, or sheets, was worth 50 to 65 cts. Mr. Root, of N. Y., proposed to reduce the weight of the cent 4 *det.*, and make the coin a legal tender (which it had never been) to the amount of one dollar. But as the price of copper soon fell, and the directors of the mint reported they could make "fifty tons of copper coin in the course of the year," the subject was dropped, and the weight of the old copper cent was not changed, till it was supplanted by the small nickel cent, a few years since.

It is not strictly correct that *no* cents

were made in 1815. I am confident of having seen one in the collection of Mr. A. Woodruff, of Cincinnati, who has specimens made in every year since the establishment of the mint.

Some thirty-five years ago, I saw it stated in the *Northampton* (Mass.) *Gazette*, copied, I think, from *Silliman's Journal*, that in making the cents in 1815, by accident many contained a liberal amount of gold; a mistake undoubtedly, though connoisseurs paid a premium for them then.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATTERSON'S REGIMENT (vol. v., p. 24).—In reply to "J. H. G.," I would remark, that there is probably no perfect muster roll in existence of this regiment; what there is of it extant, is most likely to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, Boston. In the account of the "Berkshire Festival," published about twenty years ago, I recollect there is a list of the officers, at least, of this regiment, chiefly Berkshire men, from which I infer the original regiment was from western Massachusetts. It was an "eight months" regiment—afterwards recruited for "twelve months," in 1776. Col. Patterson was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served honorably through the war. On February 21, 1777, he was appointed a brigadier-general, and sent to Ticonderoga. He was at the capture of Burgoyne's army; afterwards in the battle of Monmouth, and was encamped for the winter "amid the dreary snows of Valley Forge." Gen. Patterson was married to Elizabeth Lee, June 2, 1766, at Farmington, Conn., and afterwards they removed to Lenox, Mass. After the Revolution they removed to Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., at which place he died of bilious dysentery, July 19, 1808.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI (vol. vi., pp. 130, 164).—The exploration of Lieut. Pike, of 1806-7, as referred to by Mr. Adams, was unsatisfactory. Pike set out on his journey from Belle Fontaine, in Missouri, so

late in the fall of 1806 that he only reached a point about 180 miles above St. Anthony's Falls, where winter overtook him, and ice and snow prevented his further advance by water. Here he built a block-house, and encamped his main party. He then proceeded on snow-shoes, and with dog-sledges, to Sandy Lake and Leech Lake. The British factors, who then occupied the country, gave him geographical information and manuscripts, from which he prepared his large published map of the river. In this map he places the source of the river in Turtle Lake, from which there is a short portage into Red Lake of Red River, the trader's old commercial route. Pike did not publish his travels until 1810; and it was soon reported that Turtle Lake, which is the head of Turtle River, was not the true source of the Mississippi. To settle this point and to visit the Indians officially, a new expedition was set on foot by the United States Government, in 1820. Gen. Cass, who led this expedition, pursued the river above Leech Lake to Upper Red Cedar Lake, which has since been called Cass Lake. He found, however, that the Mississippi river originated one or two hundred miles above this lake and not in Turtle Lake, where Pike had placed it. But the Indians represented the waters in this region to be too low to reach the source in any reasonable time. Twelve years now intervened with this geographical problem unsolved. In 1832, during the Black Hawk War, the United States Government instructed Mr. Schoolcraft to renew the attempt. He reached Cass Lake early in July, and having Indian guides, and encamping his main force at Cass Lake, he followed the stream from the southern end of that lake, up a series of rapids, forty miles to Cross or Queen Anne's Lake. Into this lake the Mississippi pours from the west and south. He pursued it to its primary forks, and then through a chain of lakes, rapids, and falls, and the Itasca mountains, to its actual source, in an ample sheet of water, to which he gave the name of Itasca lake. At this fine sheet of water he arrived July 13, 1842.

CLIO.

JAMES ROSS AND HIS LATIN GRAMMAR (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196).—I have been informed that Mr. James Ross was a native of Chambersburg, in this State. He calls it Thalamopolis in his Latin grammar. He taught in this city as early as 1805. About forty years ago he resided and kept his school at No. 44 North Fourth-street, between the Old Academy and Arch-street. He spoke Latin as fluently as English. I think that his Latin grammar was based upon that of Eton. In 1817 he published a Greek grammar written in Latin, which was a text-book in the University of Pennsylvania. His pupils were the best classical scholars in this city. Professor Henry Reed, who was lost at sea in 1854, was one of them. There must be many persons in this city who can state when he died, and where he was buried.

He was, I think, a Presbyterian. He translated the catechism into Latin for the benefit of such of his pupils as belonged to that church, and had it recited weekly by them.

Some one observed to him that "There is no rule without an exception." He quickly replied: "Oh yes, there is! all nenter nouns of the second declension form their nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in *a*."

His pupils were taught to pronounce Latin as it is pronounced on the continent of Europe, in Scotland, and in Ireland. The barbarous fashions of the English universities had then no foothold in this city. *Musa* was *Musah*, and not *Musay*; *Muse* was called *Musay* and not *Musee*. W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER REPLY (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196, 228).—James Ross was born in Oxford township, Chester county, Penn., May 18, 1744. His father was William Ross, an emigrant from Carrickfergus, Ireland. He first taught a classical school in Philadelphia for a number of years; was professor of languages in Dickinson College, from 1784 to 1792; was teacher of the classics and rector of Franklin Academy, Chambersburg, from 1792 to 1802; principal of a classical school, in Lancaster, from 1802 to 1806,

when he again removed to Philadelphia, and taught a classical school in North Fourth-street, until age disqualified him for his useful avocation. He was an eccentric man, pre-eminent as a linguist, and a most thorough teacher of the ancient languages. His Latin grammar was first published in Chambersburg, in 1798, the second edition in 1802, and the subsequent editions in Philadelphia. He also edited several of the elementary Latin books. He died July 6, 1827, and his remains were interred in the burial-ground of the Methodist church in Fourth-street, near Arch, but were subsequently removed by his widow to Carlisle. She was a native of that place, and died there in 1846.

The writer desires to know where he graduated, and by what institution the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him? He styles himself A.M. in the first edition of his grammar.

J. S. F.

Notes on Books.

The Southern Rebellion; being a History of the United States from the commencement of President Buchanan's Administration, through the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion, &c. By W. A. Crafts. Parts 3, 4. New York: Thomas Farrell & Son. Price, 25 cents each.

THIS temperate history continues in these numbers the administration of Mr. Buchanan down to the preparations made by South Carolina to attack Fort Sumter. Mr. Crafts, without overloading his text with documents, gives enough of the important papers to present a fair view of the progress of events. The work is handsomely got up, and the illustrations engraved by H. Wright Smith, are fine and spirited. The portraits here given, are General Burnside and Governor Sprague.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Hall of the American

Academy at Boston, April 30, 1862.
Boston: Wilson & Son, 1862. 53 pp.

THIS handsome pamphlet contains *inter alia* an account of the French Huguenots in Massachusetts, and a very interesting and satisfactory paper by E. E. Hale, on the origin of the name California, which we think gives the only true explanation of the term. We heard this theory some years since, and time has only confirmed our conviction. We propose in our next number to give the paper entire.

The American Annual Cyclopædia and Register of Important Events of the year 1861: embracing political, civil, military, and social affairs; public documents; biography, statistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture, and mechanical industry. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1862. 8vo.

THE value of the English "Annual Registers" of the last century, is well known. Dodsley's covers our Revolutionary era, as Niles' "Weekly Register" does the war of 1812. Yet these works were, like the "Rebellion Record," desultory, and we cannot but applaud the idea of the Messrs. Appleton, in beginning their Annual Cyclopædia. The present volume—"The American Annual Cyclopædia for 1861"—will ever be a work of reference of inestimable value. The history of the events of the last year, is here given under distinct heads, with great care and a proper spirit. The titles United States, Congress, Alabama—Texas, Ball's Bluff, Bull Run, &c., to Wilson's Creek, Baker, Lyon, Army, Navy, give a summary of the details of the war of extreme value. The Obituary, American and Foreign, and the many articles on other subjects, embrace a full history of the commercial, scientific, and social progress of the year. As the editors justly remark:

"An Annual Cyclopædia or Register should embrace, as its name implies, the entire circle of important knowledge transpiring during the year; not merely those movements of power and strength which are the current events in the administration

of political and civil affairs; or the deeds of military prowess, whether illustrating the strategy of commanders, or the bravery of soldiers; but the discoveries in science detected by the still thoughts of investigating minds; the portraits of character acted out under the inspiration of virtuous and noble purposes; those countless actions of busy men expressed in the figures of commerce and statistics; the skilful and precise steps of finance imparting vigor to enterprise and government; the improvements in agriculture, and the developments of mechanical genius and industry."

The successful manner in which they have carried out the plan thus ably sketched, deserves all praise. The volume is beyond all comparison the best and most satisfactory work yet issued on the war, although this is only incidental. From the variety of other information it is a work henceforward indispensable, and must find its way not only to the library of every academy and public institution, but also to the desk of every merchant and gentleman who wishes to speak intelligently of the many and varied events which with such rapid step crowded upon each other during the past year.

Life of General Nathaniel Lyon. By Ashbel Woodward, M. D. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co. 12mo, 360 pp.

THE public has looked forward with interest to the appearance of this volume, which, from the former labors of Dr. Woodward, promised to be the result of careful and intelligent investigation, presented in a pleasing and classic style. This anticipation has not been disappointed. The crude and hasty biography prefixed to his latest political writings was extremely unsatisfactory, and entirely unworthy of the subject,—the ablest officer whom our country has lost in this struggle. Dr. Woodward's life commends itself to all, and the life of Lyon is deserving of study here and abroad. It is, apart from its interest as the life of a military commander, whose ingenuity, fertility of resource, and promptness of action were of the highest order, the picture of the change wrought by the last few years on a

true patriot, who after supporting by his voice and votes the Southern policy for years, found it no longer compatible with manhood, patriotism, or justice. The real history of the present war will be unwritten till the stand of the Northern democracy against the imperious demands of the South is fully and clearly traced. The moment that stand was made, the war was certain.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. XVI. No. 3. Boston: 1862.

THIS number is illustrated by a steel engraving of the residence of Gen. Steuben; and contains an account of his burial-place, and other valuable matters. The History of the Historic-Genealogical Society, is a paper of the highest interest.

Pittsburgh Landing (Shiloh), and the Investment of Corinth, drawn from original sources, official reports, etc.; with anecdotes, incidents, etc. (By O. J. Victor.) New York: Beadle & Co., 1862. 18mo, 96 pp.

A VERY well compiled account of this memorable battle.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. IV. No. 2. April, 1862.

THIS number contains the conclusion of Chever's account of Mrs. Pudeator's trial for witchcraft, and the usual variety of other matter on the local history of Salem.

Bishop Seabury and Bishop Provoost; an Historical Fragment. By the Rev. William Stevens Perry, M. A. Privately printed. 1862. 8vo, 20 pp.

THIS is an ably written essay on the important division in the Episcopal Church, after the Revolution, when Bishop Seabury, consecrated in Scotland and founding the hierarchy here, was ignored on that account and as an ex-loyalist, by Bishop Provoost. The questions are delicate, but are

handled by Mr. Perry with great care and judgment.

Proceedings of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York.
1862-3. Vol. I. No. 1.

THIS new publication of the Society gives evidence of its vitality and usefulness, which cannot but be enhanced by the useful labors which it will produce.

Miscellany.

THE remains of Sir William Johnson, who played so conspicuous a part in the Indian affairs of New York, a century since, were exhumed from a vault in St. John's Church, Johnstown, and reinterred in a small stone coffin, on June 7, Bishop Potter and Rev. Mr. Kellogg, officiating.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Chesterfield, an old mother town in Hampshire Co., Mass., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization on the 18th inst. The addresses and speeches were all eloquent, and the historical ones replete with quaint and interesting incidents of the past. The following account of the ordination of one of the earlier clergymen is an instructive curiosity.

"The ordination of Mr. Kilbourn occurred during the Revolution, and in order to show the depreciation of Continental money, which is surpassed only by the depreciation of Confederate paper, we will look at the single item of drink for the occasion. The Council met at the house of Lieut. Abner Brown, which was upon the farm of T. K. Utley's heirs, and the account is with him, and runs as follows:

"Thirty-eight mugs of flip, twelve dollars per mug. Twenty-four mugs of cider, four dollars per mug. Eleven gills of rum biters, at six dollars per gill. Two mugs of sling, at twenty-four dollars per mug."

"The whole cost on this interesting occasion was the snug little sum of \$666."

AT East Longmeadow, Mass., on June 13, EPHRAIM T. HUNN, aged 96 years. He was a Revolutionary privateersman, was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old Jersey prison-ship at New York for a long time. After his release he was stationed at New London, and witnessed the burning of that city by the traitor Arnold, in 1781.

THE second volume of Victor's "History of the Rebellion," will appear this month.

S. G. DRAKE announces a reprint of Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians."

REV. J. T. LIVERMORE has in press a "History of Cooperstown, with a biographical sketch of James Fennimore Cooper."

A VAST Indian cemetery near Lake Butte des Morts, opposite Menasha, is now turned up by the new line of the Chicago and North Western Railroad. We trust that the Chicago and Wisconsin Historical Societies will secure important relics.

MR. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of Chicago, is preparing a work embracing "Lives of the Illinois Officers in the Army of the Union." It will be illustrated, and will undoubtedly be a most creditable account of some of the most eminent men in our army.

A SERIES of papers, by A. S. Taylor, Esq., on the Indians, Indian languages, and Indian antiquities of California, has appeared for more than two years past in the *California Farmer*, and deserve notice. From the manner of publication they are necessarily fragmentary; but they contain so much matter of real value and interest that we hope to see them revised and issued in an accessible form. He also promises a catalogue of works on California, and translations of early memoirs.

THE Minisink battle monument, to which we alluded in a recent number, was dedicated on the 22d of July.

THE
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[No. 9.]

General Department.

Good Order Established
IN
Pennsilvania & New-Jersey
IN
A M E R I C A ,

Being a true Account of the Country ;

With its Produce and Commodities there made.

And the great Improvements that may be made by means of *Publick Store-houses* for *Hemp*, *Flax* and *Linnen-Cloth* ; also, the Advantages of a *Publick-School*, the Profits of a *Publick-Bank*, and the Probability of its arising, if those directions here laid down are followed. With the advantages of publick *Granaries*.

Likewise, several other things needful to be understood by those that are or do intend to be concerned in planting in the said Countries.

All which is laid down very plain, in this small Treatise ; it being easie to be understood by any ordinary Capacity. To which the *Reader* is referred for his further satisfaction.

By Thomas Budd.

Printed in the Year 1685.

Those that have generous Spirits, whose desires and Endeavours are to bring the Creation into Order, do I dedicate This, the first Fruits of my Endeavours.

I Taking into consideration the distressed Condition that many thousand Families lie under in my Native Country, by reason of the deadness of Trade, and want of work, and believing that many that have great store of Money that lies by them unemploy'd, would be willing and ready to assist and encourage those poor distressed People, by supplying them with Monies, in order to

bring them out of that Slavery and Poverty they groan under, if they might do it with safety to themselves. These Considerations put me on writing this small Treatise, wherein I hope the Reader will have full Satisfaction, that the Rich may help to relieve the Poor, and yet reap great Profit and Advantage to themselves by their so doing, which if it so happen that Rich and Poor are benefitted by following the Advice here given, then will be answered the hearty Desires of

Your True and Well-wishing Friend,
THOMAS BVDD.

It is to be noted, that the Government of these Countries is so settled by Concessions, and such care taken by the establishment of certain fundamental Laws, by which every Man's Liberty and Property, both as Men and Christians, are preserved ; so that none shall be hurt in his Person, Estate or Liberty for his Religious Perswasion or Practice in Worship towards God.

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey in America lieth in about forty & forty two Degrees of North Latitude, and is severed the one from the other by the River of Delaware on the West, and seperated from New-York Collony by Sandy-hoeck-Bay, and part of Hudsons River on the East. The dayes in the Winter are about two hours longer, and in the Summer two hours shorter than in England, the Summer somewhat hotter, which causeth the Fruits and Corn somewhat to ripen faster than in England, and the Harvest for Wheat, Rye and Barley, being about the latter end of June. In the Winter season it is cold and freezing Weather, and sometimes Snow, but commonly very clear and Sun-shine, which soon dissolves it.

The Country is well Watered, the River of Delaware being navigable for Ships of great burthen to Burlington, which from the Capes, or entrance, is accounted an hundred and forty Miles; and for Sloops to the Falls, which is about ten Miles farther.

The Bay of Sandy-hoock on East-Jersey is a safe and excellent Harbour for any Fleet of Ships, which can lie there all Weathers, and go in and out to Sea in Winter, as well as Summer, and Ships of great Burthen can lie close to the Town of New-Perth, which renders it a good Scituation for Navigation, from whence in six Hours time at most, Ships can go out into the Sea; and close by the Town of Perth runs up Rariton River. From the Falls of Delaware River the Indians go in Cannows up the said River, to an Indian Town called Minisinks, which is accounted from the Falls about eighty Miles; but this they perform by great Labour in setting up against the Stream; but they can come down with ease and speed; the River from the Falls runs from the North and North-West about twenty Miles, as I my self observed in my Travel so far by the River, but by the Indians Information, it cometh about more Easterly farther up. I have been informed, that about Minisinks, by the Riverside, both in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania is great quantities of exceeding rich open Land, which is occasioned by washing down of the Leaves and Soil in great Rains from the Mountains, which Land is exceeding good, for the raising of Hemp and Flax, Wheat, or any other sorts of Corn, Fruits, Roots, &c. Where in time may be conveniently settled a Manufacture for the making of Linnen-Cloth, Cordage, Twine, Sacking, Fishing Nets, and all other Commodities commonly made of Hemp or Flax: And after great Rains, we may bring down great quantities of Goods in flat-bottom-Boats, built for that purpose, which will then come down, by reason of the Land-floods with speed.

And into this River, betwixt the Capes and the Falls, run many navigable Rivers and Cricks, some of them fifteen or twenty Miles, and others less, which Rivers and Cricks are made by the plenty of Springs

and Brooks, that run out of the Country, many of which Brooks are so considerable, as to be fit to drive Mills. And above the falls, in travelling of twenty Miles by the Rivers side, I went over twenty runnings of Water, five or six of them being fit to build Mills on.

The Country for the most part is pretty level, until we come ten Miles above the Falls, where it is Mountainous for many Miles, but interlaced with fertile Valleys. The Bay and River of Delaware, and the Rivers and Cricks that runs into it, are plentifully stored with various sorts of good Fish and Water-Fowl, as Swans, Geese, Ducks, Wigeons, &c. And a considerable Whale-Fishery may be carried on in the Bay of Delaware, and on the Sea-Coasts of New-Jersey, there being Whale-Fisheries already begun, plenty of Whales being by experience found there, and the Winter-time being the time for the catching them, they will not thereby be hindred of raising there Summer-Crops; and the Oyl and Bone being good Commodities to be sent for England, there also being in the Bay of Delaware and Sandy-hoock, Drums, Sheeps-heads, Bass, and other sorts of large Fish, which may be fit to salt up in Casks to keep for use, and Transportation also. There are great plenty of Oysters, which may be pickled and put up in small Casks for use. Likewise, in Delaware River are great plenty of Sturgeon, which doubtless might be a good Trade, if managed by such Persons as are skilful in the boyling and pickling of them, so as to preserve them good to Barbadoes, and other adjacent Islands. There are also in the Spring great quantities of a sort of Fish like Herrings: with plenty of the Fish called Shads, but not like the Shads in England, but of another kind, being a much better sort of Fish; the Inhabitants usually catch quantities, which they salt up, and pack them in Barrels for Winter's Provision.

The Lands from the Capes, to about six Miles above New-Castle (which is by estimation ninety Miles) is for the most part very rich, there being very many navigable Cricks on both sides of the River, and on the River and Cricks are great quantities

of rich fat Marsh Land, which causeth those parts, to some fresh People, to be somewhat unhealthful in the latter part of the Summer, at which time some of them have Agues: Also in and near these Marshes, are small Flies, called Musketoos, which are troublesome to such People as are not used to them; but were those Marshes banked, and drained, and then plowed and sowed, some Years with Corn, and then with English Hay-seed, I do suppose it would be healthful, and very little troubled with Musketoos; and if Cattel did commonly feed on this Ground, and tread it as in England, I suppose it would not be inferior to the rich Meadows on the River of Thames; and were quantities of this Land laid dry, and brought into Tillage, I suppose it would bear great Crops of Wheat, Pease and Barley, Hemp and Flax, and it would be very fit for Hop-Gardens, and for English Grass, which might serve for rich Pastures or Meadow. Also these Marshes are fit for Rape, and were Rape-Mills built, and the design managed, so as it would be if it were in England or Holland, a great Trade might be carried on, and many hundred Tuns of Rape-Oyl might be made Yearly, and sent to England, to the Planters enrichment; and not only so, but would be for Merchants advantage, they thereby having Goods to freight their Ships, which would tend to the benefit of the Inhabitants in general.

And if those Trades and Designs are carried on to effect, as are mentioned in this Treatise, there would naturally follow Trade and Employment for Ship-wrights, Boat-wrights, Coopers, Carpenters, Smiths, Ropers, Mariners, Weavers, Butchers, Bakers, Brewers; and many other sorts of Trades would have full Employment.

From six Miles above New-Castle to the Falls of Delaware (which is about sixty Miles) and so to the Head of the said River, the Water is clear, fresh, and fit for Brewing, or any other use.

The Air clear and good, it being supposed to be as healthful as any part of England.

The Land is in Veins, some good, and some bad, but the greatest part will bear

good Corn, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Buck-Wheat, Pease and Indian Beans, &c.

Fruits that grow natural in the Countries are Strawberries, Cramberries, Huckleberries, Blackberries, Medlers, Grapes, Plums, Hickery-Nuts, Walnuts, Mulberries, Chestnuts, Hassel-nuts, &c.

Garden Fruits groweth well, as Cabbage, Colworts, Colliflowers, Sparagrass, Carrots, Parsneps, Turnups, Oynions, Cowcumbers, Pumpkins, Water-Mellons, Musk-Mellons, Squashes, Potatoes, Currants, Goosberries, Roses, Cornations, Tulips, Garden-Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Fruits, &c. for such as grow in England certainly will grow here.

Orchards of Apples, Pears, Quinces, Peaches, Aprecocks, Plums, Cherries, and other sorts of the usual Fruits of England may be soon raised to good advantage, the Trees growing faster then in England, whereof great quantities of Sider may be made. And were Glass-houses erected to furnish us with Bottles, we might have a profitable Trade, by sending Sider to Jamaica and Barbadoes, &c. ready bottled, which is commonly so sent from Herefordshire to London.

It is supposed that we may make as good Wines as in France, (if Vineyards were planted on the sides of Hills or Banks, which are defended from the cold North-West Winds) with such Vines as the French-men commonly make those Wines of; for the Climate is as proper as any part of France, therefore it is rational to believe, that the Wines will be as rich and good as in France. There are some Vineyards already planted in Pennsylvania, and more intended to be planted by some French-Protestants, and others, that are gone to settle there.

Several other Commodities may be raised here, as Rice, which is known to have been sown for a tryal, and it grew very well, and yielded good encrease.

Also Annis-Seeds I have been informed groweth well, and might be a profitable Commodity, there being great Quantities used in England by Distillers.

Liquorish doubtless would grow very well. And I question not but the Mather, Woad, and other Plants and Roots for Dy-

ers use might be raised. Shuemack groweth naturally. Also several useful Durgs grow naturally, as Sassafrass, Sassaparella, Callamus Aromaticus, Snake-Root, Jallappa, &c.

The Pine-Tree groweth here, out of which is made Pitch, Tar, Rosin and Turpentine: In New-England some make quantities of Tar out of the knots of Pine Trees, with which they supply themselves and others.

There are many other sorts of Plants, Roots and Herbs of great Virtue, which grow here, which are found to cure such Distempers as the People are insident to.

Hops in some places grow naturally, but were Hop-Gardens planted in low rich Land, quantities might be raised to good advantage.

There is no Lime Stone as we yet know of, but we make Lime of Oyster Shells, which by the Sea and Bay side are so plentiful, that we may load Ships with them.

There are several sorts of good Clay, of which Bricks, Earthen-Ware, and Tobacco-Pipes are made; and in some places there are Quarries of a ruf hard Stone, which are good to wall Cellars, and some Stone fit for Pavement.

The Trees grow but thin in most places, and very little under-Wood. In the Woods groweth plentifully a coarse sort of Grass, which is so proving that it soon makes the Cattel and Horses fat in the Summer, but the Hay being coarse, which is chiefly gotten on the fresh Marshes, the Cattel loseth their Flesh in the Winter, and become very poor, except we give them Corn: But this may be remedyed in time, by draining of low rich Land, and by plowing of it, and sowing it with English-Grass-seed, which here thrives very well.

The Hogs are fat in the Woods when it is a good Mast-Year.

The Woods are furnished with store of Wild Fowl, as Turkeys, Pheasants, Heath-Cocks, Partridges, Pidgeons, Blackbirds, &c. And People that will take the pains to raise the various sorts of tame Fowl, may do it with as little trouble, and less charge, then they can in England, by reason of what they find in the Woods.

Bees are found by the experience of

several that keep them, to thrive very well.

I do not question but that we might make good strong sound Beer, Ale and Mum, that would keep well to Barbadoes the Water being good, and Wheat and Barley in a few Years like to be very plentiful: Great quantities of Beer, Ale and Mum is sent yearly from London, and other places, to Barbadoes, Jamaica, and other Islands in America, where it sells to good advantage; and if Beer, Ale and Mum hold good from England to those places, which 'tis said is above one thousand Leagues; I question not but if it be well brewed in a seasonable time of the Year, and put up in good Casks, but it will keep good to be Transported from Delaware River to those Islands aforesaid, which by computation, is not above half so far. If Merchants can gain by sending Beer, Ale and Mum from England, where Corn is dear, and Freight dear, by reason of the length of the Voyage, we in all probability must get much more, that buy our Corn cheap, and pay less Freight.

Flower and Bisket may be made in great quantities in a few Years, the Wheat being very good, which seldom fails of finding a good Market at Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the Carieb Islands: great quantities are sent yearly from London, and other places, which if they can make Profit of it, we much more for the Reasons already given.

Pork is but about half the price as in England, therefore the Inhabitants will seldom have their Market spoiled by any that come from England, of which Commodity the Inhabitants in a few Years will have Quantities to sell to the Merchant, which is salted, and packed in Barrels, and so transported to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Nevis, and other Islands. Hams of Bacon are also made, much after the same manner as in West-Falia, and the Bacon eats much like it.

Our Beef in the Fall is very fat and good, and we are likely in a few Years to have great Plenty, which will serve our Families, and furnish Shipping.

Our Mutton is also fat, sound and good, being only fed with natural Grass; but it we sprinkle but a little English Hay Seed

on the Land without Plowing, and then feed Sheep on it, in a little time it will so encrease, that it will cover the Land with English Grass, like unto our Pastures in England, provided the Land be good. We find the Profits of Sheep are considerable.

Our Butter is very good, and our Cheese is indifferent good, but when we have Pastures of English Grass, (which many are getting into) then I suppose our Cheese will be as good as that of England.

Our Horses are good serviceable Horses, fit both for Draught and Saddle, the Planters will ride them fifty Miles a day, without Shoes, and some of them are indifferent good shapes; of which many Ships are freighted yearly from New-England with Horses to Barbadoes, Nevis, and other places; and some Ships have also been freighted out of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey with Horses to Barbadoes; but if we had some choice Horses from England, and did get some of the best of our Mares, and keep them well in the Winter, and in Pastures inclosed in the Summer, to prevent there going amongst other Horses, we might then have a choice breed of Horses, which would tend much to the advantage of the Inhabitants.

The Commodities fit to send to England, besides what are already named, are the Skins of the several wild Beasts that are in the Country, as Elks, Deer, Beaver, Fisher, Bear, Fox, Raccoon, Marten, Otter, Woolf, Muskquash, Mink, Cat, &c.

Potashes may be here made, and Soap, not only to the supply of our selves, but to sell to our Neighbours.

Also Iron may be here made, there being one Iron-Work already in East-Jersey.

Likewise, we may furnish Merchants with Pipe-Staves, and other Coopers Timber and Hoops.

The Woollen Manufacture may be managed in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to good advantage, the upper parts of the Country being very fit for the keeping of Sheep, the Wool being found to be good, and the Sheep not subject to the Rot: The Ewes commonly after the first time, bring two Lambs at once.

But it may be queried, How shall the Sheep be preserved from the Woolf?

I answer; Get such a Flock as it may answer the charge, for a boy to make it his full Employment to look after them, and let them be pend at Night in a House or Fold provided for that purpose. If one man have not enough to employ a Shepherd, then let several joyn their Stock together.

But it may be queried, Where shall Wool be gotten to carry on the Woollen Manufacture, untill we have of our own raising?

I answer; in Road-Island, and some other adjacent Islands and Places, Wool may be bought at six Pence a Pound, and considerable Quantities may be there had, which will supply until we can raise enough of our own.

Also, we may have Cotton-Wool from Barbadoes, and other adjacent Islands in returns for our Provisions that we send them. So that the making of Cotton-Cloth and Fustians may be likewise made to good advantage, the Cotton-Wool being purchased by the growth of our own Country; and the Linnen-Yarn being spun by our own Families, of Flax, of our own growth and ordering.

The Tanning-Trade and Shoemaking may be here managed to good advantage, Hides being plenty, and to be had at moderate Prices, and Bark to be had for only the charge in getting it.

A Skinner that can dress Skins in Oyl, may do very well; for we have Elk skins, and plenty of Buck and Doe skins, which the Inhabitants give (at New-York, where there are such Trades) one half for dressing the other.

There ought to be publick Store-Houses provided for all Persons to bring their Flax, Hemp and Linnen Cloth to, where it may be preserved clean and dry at a very small Charge, and the owner at liberty to take it out at his own will and pleasure, or to sell, transfer or assign it to any other. Now the Hemp, Flax and Linnen Cloth being brought into the publick Store-House, and the Quantity, Quality and Value of it there registred in the Book, to be kept for that purpose; and the Person that hath put in

the said Hemp, Flax and Linnen Cloth, taking a Note under the Hand and Seal, from the Store-house Register, of the quantity, quality and value of the Hemp Flax, and Linnen Cloth brought into the publick Store-House, with the time it was delivered; these Notes will pass from one man to another all one as Money: As for Example, Suppose I am a Merchant, that am furnished with divers sorts of goods, I sell them to a Planter, and receive their Notes which they had from the Store-house Registry, in pay for my goods, to the value of one hundred Pounds. I buy of the Clothier in Woolen Cloth to the value of sixty pounds, and of the Roper in Cordage to the value of forty pounds; I pay them by these Notes on the Store-house; the Clothier he buys Woolen Yarn of the Master of the Spinning-School, to the value of sixty pounds, and payes him by these Notes on the publick Store; the Master of the Spinning-School buys of the Farmer in Wool to the value of sixty pounds, and pays him by these Notes; the Farmer buyeth of the Merchant in Goods to the value of sixty pounds, and pays him by these Notes; the Merchant receiveth on demand, from the publick Store, in Linnen Cloth to the value of sixty pound, at receiving thereof he delivereth up the Notes to the Register of the publick Store, which are cancelled, and then filed up as Waste paper. The Roper, when he pleaseth, receives on demand, in Hemp to the value of forty pounds out of the publick Store, by which he is capable of employing his Servants in making of Cordage; but he that hath no occasion to take out this Hemp or Flax, or Linnen Cloth, may pass these Notes from one man to another, as often they please, which is all one as ready Money at all times.

Were the Flax and Hemp Manufacturies carried on to that height as it might be, it would greatly advance these Countries; for did we make our own Sail-cloth and Cordage, we could make Ships, Sloops and Boats at much easier Rates than they can build for in England, the Timber costing us nothing but Labour. And were more Saw-Mills made (of which there are divers already) to cut Planks and other Timber,

both Ships and Houses might be built at easie Rates.

Many Ship Loads of Hemp is brought yearly from the East Countries to England, which is afterward there made into Cordage, Twine, Sacking, Fishing-Nets &c. and then transported from thence to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Virginia, New-England, and other parts of America, so that doubtless materials made of Hemp, must be sold in America by the Retailer, at double the price as it cost where it grew; by which it appears that at those prices we should have double for our labour, to what they have, and our Provisions as Cheap as theirs, it being raised on Land that cost us little.

1. Now It might be well if a Law were made by the Governours and general Assemblies of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey that all Persons inhabiting in the said Provinces, do put their Children seven years to the publick School, or longer, if the Parents please.

2. That Schools be provided in all Towns and Cities, and Persons of known honesty, skill and understanding be yearly chosen by the Governour and General Assembly, to teach and instruct Boys and Girls in all the most useful Arts and Sciences that they in their youthful capacities may be capable to understand, as the learning to Read and Write true English, Latine, and other useful Speeches and Languages, and fair Writing, Arithmetick and Book-keeping; and the Boys to be taught and instructed in some Mystery or Trade, as the making of Mathematical Instruments, Joynery, Turnery, the making of Clocks and Watches, Weaving, Shoemaking, or any other useful Trade or Mystery that the School is capable of teaching; and the Girls to be taught and instructed in Spinning of Flax and Wool, and Knitting of Gloves and Stockings, Sewing, and making of all sorts of useful Needle-Work, and the making of Straw-Work, as Hats, Baskets, &c. or any other useful Art or Mystery that the School is capable of teaching.

3. That the Scholars be kept in the Morning two hours at Reading, Writing, Book-keeping &c. and other two hours at work in that Art, Mystery or Trade that he or she most delighteth in, and then let them

have two hours to dine, and for Recreation ; and in the afternoon two hours at Reading, Writing, &c. and the other two hours at work at their several Employments.

4. The seventh day of the Week the Scholars may come to school only in the fore-noon, and at a certain hour in the afternoon let a Meeting be kept by the School-masters and their Scholars, where after good instruction and admonition is given by the Masters, to the Scholars, and thanks returned to the Lord for his Mercies and Blessings that are daily received from him, then let a strict examination be made by the Masters, of the Conversation of the Scholars in the week past, and let reproof, admonition and correction be given to the Offenders, according to the quantity and quality of their faults.

5. Let the like Meetings be kept by the School-Mistrisses, and the Girls apart from the Boys. By strictly observing this good Order, our Children will be hindred of running into that Excess of Riot and Wickedness that youth is incident to, and they will be a comfort to their tender Parents.

6. Let one thousand Acres of Land be given and laid out in a good place, to every publick School that shall be set up, and the Rent or incom of it go towards the defraying of the charge of the School.

7. And to the end that the Children of poor People, and the Children of Indians may have the like good Learning with the Children of Rich People, let them be maintained free of charge to their Parents, out of the Profits of the school, arising by the Work of the Scholars, by which the Poor and the Indians, as well as the Rich, will have their Children taught, and the Remainder of the Profits, if any be, to be disposed of to the building of School-houses, and Improvements on the thousand Acres of Land, which belongs to the School.

The manner and Profits of a Spinning-School in Germany, as it is laid down by Andrew Yarenton in his own words, in a Book of his, call'd, England's Improvements by Sea and Land, take as followeth.

'In Germany, where the Thred is made that makes the fine Linnens, in all Towns

there are Schools for little Girls, from six years old, and upwards, to teach them to spin, and so to bring their tender fingers by degrees to spin very fine ; their Wheels go all by the Foot, made to go with much ease, whereby the action or motion is very easie and delightful : The way, method, rule and order how they are govern'd is, 1st. There is a large Room, and in the middle thereof a little Box like a Pulpit : 2dly, There are Benches built round about the Room, as they are in Play-houses, upon the benches sit about two hundred Children spinning, and in the box in the middle of the Room, sits the grand Mistress with a long white Wand in her hand ; if she observe any of them idle, she reaches them a tap, but if that will not do, she rings a bell, which by a little Cord is fixed to the box, and out comes a VVoman, she then points to the Offendor, and she is taken away into another Room and chastized ; and all this is done without one word speaking : In a little Room by the School there is a VVoman that is preparing, and putting Flax on the Distaffs, and upon the ringing of a Bell, and pointing the Rod at the Maid that hath spun off her Flax, she hath another Distaff given her, and her Spool of Thred taken from her, and put into a box unto others of the same size, to make Cloth, all being of equal Threds. 1st. They raise their Children, as they spin finer, to the higher Benches : 2. They sort and size all the Threds, so that they can apply them to make equal Cloths ; and after a young Maid hath been three years in the Spinning-School, that is taken in at six, and then continues until nine years, she will get eight pence the day, and in these parts I speak of, a man that has most Chlidren, lives best'

Now were Spining-Schools settled in the principal Cities and Towns in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and a Law made to oblige the Parents of Children, to put their Children to School, we should then soon come into such a way of making Linnen-Cloth, as that we should not only have sufficient for our own supply, but also should have quantities to sell to the Inhabitants of our own neighbouring Provinces,

where it will sell at considerable Prices, they being usually supplied from England, where it must be dear, after Freight, Custom, and other charges at Importation, with the Merchants profit considered; and yet nevertheless this Cloth, thus dear bought will sell in New-England, Virginia, and some other places in America, at thirty Pound per Cent profit, above the first cost in England, and the Moneys paid by Bills of Exchange, and the Retailer makes commonly on Goods thus bought not less then twenty Pounds per Cent. profit: So that if all things be considered, the Cloth is sold in America, to the Planter at full double the price as it cost from the maker in France or Germany, from whence its brought to England, by which it doth appear, that if we do get such Prices for the Cloth that we make, then we shall have double for our Labour to what they have; therefore it may be well that a Law were made for the encouragement of the Linnen Manufacture by the Governours and General Assemblies, that all Persons inhabiting in Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, that keep a Plow, do sow one Acre of Flax, and two Acres of Hemp, which would be a means of supplying us with Flax and Hemp, to carry on the Manufactures of Linnen-Cloth and Cordage; and also would be very profitable to the Planter, by employing his Family in the Winter season, when they would have otherwise but little else to do, viz. the Men and Boys in Breaking and Dressing of it, and making it fit for use, and the Women and Girls in Spining it, and nevertheless they may carry on their Husbandry as largely, as if nothing of this was done; the Husbandry-Affairs being chiefly betwixt the Spring and Fall.

Now to that end that a Bank of Monies and Credit may be in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, a Law may be made, that all Monies lent on Interest be at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. by the year, and that all Bills and Bonds be entred on the publick Registry, and by Act of Assembly be made transferable by Assignments, so as the Property may go along with the Assignment; thereby a Bond or Bill will go in the nature of Bills of Exchange; and so A. owing 200 £ . to B. he as-

signs him the Bond of C. who owed him 200 £ . and C. owing D. 200 £ . assigns him the bond of E. who owed him 200 £ . and so one Bond or Bill would go through twenty hands, and thereby be as ready Monies, and do much to the Benefit of Trade. Also, that all Lands and Houses be put under a publick Registry, and entred in the Book, with an account of the value of them, and how occupied and tenanted, a particular thereof being given under the Hand and Seal of the Office to the Owners. We having thus fitted our selves with a publick Registry of all our Lands and Houses, whereby it is made ready Money at all times, without the charge of Law, or the necessity of a Lawyer; and a Law being made for the payment of such large Interest for Monies lent, and the security being so undeniably good, a Bank will in time arise, and such a Bank as will be for the benefit and advantage of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and Trade universal.

Suppose my self, and some others have in Houses and Lands in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, worth 3000 £ . and are minded to mannage and carry on the Linnen Manufacture, but cannot do it, without borrowing on Interest 2000 £ . therefore we come to the Bank in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, and there tender a particular of our Lands and Houses, and how occupied or tenanted, being worth 3000 £ . in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, and desire them to lend us 2000 £ . and we will Mortgage our Land & Houses for it; the answer will be, We will send to the Register's Office your particular, and at the return of the Messenger you shall have your answer: The Registers send answer, it is our Lands and Houses, and occupied, and tenanted, and valued according to the particular, there needs no more words but to tell us the Money, with which we carry on the Trade briskly, to the great benefit and advantage of some hundreds of People that we set to work, and to the supplying of the Inhabitants with Cloth made of Flax, grown, drest, spun and wove in our own Provinces; which Trade we could not mannage and carry on without this credit, but having this credit, we go on with our Trade comfortably, and the Lender

will have his ends answered, and his Monies well secured. And its certain, such an Anchorage, Fund, and Foundation, will then bring out the Monies unemployed from all Persons in these Provinces, even People of all degrees will put in their Monies, which will be put out again into Trade to Merchants, and such as stand in need of ready Monies; and thereby Trade is made easie, and much convenienced.

Suppose ten Families purchase in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey five thousand Acres of Land, and they lay out a small Township in the middle of it, for the conveniency of neighbourhood, to each Family one hundred Acres for Houses, Gardens, Orchards, Corn-fields and Pastures of English Grass, the remainder to lie in common, to feed their Cattel; and suppose that by that time they have built their dwelling Houses, Cow-houses, Barnes, and other Out-houses, and have made Inclosures about their home-lots, that their Monies is all expended, and without a further supply to buy Oxen and Horses to plow their Land, and Cows to find their Families in Milk, Butter and Cheese, and Sows to breed a Stock on, they will live but meanly for some time, therefore to amend their condition they come to the Bank, and there tender a particular of their Lands, valued to be worth 1500 £. on which they desire to take up 1000 £. to purchase a Stock of Oxen, Horses, Cows, Sows, Sheep and Servants, by which they will be enabled to carry on their Husbandry to great advantage, and the benefit of the Province in general; and it may be that in two or three years time, they may be able to pay in this Money, with Interest, to the owner; and in two or three years more may be able to bring into the Bank, to be lent out to others, one thousand pounds of their own Estates.

As to the benefit of *publick Granaries* on Delaware River, to keep the Corn for all Merchants, Bakers and Farmers that please to send it thither, that so the destruction and damages occasioned by Rats and Mice, may be prevented.

ERRATA.

Page 270 line 49 after *often* read *as*. Pag. 272 l 6 for *this*, read *the*.

HIST. MAG. VOL. VI. 35

GEN. SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY, 1779.

A Journal of General Sullivan's Army, after they left Wyoming.

BY THOMAS GRANT.

[Concluded from the August number.]

September 1, 1779. In this Town we found considerable plunder, amongst oather Commodatis one old Indian Squaw Supposed to be above one Hundred Years of age.

September 2, 1779. Lay by This day in order to Collect the Baggag Lost Last Night from The pack horses, and git in Readyness For Marching To Morrow Morning early.

Sept. 3d, 1779. Marched this day 11½ miles and Encamped about 4 o'clock, p. m. about ½ mile from the side of a large Lake known By the Name of The Senica Lake: The Land we pass^d This day Exceeding fine, The Timber Chiefly White oke, hickory, and Walnut.

September 4th, 1779. Marched This day 13 Miles Through a Contry which Exceeds any Land I ever saw, abonding with Locust, Walnut, hickory, and oather Timber. The Good Land appears to be very Extensive. Encamped this Eavning about sunset near the Sinika Lake as aforementioned.

September 5, 1779. Marched this day 3 Miles to Conday alic Appletown,* a large Indian Town abounding with a quantaty of Frute Trees Where we Ray took a prisoner which the Indians had Captured at Wyoming in August '78, who informed that The indians war making all speed for niagara.

September 6, 1779. Marched this day and Encamped on the Banks of the Senica Lake; the Good Land Continues.

Sept. 7th. Marched this day 11½ Miles To A Very Large Indian Town by the Name of Cannadisago,† or the Sinica Castle, Which appeared to be Evacuated but a fue Hours; in said Town Was found a Child of about 3 years of age partly Indian and partly White, likewise a Great Quantity of plunder which was Collected by the Soldiers from the Different Houses, such as

* The precise locality may be known to some correspondent.

† Ganundasaga (*i. e.* New Settlement), now Geneva.

Deer Skins, Bear Skins, &c. Crossed in this days march the outlet of Sinica Lake, the lenth of the Lake 36 Miles Actual Measure. The Course in Genl from Newtown to the Outlet nearly North, but now Westwardly.

September 8, 1779. This Day the Army Lay by at Comadesago, partis ware Detached to burn the Neighbouring Townes and Destroy the Corn, and Expect to march to morrow Morning for the Genesee River. orders ware Issued this Evening by The Commander in Chief, for a Captain, Subaltern, & 50 to Return to Tioga in order to Convoiy the Sick, Likewise to take with them the Diseabed horses.

September 9th. Rainy Weather Last night and this Morning, which prevented our marching so Early this morning as we intended. Marched this day $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles Chiefly thro Swampy Ground, but Verry little Watter.

September 10th. This Morning the Genl bate $\frac{1}{2}$ Past six. The Army marched at seven. Marched This Day $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles thro a very fine level Contry; at seven Miles came to a fine Lake about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles in Lenth and one mile Broad.* The outlet of said Lake Eequal as large as the Sinica Lake; the direction of this Lake much the same As the Sinica Lake, but cannot larn the name; Eight miles and 53 chane came to Anandagne,† a large Indian Town, the Buildings superior to any We have yet seen. This town was soon laid In ashes. We Encamped this Eevening $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles North of s^d Town, neer several Large cleer Cornfields which sarved for forrage for our Horses And Cattle; the Corn was likewise of Grate Sarvis To the Soldiers who are on half allowance.

September 11th. This morning the Genl bate at Day lite, The Army Marched at Sun Rise. Marched this Day $13\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to Haunyauya,‡ an Indian Town situated in a fine Bottom Near a lake of the same name which to appearence had been left But a a fine Hours. The Town Consisted of Eight Houses. The Land we passed this days march Inferiour to any we have seen since we came to the Sinica Lake; But the Bot-

toms Some Miles Round The town Eequal to any in the Senaca Contry. This lake Runs neer a due North Corree; the three Lakes, viz. the Sinaca, Kanandagne and Haunyauya Run Parallel to Each Oather, in Lenth about Six miles and in Wenth 1 mile, abonding with Great plenty of fish of Different Kinds.

September 12th. Reany Weather last nite and this morning. Marched this day 11 Miles and Encamped About Sun Set $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles From Ajulsa Town;* the Land we passed This Day Eequal to any we have yet seen; the Timber Walnut, Hickry, Locust, Whiteoak, &c Six Miles from Haunyauya Town we Passed a long lake which Runs paralell To the oather by the name of Ai-onyedice,† otherwise Longnarrow Lake; the Genl Corse this Day S. W.

September 13, 1779. This morning the Genl Beat at day lite; the army marched $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Agusta Town, where the army lay by To kill provisions, viz. Cattle, and Issue to the Troops. Last Eaveining a party of men Commanded by Lieut. Boyd, in number 25, were sent To Reconitter the Jenessee Town,‡ who did not Return till the next day; on there Return were met by 150 or two Hundred Indians; After a Considerable Action the offasir and $\frac{2}{3}$ of his Party ware Either killed or maid prisoners; the men who Escaped informs that the party ware sarounded, But fought and Retreted & Killed several, they Think as many as ware Lost on our side. About half an hour afterwards Myself and fore Chane Cary-ers § who ware about one and a half Miles Advanced of the troops ware fired on by Several Indians who Lay in Ambush; a Corporal of the name of Calhawn, who came Vollenteerly with me, was mortally wounded and Died the next day; the Indians pirsned us $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile, but without success; we being Unarmed was obleeged to Run; marched this Day 8 Miles To an Indian Town by the Name Gessauralough-

* This name lower down is more like Agusta. The other journals call it Canesaah; and it is said to be at Henderson's Flats, near the head of Conesus Lake.—*O'Reilly's Rochester.*

† Properly Skaneodice or Hemlock Lake.

‡ Genesee.

§ This party was under Capt. Lodge, surveyor of the road.—*Barlow.*

* Canandaigua Lake. † Canandaigua.

‡ Honeoye (i. e. Finger lying).

in,* half a Mile from the chief Indian Town; an Indian was Scalped by a Rifleman; the Genl Corse this day West.

September 14. This day the troops Did not March till 12 o'clock, on account of there Being imployed in destroying Corn; marched this day $5\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to the Chief Chenassee Town Call^d the Chenassee Castle $2\frac{1}{4}$ Miles; Crossed the Chenassee River Likewise, the most Delitefull Bottom I ever saw, supposed to contain 10,000 acres, chiefly cleared fit for excellent Meadow; these flats and the land Adjacent is allowed to exceed any thing in America.

The Chenassee Castle, or the town of that name, Contained about 125 Note Indians Housis which were burn^d the next Day; Likewise about 150 or 200 acres of fine Corn was pulled of the Stalks and Burnt; at this Town we found the dead Boadis of two of our men who were takin the day Before and Inhumanly Murdred by the Savages; one supposed to be the Boady of Lt. Boyd, and the oather a saj^t there heads were Cut off and skinned, there Toe Nails pulled off, in short it was the most shocking site my Eys Ever saw.†

September 15th, 1779. This day, after destroying the Town and Corn, we Returned a Bout 5 miles and Encamped in the Chenessees flatts.

Sept. 16th. This morning the troops were imployed till 10 oclock Destroying Corn we then Marched 7 miles to Ajutsa where the Army Encamped for the Night. Partis were sent in sarch of the Dead Boadis who ware with Lt. Boyd; 16 of them were found, being all that ware missing except two; from Circomstance it appeared they had Defended Them selves very Bravely till they ware all Kil^d and its thought kil^d a number of the Enemy, as many fresh Indians Graves ware found at Chenassee, which I omitted Entring in my Remarks of the 14; some ware opanid by the soldiers Contrary to orders, and the Boadies of Indians found that ware shot; we De-

stroyed the Remainder of the Corn at this town this cavenning.

Sept. 17th. This morning the Army marched at Sunrise; marched this day $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles To Hannyaunya were we had left a Garason which I omitted mentioning in my Remarks of the 12th, where we found all safe.

September 18th, 1779. Marched this day from Hannyaunya to Kanandague, Being $13\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, the Ground not being convenient for Inamping, the Army marched across the outlet of Kenindugui Lake, about one Mile further, and Incamped for the Night.

Sept. 20. This day a Detachment of Six Hundred Men, with a sufficiency of offasirs Under the Command of Col. Wm. Butler, ware sent into the Cayuga Country, with which Detachment I was ordred; they March^d from Connadesago 3 o'clock, p. m.

Marched this day Eight Miles to an Indian Town by the name of Sanyau,* where about Eight Acres of Corn was Destroyed.

September 20th, 1799. The Detachment march^d this Morning at 7 o'clock a. m. $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a snawl Indian Settlement $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles short of Cayuga Castle, where we Incamped for the Night, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossed the outlet of the Cayuga Lake, which in Brenth was a Bout 70 Perches, and more than middle Deep to the Men. Neer the outlet we Destroyed two Indian Housis. The Name of The Place Choharo,† and Destroyed on the Lak in Different plasis Houses and Acres of Corn, but saw no Enemy. The Genl Corse since we crosed the Out let neerly South, the Road not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ Amile from the Lake at furthest: The Land midling.

September 22d, 1779. Marched this Day at 6 o'clock, a. m. 2 Miles to the Cayuga Castle, an Indian Town of that name Containing in Number About 15 very Large Square Logg Housis. I think the Building Superior to any yet hive seen. Cattle were Killed and Three Days Beef Issued to the troops; then Fetague partis were sent to destroy the Corn, to the amount of about 110 Acres, tho not all Distroyed this Day:

* I do not meet this name elsewhere.

† Sergeant Parker.

† The bodies of Lt. Boyd and Sergeant Parker were taken up in 1842, and interred with suitable honors at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

* Not known.

† The Kiohero, or St. Stephen's of the old Jesuit missionaries.

two oather Towns were Discovered, one 23½ Miles from The Seneca Lake, which we called upper Cayuga, Containing 14 Large Houses; the Oather About two Miles East of the Castle, which we called Cayuga containing 13 Houses: the trupes were all imployed this day in Destroying Corn till after darke. We found at this Town apples, peaches, Potatos, Turnops, Onions, Pumpkins, Squashes, and Vegetabils of Various kinds In Great Plenty.

September 23d 1779. This Day the trups were imployed till 3 o'clock p. m. in Finishing the Destruction of the Corn, and Burning the aforementioned Towns within. Marched 5 Miles to an Indian town By the name of Chandot, or Peach Town, Remarkable for a Large Peach orchard Containing Hundred fine Thriving Peach Trees, likewise Acres of Corn. This town contained about 12 or 14 Houses, chiefly old Buildings; part of the Corn was Destroyed This Eavening.

September 24th 1779. This morning the trups were imployed in finishing the Destruction of the Corn and peach Trees; at 10 o'clock a. m. fire was set to the Town, And the Detachment went of the Ground. Marched this Day 16½ miles and Incamped on a Pleasant Hill near a fine Creek, About one hour after Dark; the Land we passed This Day well Timbered, and the Soyl very Good, But very scarce of Water; 9 Miles from Chorndete we crossed a streem of water which Fell over Rocks 80 feet Perpendicular; 3 miles From we crossed a second streem which fell About 50 feet perpendicular, which partly after Emptied Them Selves into the Cayuga Lake. Saw no Enemy this day: the Genl Course S. 30 E.

September 25th 1779. Marched this morning at 6 o'clock, and Incamped at an Indian Town 3½ miles above the Cyuga Lake; the Town appeared to be Just Consumed, supposed to be Burnt by a Detachment from Genl Sullavins Army. The Town was situated on a Rising Ground, in a large beutifull Vally; The Soyl Eaqual to or Rather Superior To any in the Contary. Through which Runs Several fine Streams of Water; the first a Creek about 4 poles

wide, which falls from the Mountain the East side of the Valley about 120 feet parpendicular, into which Crick three oather fine Streams Empis. The Second Crick is the prinsable Supply of the Cayuga Lake, navigable for Large Canews or Boats To the Town.

[The journal here ends abruptly.]

RELIC OF THE BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.



BUTTON OF THE 85TH REGT.

This cut is a representation of one of eight British soldiers' buttons which were exhumed with the bones of a man, from a ravine near Bladensburg, in the summer of the year 1857. The body lay on its back with its arms extended, and four of the buttons were discovered near the bones of each wrist. There was a hole through the right temple of the skull, as if made by a grape-shot.

The button bears a star, in the centre of which is "Bucks 85" inclosed by a garter. The reverse has the names of the manufacturers, "*Juttings & Son, London.*"

From the figures on the button, and from the circumstance that the bones were found in the direct line of the route over which the 85th Regiment of British infantry is known to have passed in its attempt to turn the right wing of Commodore Barney's troublesome little band of seamen and marines, on the 24th day of August, 1814, it is evident that these buttons are from the cuffs of one of the victims of Barney's terrible 18-pounders, which so obstinately stood in the way of General Ross's advance to the capital.

Could the whole history of this little bit of metal be written from the time it came bright and glittering from the foundry of Messrs. Juttings & Son, London, to the

day it was turned up in a cornfield near Bladensburg, by a boyish antiquarian, it would no doubt be found full of romantic interest.

C. I. B.

STRAY LEAVES FROM AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

No. VI.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOSIAH BARTLETT WITH JOHN LANGDON AND ROGER SHERMAN.

Josiah Bartlett to John Langdon.

PHILADELPHIA October 27th 1778.

DEAR SIR: By the several letters which have been sent to Congress by the British Comms^{rs},* they seem to be possessed of an Idea that Congress had exceeded their powers in forming an alliance with France, and in Rejecting the Commiss^{rs} offers of Reconciliation, and that in both those instances we had acted contrary to the sense of our Constituents. Whither they are really Deceived by the Tory accounts that they Receive from the several States, or whither they mean to Deceive others by publishing such falsehoods, I am uncertain. But this I am certain of, that so long as Brittain has the smallest hope Remaining of our submitting to her Domination again, she will never Recognize our Independence, and Consequently the war must Continue. It is therefore our Interest to Convince Brittain & every Body else, that the French Alliance and the Rejection of the Offers of the Commiss^{rs} are approved of universally by these States, and that the power of making Peace & War & Contracting Alliances is vested solely in the Congress. For this purpose, I should think it would be proper for the Legislatures of the several States, (as of their own motion without the advice of Congress,) to pass proper resolves, Signifying their approbation of the above measures, and that the Congress are vested with full power for making Peace with Brittain, (on the principles of our absolute Independence & not otherwise,) for Contracting foreign alliances, & making & Conducting

War &c., and that the States repose entire Confidence in them for those purposes.

If the several States in this Union would Carefully draw up & unanimously pass such Resolves, publish them in the newspapers, & send attested Copies to their Delegates in Congress, to be made use of as occasion may Require, I think it would effectually Cut off all the hopes our Enemies may still have, of their being able to Divide and flatter us into submission; and as they now are Convinced that they are not able to Conquer us by force, I make no Doubt such Resolves would greatly facilitate their acknowledging our Independence & making Peace with us.

I believe such Resolves will be passed by several of the Legislatures, & as our Assembly will likely be sitting when you Receive this, I thought proper just to *Hint* the matter to you for your Consideration.*

In the enclosed papers you will find the Remarks of *Common Sense*,† on the Commiss^{rs} Manifesto, also a Genuine petition of the Refugees in New York to the Commiss^{rs}. The petition appears so Ridiculous that I should not have believed it Genuine had it not come in such a manner as not to admit any Doubt of its authenticity.‡

As my power of Representing the State will expire next Saturday, I expect to set out for home the Beginning of next Week. Hope proper Care will be taken to have the State Represented here,

and am, Sir, Your friend and Servant,

JOSIAH BARTLETT.

Hon'ble JOHN LANGDON, Esqr.

Roger Sherman to Josiah Bartlett.

PHILADELPHIA July 31, 1781.

SIR: Enclosed is a copy of an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, respecting the State of Vermont. The matter has been debated for several days past in Congress, on a report of a Committee to whom

* Can any reader of the *Historical Magazine* inform me, whether any of the States, about this time, passed such resolutions as are here suggested; and, if so, what States did so?

† The papers signed "*Common Sense*," written by the well known THOMAS PAINE, author of the "*Rights of Man*," &c.

‡ Can any one, at this day, tell us any thing about this petition; its nature, object, and by whom signed?

* Lord Carlisle, Gov. Geo. Johnston, and Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewen, afterwards Lord Auckland.

was referred a Letter from the President of your State. The Committee reported as their opinion "that Copies of the act of Massachusetts be sent to the States of New Hampshire and New York, and that the expediency of passing similar acts be referred to them. And in case they relinquish their claims of Jurisdiction over the Grants on the West Side of Connecticut River, Bounded East by said River; North by Latitude forty five Degrees; West by Lake Champlain, and the west lines of several Townships, granted by the Governor of New Hampshire, to the North West corner of Massachusetts; and South by the North line of Massachusetts; Congress will guaranty the Land & Jurisdiction belonging to the said States respectively, lying without the said limits, against all claims & Encroachments of the people within those limits." What will be ultimately done in Congress is uncertain. Some Gentlemen are for declaring Vermont an Independent State; others for explicitly recommending to the States aforesaid to relinquish their claims of Jurisdiction; others, only for referring it to their consideration as reported by the Committee, and some few are against doing anything that will tend to make a new State.

I am of opinion that a speedy & amicable Settlement of the Controversy would Conduce very much to the peace and welfare of the United States; and that it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to reduce the people on the east side of the River to obedience to the Government of New Hampshire, until the other dispute is settled. That the longer it remains unsettled, the more difficult it will be to remedy the evils. But, if the States of New Hampshire & New York would follow the example of Massachusetts, respecting the Grants on the west of Connecticut River, without waiting for a recommendation of Congress, the whole controversy would be quieted, very much to the advantage and satisfaction of the United States, and that the Inhabitants of New Hampshire and New York, living without the limits of the disputed territory, would return to their allegiance.

The British ministry esteem it an object

of great importance to them, to engage the people of Vermont in their interest, and have accordingly instructed Gen. Clinton & Gen. Haldiman to use their best endeavours to that end. And tho' I don't think the people have any intention to come under the British yoke, or to do anything injurious to this Country, yet, if left in their present Situation, they may be led to take steps very prejudicial to the United States. I think it very unlikely that Congress can attend to the settlement of the dispute by a Judicial decision, during the War, for though the parties were heard last fall respecting their claims, yet it cannot now be determined, upon the right, without a new hearing, because there are many new members that were not then present.

I am credibly informed that a great Majority of the Members of the Legislature of the State of New York, at their last Winter Session, were willing to relinquish their claim to Jurisdiction over that district, and that they should be admitted to be a separate State, but the Governor, for some reasons, prevented an act passing at that time.*

We have no news remarkable here. Paper Currency is very much at an end; some of the new Bills are bought & Sold, but Silver and Gold are the only Currency. The prices of Commodities are much fallen, many articles are as low as before the War. I send you two of the last newspapers, and am

With Great Esteem & Regard,

Your humble Servant,

ROGER SHERMAN.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, Congress have recommitted the report. New

* The question of the admission of Vermont, was of interest not only to the people of that district and the various States claiming jurisdiction (New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts), but also to the South; and the discussion thus connects itself with the sectional opposition to the United States Government, which has now culminated in war. In a letter of Jonathan Blanchard, a member of the Continental Congress, to Bartlett, he says:

"No determination respecting Vermont. Some of the Southern Delegates declare openly, that they will not consent to her being admitted into the Union, for it will give a balance to the *Eastern Scale*, which *Eastern Scale* has been pretty formidable for two months past, and been Generally able to carry a Good, and to defeat a bad Question."

York delegates arrived to-day. They are instructed to move for a decision of the affair of Vermont.

The Hon. JOSIAH BARTLET Esqr.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, July 15, 1862.*—This Society held its stated monthly meeting—Hon. B. W. Raymond in the chair.

The aggregate contributions to the Library, for the month, were 942, from 51 contributors; and included numerous publications relating to the present war, with contributions to the Cabinet.

Letters were read from Rev. Alfred Flower, relative to the papers of the late Mr. George Flower; from J. Russell, LL.D., of Bluffdale, and others.

An extended and interesting communication was read, prepared by Capt. A. Walker, of Buffalo, detailing his reminiscences of the steamboat voyage, made under his command, from Buffalo to Chicago, in 1832, for the conveyance of the forces under Gen. Scott, sent to the West during the Black Hawk war. Capt. Walker related in a forcible manner the incidents of the voyage, arising from the appearance of the cholera on shipboard, with particulars of the condition and appearance at that time of Chicago, its harbor and environs—then little more than a military post. The paper called forth interesting remarks from such of the members present as had resided in the city from an early day.

The above was followed by the reading, by the Secretary, of an interesting paper written by Mr. J. Grant Wilson, of Chicago, on the first bridge built at Chicago, on the south branch, in 1832. The paper was based on the original subscription list for the bridge (in the Society's possession), and gave interesting sketches of the different individuals subscribing; a considerable part of the expense of the bridge was defrayed

by the representatives of the Indian tribes then living at or near Chicago.

The Society's thanks were returned to Capt. Walker and Mr. Wilson for their communications, and the same were placed on file.

By a liberal subscription of the members, the Society's treasury has been relieved from all embarrassment; and its general condition and operations have never been more satisfactory than at present.

The attention of the meeting was called to the crowded state of the Society's rooms, which demand an early enlargement.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, July 2, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday afternoon of the above date, at their rooms, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The Librarian, John H. Sheppard, Esq., reported that since the previous meeting thirteen bound volumes, and sixteen pamphlets, addresses, &c., had been donated to the Society.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that letters had been received from Rev. Dorus Clarke, Waltham, and Samuel P. Fowler, of Danversport, accepting the resident membership to which they had been elected.

David Pulsifer, Esq., delivered a very able address on the Life and Labors of Sir Henry Vane, the two hundredth anniversary of whose death fell on the 24th of the previous month. Mr. Pulsifer alluded to the coincidence that this day (the 24th of June), was also the anniversary of the death of St. John, who, like Vane, was beheaded for righteousness' sake.

Sir Henry Vane came to New England in October, 1635, and was chosen governor of Massachusetts at the next election, May 25, 1636. A full account was given of the most important transactions in which he was engaged from his early days till his death, in June, 1662. Sir Henry appears

to have been a true patriot, a friend of his country, and a firm supporter of the liberties of the people; the defence of which, especially at his trial, seems to have been the occasion of his death. Governor Winthrop in his journal, mentioning his arrival, says he was "a young gentleman of excellent parts, and had been employed by his father (when he was ambassador) in foreign affairs; yet being called to the obedience of the Gospel, forsook the honors and preferment of the court to enjoy the ordinances of Christ in their purity here." He returned to England, in August, 1637. Johnson, in his "Wonder Working Providence," remembers him in the following lines:

"Thy parents, VAINÉ, of worthy fame in Christ, and
 thou for him;
 Through ocean wide, in New World trid, a while
 his warrier bin;
 With small defeat, thou didst retreat to Britaine
 ground againe.
 There stand thou stout, for Christ hold out, Christ's
 champion ay remaine."

After his return to England, while a member of the Long Parliament, in 1644, when a complaint was made against Massachusetts, on account of a judgment given against Alderman Berkley of London, at the suit of the Lady La Tour, for £2000, "and they were threatened with the loss of their privileges, Sir Henry Vaine appeared their friend, and by his great interest with the Parliament, appeased their resentment and laid the storm which was gathering and hung over them."

There was no opportunity that he did not improve for the advantage of his country. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament (which commenced its sitting Nov. 3, 1640), without the least application on his part to that end. Upon the dissolution of the Parliament, by Oliver Cromwell, in 1653, he retired from public life. In 1655 he published a quarto volume, entitled the "Retired Man's Meditations." The next year he published a small quarto, entitled "A Healing Question;" for which he was sent a prisoner, by Cromwell, to Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, where he remained four months. He was again a prisoner from the time of the restoration of the monarchy until his death, being nearly two

years, during which he wrote several works, which were printed after his death, in the year 1662.

On Monday, June 2 (O. S.), 1662, at the Court of King's Bench he was arraigned, and on Friday, June 6, he was tried by a jury, who in half an hour returned a verdict of guilty of High Treason. On Wednesday, June 11, he was sentenced to be executed, and on Saturday, June 14, Old Style (corresponding to June 24, New Style), he was beheaded on Tower Hill. The treatment that he met with at his trial and execution were disgraceful to the officers and judges concerned.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Dorchester, next read a short paper, entitled "Shakspeare's Caricature of Richard III.," presenting the view of Richard III. as given in Shakspeare, and now established in the common faith of the world, as a mere caricature, intended by the poet to honor Elizabeth by justifying her grandsire's usurpation—contradicted by all probabilities of the case, by contemporary chronicles, and by the nature of the human mind. Not improbably the ballad of the Babes in the Wood was circulated by the Duke of Buckingham, to excuse his perfidy to a monarch who had loaded him with benefits. The fact that Henry VII. could present no proof of the murder of the princes, when a pretender to the throne appeared, and started a revolt, throws doubt upon the worst charge against the royal Plantagenet.

August 6.—The regular monthly meeting, President Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

J. H. Sheppard, Esq., the Librarian, reported that since the previous meeting there had been donated to the Society eleven bound volumes, thirty-seven pamphlets, and four manuscripts.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had received a letter from Rev. Henry M. Dexter, accepting the resident membership to which he had been elected.

Hon. Timothy Farrar, formerly Vice-president of the Society, read a very able paper on the absolute condition of the relations of the United States and the several

States as they exist under the present Union.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee read a brief paper, prepared for the Society by John Gilmory Shea, Esq., of New York, on David McLane *alias* Lane, a native of Attleboro', Mass., who was executed for high treason at Quebec, in 1797: probably the solitary instance of hanging, drawing, and quartering, in America. McLane who had been an enterprising citizen of Providence, R. I., in 1796 received a commission as general, from Adet, the French minister to the United States, who in that year had addressed a proclamation to the Canadians announcing that the French Republic, having defeated Spain, Austria, and Italy, was now on the point of attacking England in her turn, beginning at the Colonies, and invited the Canadians to rally round his standard. McLane's plan was to raise a body of men in the adjacent States to capture the garrison at Quebec. Having communicated his plans to a person by the name of Black, he was betrayed by him. He was tried and condemned to death, and was executed with great military parade on the glacis outside the wall near St. John's gate, on July 21, 1797, the elevated spot being visible to the surrounding country.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, July 3, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Dr. Winslow Lewis, President, in the chair.

An interesting letter from the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, dated London, June 12, 1852, was read. A number of coins were exhibited by members, and several valuable donations were acknowledged; among them an interesting Roman coin, in Second brass, of Antoninus Pius, which was lately excavated from the bed of the river Thames, in London, presented by Charles Underwood, Esq.

H. W. Bryant, Esq., of Portland, Maine, a former resident member, was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 7th of August next.

HIST. MAG. VOL. VI.

Aug. 7.—Monthly meeting.

Several medals and coins of an interesting character were exhibited, and a donation of Turkish coins was made for the Society's Cabinet.

A collection of Colonial Paper Money, and a series of the "*Shin-plasters*" of 1815, from one cent upwards, were exhibited.

The Society adjourned to Thursday, the 4th of September.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Brattleboro, July 16, 1862.*—The summer meeting of this Society was held on the 16th and 17th of July, Hon. Hiland Hall, presiding.

The Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, read a well-prepared sketch of Col. Barton, who captured an English general at Newport, Rhode Island, during the War of the Revolution, and afterwards settled in Barton. Like some other prominent Vermonters, he was in jail limits a considerable portion of his life, having been kept on the limits at Danville, but unlike most of the others he was released at the solicitation of Gen. Lafayette, in 1825, and through means furnished by this friend of America.

Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney, read a valuable paper on the early history of that town. In preparing an address for the centennial celebration of the charter of the town of Poultney, last year, he had access to a large mass of material, unfortunately since destroyed, which he wrought with rare skill into an interesting town history.

The Hon. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro, read a very carefully prepared sketch of the late Hon. Paul Spooner, who was born in New Bedford (then Dartmouth), Mass., March 20, 1745. He acquired a good education at Petersham, Mass. About 1768 he removed to Hartland, Vt., and entered upon the practice of the medical profession. He was chosen in June, 1775, a member of the Provincial Congress which met at New York. In 1777, he was appointed High

Sheriff of Cumberland county—which office he declined. Dr. Spooner was a member of the Council of Safety. He was town clerk; of, and representative from, the town of Hartland, probate register and judge of probate, and in 1782 was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, and in 1786 was made chief justice of Vermont.

An ancient resolve passed by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, August 18, 1775, an original copy of which was presented to the Society by Capt. R. W. Clarke, U. S. Army, was ordered to be published in the newspapers of Vermont, as having special significance and importance at the present crisis of our national affairs.

The Society passed a resolution, on motion of John S. Adams, Esq., recommending the *Vermont Historical Magazine*.

July 17.—Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., read a paper upon Civilization in North America.

The Hon. George Folsom, of New York city, then submitted the following resolution: "A noble statue of ETHAN ALLEN having been executed, at the expense of this State, by a native sculptor, Mr. Larkin G. Mead, Jr., of Brattleboro,—*Resolved*, That this Historical Society take pleasure in commending this admirable historical monument as a choice work of art, and worthy of perpetuating the fame of its illustrious subject, so closely identified with the Revolutionary history of Vermont."

The Rev. J. Dougherty, of Johnson, was on motion invited to read before the Society at its next special meeting in January, 1863, a paper on the life and services of the late Rev. Asa Lyon, of Grand Isle.

George B. Reed, Esq., of Montpelier, was by special vote requested to prepare and read before the Society, at the next annual meeting, a paper on the Early History of Banking in Vermont.

The Rev. William Clark, formerly Missionary at Constantinople, then favored the Society with a very elegant paper, in which he gave an outline History of the Koordish tribe of Asia Minor.

The Rev. Joseph Chandler, of West Brattleboro, then read a sketch of the late Hon. Samuel Clark, of Brattleboro.

The Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry, read a biographical notice of the Rev. Dr. White, late president of Wabash College.

Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, followed with a paper upon the Evacuation of Ticonderoga, in 1777, by Major-general Arthur St. Clair.

George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, was invited to prepare a biographical sketch of Levi Allen, and read the same, with extracts from his correspondence and poetry, at some future meeting of the Society.

Capt. R. W. Clarke, having expressed his inability to prepare a notice of the late Hon. Philip C. Tucker, of Vergennes, by reason of pressing military engagements, he was on motion excused, and Leverett B. Englesby, Esq., of Burlington, appointed in his stead.

Francis A. Fisher, Esq., of Sutherland Falls, presented, through the Recording Secretary, a valuable lot of historical books and pamphlets, some of which were rare and elegantly illustrated. For this generous donation the thanks of the Society were gratefully returned.

The Recording Secretary was directed to request the select committees from whom reports were due, in regard to the State and Society seal, also in regard to the claims of the Historical Society upon Henry Stevens, of Burlington, late president of the Society, who is said to detain from the Library of the Society a large number of rare and valuable books, manuscripts, and public documents, upon a pretended claim for services in collecting them, to make their reports at the annual meeting of the Society.

George F. Houghton, Esq., the Recording Secretary, read a letter from Judge Aldis, of St. Albans, signifying to the Society that domestic bereavement and illness compelled him to decline the appointment of Orator at the next annual meeting, and President Hall, Vice-president Kellogg, and the Recording Secretary were specially requested to notify the Hon. W. M. EVARTS, of New York city (now of Windsor, Vt.), of the unanimous wish of the Society that he should deliver the annual address before the Society, on the 14th day of October next, at Montpelier.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the annual meeting at Montpelier, October 14, 1862: Joseph Poland, Homer W. Heaton, Charles W. Willard, Edward H. Prentiss, George C. Shepard, Stoddard R. Colby, Herman D. Hopkins, Timothy J. Hubbard, and Erastus S. Camp, all of Montpelier.

After a motion of thanks to the different speakers for their papers, and soliciting copies for the archives of the Society, and a vote of thanks to the citizens of Brattleboro, for their hospitality, and to the different railroads in Massachusetts and Vermont for the courtesy of half-fare tickets extended to members of the Society and others in attendance, the Society adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Madison, Feb. 11, 1862.*—Hon. Geo. Gale, Vice-president, in the chair.

Twenty letters were read by the Secretary.

Eighty-six volumes were reported by the Librarian as added to the Library since the last report.

Several maps, newspapers, and curiosities for the cabinet, were also noted.

Hon. J. T. Clark read the paper of the evening, which was an interesting sketch of Hole-in-the-Day, a Chippewa chief.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Gen. James Sutherland, for his excellent annual address delivered before the Society in the Senate chamber, on the 30th ult., on the "Early Civil History of Wisconsin."

The Committee on the Picture Gallery were instructed to endeavor to obtain a portrait for the Society of Gen. Henry Dodge.

Prof. Conover was requested to read his paper on the Character of Washington, before the Society on the evening of February 22, ensuing.

Judge Gale, Hon. H. A. Tenney, Hon. J. T. Kingston, Hon. D. J. Powers, and B. W. Brisbois, were requested to prepare historical papers to be read before the Society.

Gov. Harvey, Chief-justice Dixon, Associate Judges Cole and Paine, Hon. James T. Lewis, S. D. Hastings, Judge Orton, Judge Gale, Judge Vilas, were respectfully requested to furnish their portraits for the Society's Picture Gallery. Adjourned.

April 29.—Special meeting. Eleven members of Executive Committee present.

Judge Orton in the chair, who stated the object of the meeting; to make preparations for attending the funeral ceremonies of the late Gov. Harvey.

It was voted, that the members of the Society march in a body in the funeral procession and wear the usual mourning badge; that Messrs. Benedict, Gurnee, and Durrie, be a committee to procure badges; and that Judge Orton prepare suitable resolutions, and Gen. Atwood and Prof. Butler deliver addresses on the life and character of the lamented Gov. Harvey, at a special meeting on Tuesday evening, May 13, ensuing.

Gov. Salomon was chosen an honorary member of the Society; R. F. Frazier, of Milton, a corresponding member, and Colonel James Holton, of Milwaukee, an active member. Adjourned.

May 13.—Special meeting. A large number of members of the committee and Society, and ladies and gentlemen present. Hon. C. Abbott in the chair. Gen. David Atwood and Prof. Butler delivered appropriate addresses on the life, services, and character of the lamented Gov. Harvey.

Judge Orton reported a series of resolutions, expressive of the loss of the Society in such an active member and friend, and the loss of the State in its Chief Magistrate.

July 8.—Stated meeting. Six members of the Executive Committee present. Hon. G. B. Smith, in the chair.

The Secretary announced the receipt of sixty letters since the last stated meeting.

The Secretary read a portion of some forty odd pages of manuscript copies of interesting documents relating to early Wisconsin history, from 1690 to 1730, transcribed from the originals in the Canadian archives, Quebec, and translated for the Society by Prof. H. J. Turner, of Jansville; also a statement of the officers of the 2d Wis-

consin regiment, relative to Capt. Strong's pretended rencontre with a rebel party on the Potomac; also a complete list of the officers and members of Daniels' First Wisconsin cavalry, communicated by the officers of the regiment.

Many additions to the Library and Cabinet were reported.

D. S. Durrie, the Librarian, read an essay "On the Utility of the Study of Genealogy," for which a vote of thanks was passed, and a copy requested for the archives.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Alpheus Todd, Esq., Librarian of the Legislative Library of Canada, for his kindness and courtesy in furnishing, and to Prof. H. J. Turner, for translating, copies of several interesting manuscript documents, preserved in the Canadian public archives, relating to Wisconsin history from 1690 to 1730.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

GOVERNORS OF ALTA CALIFORNIA, FROM 1766 TO THE AMERICAN CONQUEST.—

At Loreto.

Gaspar de Portakí, 1769—1771.
Felipe Barri, June, 1771—Dec. 1774.
Felipe de Neve, Dec. 18, 1774—Sept. 1782.

At Monterey.

Pedro Fajes, to Apl., 1791.
José Antonio Romen, to Apl., 1792.
José J. de Arrillaga, to May, 1794.
Diego de Barica, to Jan., 1800.
José J. de Arrillaga, Jan., 1808—1814.
José Argüello, to 1815.
Pablo Vicente de Sola, to 1822.
Louis Argüello, 1823—1826.
José María de Echsandia, to Jan., 1831.
Manuel Victoria, to Jan., 1832.
Pío Pres, to Jan., 1833.
José Figuera, Jan. 15, 1833.
José Castro, Aug. 29, 1835—Jan., 1836.

Nicolas Gutierrez, to May, 1836.
Mariano Chico, to Sept., 1836.
Juan B. Alvarado, to May, 1842.
Manuel Micheltorena, Dec. 30, 1842—1845.
Pío Pico, Feb. 15, 1845—July 7, 1846.

THE U. S. SENATE.—In looking over the early history of the United States, it is surprising to see with what reluctance persons accepted and held offices of the highest consideration. Take, for instance, the U. S. Senate, in the first thirty years from the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there were no less than 110 resignations; the Senators generally holding the position only a couple of years. (There were 17 deaths in the same period.) The longest term held by any one, was that of Mr. Benton, from Oct. 2, 1820, to March 3, 1851, the shortest that of Pierre Soulé, from Feb. 3, 1847, to March 3, 1847, 28 days; David J. Baker, of Illinois, was appointed by the governor, Nov. 12, 1830, but was superseded by the Legislature, Dec. 11, 1830, Mr. B. nominally enjoying the honor 29 days; though in that period of slow travelling in the West, it was said in the newspapers that he actually sat but one day in the Senate before his successor was elected. W. R. King held the office from Oct. 28, 1819, to April 22, 1844; and John Gaillard from Dec. 6, 1804, to Feb. 26, 1826.

The shortest session ever held by any State Legislature, was that of Rhode Island, in January, 1821. There was a vacancy to be filled in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Burrill. It could of course be filled by appointment of the governor (Mr. Knight), but as he took a fancy for the office himself, and his friends were not indisposed to gratify him, he called the Legislature together, who immediately elected him, and adjourned after a session of *ninety minutes*, as was stated in the papers of that day. Though elected in this summary manner, he proved a valuable Senator, and held the office from Jan. 9, 1821, to March 3, 1841, the longest period of any Senator, except Messrs. Benton, King, and Gaillard. Gen. Schuyler, after holding the office two years, was re-elected, but declined

accepting it. Mr. Destréhan was elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, Sept. 3, 1812, but absolutely declined, and his successor was appointed on the 8th of the next month.

One can see by Washington's letters, how much difficulty he had in organizing the Supreme Court of the United States, absolutely begging distinguished men to accept the judgeships; Cushing declined the office of Chief-justice, and both Jay and Ellsworth resigned that distinguished position after a short enjoyment of its honors. Of the associate-justices, ten resigned the office, or declined the appointment, during the first thirty years of our Government.

Can any one tell if any members of the 12th Congress that declared the war of 1812 are still living, except the illustrious JOSIAH QUINCY, of Boston? Mr. Clay was Speaker of that Congress, an office to which he was elected six different times. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. JEFFERSON AND HENRY CLAY.—Looking through the General Index of the Congressional edition of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, my attention was arrested by this line: "*Clay, Henry*.—Vol. 5.—His opposition to Jefferson, 183." Turning to the place indicated, I found a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Cooper, dated at Monticello, Sept. 1, 1807, in which Mr. J. says: "It is true, as you have heard, that a distance has taken place between Mr. Clay and myself. The cause I never could learn nor imagine. I had always known him to be an able man, and I believed him an honest one . . . his open hostility in Congress to the administration, leaves no doubt of the state of his mind as a fact, although the cause be unknown."

This letter was written to Dr. Thomas Cooper, then of Pennsylvania, and the gentleman alluded to therein was Mr. Joseph Clay, then a member of Congress from that State. It is true, that Henry Clay had taken a seat in the Senate, from Kentucky, on Dec. 29, 1806, and was therefore in Congress at the time referred to by Mr. Jefferson. But Mr. Joseph Clay, during the preceding session,

had been following the erratic lead of his brilliant friend, John Randolph, in opposition to the administration, as a friend of which he had been elected. Mr. Henry Clay did not signalize his two months in the Senate at that time in that way, and so cannot be the person referred to by Mr. Jefferson. J.

AMERICAN HERALDRY—AMERICAN FAMILIES ENTITLED TO HAVE COAT-ARMOR.—The following is a list of families in America credited by Burke in his "Armory" with coat-armor.

A family of Martin, who once resided on Long Island, and held colonial office there, and afterwards resident in North Carolina, where one of them was governor in 1775 or '76, were rewarded with a baronetcy, which was conferred on the said Governor Martin. The Johnsons of New York were also rewarded in the same way.

Sir Walter Raleigh, by virtue of some royal charter, created an Indian chieftain in Virginia or North Carolina, Baron of Roanoke; and tradition speaks of an Indian peer in Virginia, the Earl of Mantes or Maneto. Are not the memberships in the Society of the Cincinnati hereditary titles in a degree?

We did not mention Sir William Johnson, who received his title for services in the first American war, and as a negotiator with Indian tribes, because he was a native of Ireland. He was created a baronet on the 25th of November, 1755, and died July 11th, 1774, aged 59, at his seat, Johnson's Hall, New York. The title is now held by Sir William Johnson, of Twickenham, near London, an officer in the Royal Artillery of England. He was born in December, 1830, and succeeded, as fourth baronet, on the demise of his uncle, Sir Adam Gordon, in 1843.

A family named Montgomery, in or near Philadelphia, claim a British baronetcy, now in abeyance. It is said that a Mr. Dundas, of this city, is entitled to a Scottish barony—but we are ignorant of the grounds, or whether the gentleman claims the title. There are two British peerages already held by the family of Dundas—namely, the Vis-

count Melville is also Baron Duncira; and the Earl of Zetland is also Baron Dundas. To the best of our knowledge there is no peerage in abeyance to which any Dundas has a legal claim. We annex our correspondent's list of American families who are entitled to have coat-armor:

Harrower...America. The arms are similar to those of Harrower of Enzievar.

Hopkins...Maryland. Granted 1764. The arms are similar to those of Hopkins of Obinghouse, county Bucks, originally of Coventry, county Warwick.

Huger.....South Carolina. Granted 1771.

Johnson....New York, America; since of Twickenham, county Middlesex. *Baronet.*

Lloyd.....Wales and Maryland.

Nicholson..Virginia. Granted 1693-4.

Penn.....Pennsylvania; now of Stoke Pogies, county Bucks.

Peperell....Massachusetts Bay, New England, baronet. The arms are similar to those of Peperell, of county Cornwall.

Philipse...Philipsburgh, America.

Ricketts...North America, descended from William, son of William Richards, who settled in Jamaica, in 1665.

Roome.....Newport, in America. Granted 21st July, 1712.

Stark.....America. The arms are similar to those of Stark of Kilmount, Scotland.

Williams...Boston, New England. Granted 1767.

Wright....South Carolina, baronet. The arms are similar to those of Wright, originally of Little Buckenham, subsequently of Weeting, county Norfolk, and of Downham, Wangford, and Brent, county Suffolk, and now of Kilverston, county Norfolk.

To the above we might add the following: Franklin, late governor of New Jersey. Gordon, as borne by John Taylor Gor-

don, M. D., great-great-grandson of Major-general Patrick Gordon, governor of Pennsylvania.

INDIAN DOCUMENTS.—The inclosed papers are from "Gen. Wm. Irvine's Correspondence." The copy of the *Sieur Gerard's* speech, is evidently by a foreigner, and will account for its peculiar phraseology.

IRVINE, Pa., July 5, 1862.

W. A. I.

An authentic copy of the answer made by his Excellency M. Gerard, Minister Plenipotentiary of France near the United States of north America to the discourse of the Chiefs of the nation Delaware, the youngest Children of the great King.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: I hear with a very sincere joy the voice of the Chief of the Nation Delaware who are deputed to treat with their Brothers of the United States. those are the great & good Friends of the great King your Ancient Father, who will see reign with satisfaction betwixt them & you peace & good friendship. he will indeed be very sensible to learn by your speeches that I will forward him that altho the time & absence, your hearts are still the same for him, & that you have taken notice with pleasure, of the speech I got made understood to you, & that you have learnt he will always have the friendship for you, as when he was your Father.

Since you rejoice yourselves to see that he hath helped your Brothers of the United States in their troubles, it is but just you that would know how this Changing hath been operated in order you may be able to inform of the particulars your Brothers of the other Nations. Ever since the French Warriors have left America, the King of England and his Councillors have not ceased to oppress the Citizens of the United States they have attempted to their liberty to their honor and to their goods, those Citizens have opposed to this, nothing else but supplications & respectful remonstrances, but England very far from having the sentiments of a tender Mother was in such a passion that she declared she would not look any more upon the Americans as her Children—and that she would grant them

no longer her protection. The Americans would have been very happy if she had kept her word, but in the time she carried into their Cities and habitations arms & fire & ordered to Butcher Men Women and Children, then they determined to defend & protect themselves, and indeed they have shewed the greatest bravery and Courage. The King your ancient father who is bound with sentiments of justice & who would be glad to see every Man happy, seeing your Brothers of the United States abandoned to themselves took them by the hand, and hath contracted with them a sincere and solid friendship, he in Consequence gets his Warriors to act in the four parties in the world in order they should not be exposed to the Tyranny & revenge of the English & he will be for the future as busy to procure peace to his new & good Friends, as to his own subjects.

You are in the right to hope that this Union will give you New proofs of goodnesses of your ancient Father, he will always encourage the good intentions of the United States towards you. You have just now been hearing the View of your ancient Father, I render faithfully to you his thoughts & the Sentiments of his heart, do not you ever forget them and go inform his ancient Children of the other Nation of his speech. I will endeavour to send an Officer in your region who will testify that the great King hath joined his Arms to those of the United States and that his Warriors have lifted the battle Axe against the Enemies of your Brothers of the United States, the which are now ours.

You have been able to judge by yourselves how the sentiments of England were barbarous & unjust since they proposed to you to murder even the Wives & Children of your Brothers of the United States—who have always been desirous of to have peace with you & who have invited you to smoke quietly your pipes & to take Care of your Wives and Children.

The great King applauds by my Voice to the wisdom of the Chiefs and Warriors who have set in this party & he exhorts you to let yourselves guided in any occasion by the advices of the United States.

he pities those of his Ancient Children of any Nation who were foolish Enough to have let themselves seduced without doubt, by People who have told them things that are not. As he would see them be happy, go inform them of his way of thinking and tell them that their ancient Father will see with pleasure that all his Ancient Children will make friendship with the Citizens of the United States who are your Brothers and Ours, & that they may Unite their fortune with these of those Citizens bound in the same placed as they & who are sticked to it by their possessions, rather than to deal with a vagrant fortune of strangers who go in your Countries, but with the intention to strip or to subdue you, add to these speeches that if his ancient Children are docile to his voice and to his advices they will have soon occasion to applaud themselves to have taken Confidence in the speeches of their Ancient Father.

I am compatible to the Uneasiness that hath occasioned you the want of Cloaths. Your Ancient Father will be sensible to it. The french Merchants are very desirous to furnish to the Citizens of the United States, their Friends & Brothers all they want, but till now it hath not been possible for them to bring any goods to those States without Exposing their liberty, their life & their fortune to the revenge of the English, who maintain upon the great lake ships designed to oppose themselves to this, but the great King is employing means to repress those who trouble the Commerce & then the French will bring with abundance in the Seaports of the United States all Sorts of goods and their Citizens your Brothers will be very glad to Share said goods with you against your furs.—Your Ancient father loves still his Children and particularly the Youngest of his Children, of whom the speeches are very agreeable to his grand Councillor in America.

Witness whereof he hath signed these to Value forever, Philadelphia, the 29th May 1779.

BETHLEHEM 11th April 1782.

ESTEEMED SIR, The Bearer Mr. Shebosh, having acquainted me and my Breth-

ren of the many Marks of Kindness and Attention You were so condescending to shew him on his being recaptur'd from the British and brought to your Post last Winter, emboldens me in behalf of myself and the Elders of the United Brethrens Church, to recommend him to your farther and particular Notice. Any fresh Kindness shewn him, will greatly add to that Sense of Gratitude we already have the Satisfaction to feel: and any Assistance in Money, will be punctually repaid.

We are made exceedingly anxious by Reports from sundry Persons lately from Pittsburg, importing that 95 Christian Indians, Men, Women & Children, had been massacred (by a large Number of Volunteers from the Frontiers) in the Towns on Muskingum, built by Indians in Communion with our Church, but who were carried Prisoners to Sandusky last Fall: ere they had gathered their Corn: this last Circumstance adds much to our Concern; fearing Hunger had actually drove them back in search of Food, and that they have met so cruel a Death. It is further reported, that a new Expedition of the same Kind, but composed of a larger Number was preparing for to cut off the Remainder at Sandusky. Our Anxiety on this Head is very great, as well for the Safety of our poor Indian Congregation as also for our Brethren the Missionaries. I therefore take the Liberty of communicating my Apprehensions to your Honour, hoping your Authority will be extended to the utmost in their Protection.

Mr. Shebosh entertains some Hopes of proceeding to his Family at Sandusky, your kind Assistance will add to the Obligations of

Esteemed Sir

Your obedient & humble
Servant

NATHANAEL SEIDEL.

The Honourable
Brigadier General IRWIN
Commandant at Fort Pitt.

ARMY ABSENTEES IN 1775.—

WATERTOWN, Aug. 14, 1775.

This day the following Resolve passed the General Court or Assembly of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay:

IN COUNCIL, August 13, 1775.

Whereas it is made evident to this Court that many non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Continental Army do absent themselves from their Duty; and that there is great reason to believe divers of them are employed in their own private Business while they are drawing Pay from the Public; and that the Measures hitherto used have been ineffectual to prevent so base and pernicious a Practice. Therefore, in Order to reform this Mischief and abuse,

It is *Resolved*, That the Committees of Correspondence from the several Towns in this Colony, and the Selectmen where such Committees are not chosen, be and hereby are directed and enjoined to make careful and diligent enquiry from Time to Time, whether there be any non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers within their respective Towns, belonging to the said Army; and if any such shall be found, that they bring them to a strict and impartial Examination, upon what account they left the Army, by whose leave; and for what time, and to require all such as have no Furlows, or whose Furlows are out and have no real impediment of Sickness to return to their Duty immediately. And in case they neglect it, that such Committee or Selectmen do without fail or delay send an account of their Names, the Company and Regiment to which they belong, and the places where they are *lurking* , to his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, that such infamous Deserters and Defrauders of the Public may not go unpunished.

And it is strongly recommended to all the inhabitants of this Colony to be aiding and assisting to their said Committees and Selectmen, in the execution of this Resolve; and that they by no means countenance, harbour or conceal, but on the other hand give information of all such delinquents to the said Committees or Selectmen.

And also it is recommended to the said Committees and Selectmen, that they be vigilant and faithful in the discharge of this trust.

And his Excellency General Washington is hereby requested to give Orders, that this Resolve shall be posted up in such Pub-

lie places in the Camps as to him shall seem proper; That the Souldiery of the Army may be excited to tak into their serious consideration, the baseness, fraud and villainy of the above mentioned Practices, that they may thereby be mad sensible, that every one who shall be guilty thereof, wil greatly disparage himself, become justly contemptible, deserving of severe Punishment, wholly forfeit the respectable Character of an American Volunteer.

August 13, 1775. Read and accepted.
Sent down for Concurrence.

PEREZ MORTON,
Secretary, P. T.

In the House of Representatives, August 13th, 1775. Read and concurred.

SAMUEL FREEMAN,
Speaker, P. T.

August 17, 1775. Consented to,
JAMES OTIS, B. GREENLEAF,
W. SPOONER, CALEB CUSHING,
J. WINTHROP, INO. WHITCOMB,
ENOCH FREEMAN, JED. FOSTER,
JAMES PRESCOTT, ELDAH TAYLOR,
CHAS. CAUNCEY, S. HOLTON,
JABEZ FISHER, MOSES GILL,

BENJ. WHITE.

To the Committee of Correspondence, or
Selectem of Bernardstown.

THOMAS CUSHING.—“One object of the Americans is to adorn the brows of Cushing with a diadem,” has often been cited as the characteristic remark of Samuel Johnson, in reference to Speaker Cushing, of the Bay State General Court. On turning to the original passage in his famous political treatise, entitled “Taxation no Tyranny; an answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress,” London, 1775, the original passage reads thus, alluding to the Americans: “If their rights are inherent and underived, they may by their own suffrages, encircle with a diadem the brows of Mr. Cushing.” This production elicited a spirited controversy in London during that first year of hostilities with Great Britain. I find in the excellent catalogue of the Library of the New York Historical Society, an enumeration of the

following productions: “Taxation Tyranny, addressed to Samuel Johnson, LL. D.” “Tyranny Unmasked; an answer to a late pamphlet, entitled ‘Taxation no Tyranny.’” “The pamphlet entitled, ‘Taxation no Tyranny,’ Candidly Considered, and its arguments and pernicious doctrines exposed and refuted.” “An Answer to a pamphlet entitled ‘Taxation no Tyranny,’ addressed to the Author and the Persons in Power.” “A Letter to Samuel Johnson, occasioned by his late political publications,” &c. An odd error occurs in the last Necrology of Harvard College, in reference to Thomas Cushing, that he was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. His signature does not appear on that grand document, for at that period he was active in the councils of his native State. J. S. L.

SINGULAR COURSE OF TRADE.—In the year 1830, the house of Havens & Wetmore, of Pittsburgh, Pa., imported a quantity of queensware from Liverpool. It reached them through the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. During the summer of this year a small steamboat ran on the Alleghany river, between Pittsburgh and a small town (I think it was Olean) in the State of New York. Upon that steamboat some of the crates of queensware thus imported from Liverpool, were carried into the State of New York. W. D.

GENEALOGICAL ERRORS—WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps there is no labor in which errors are so liable to be committed as that of works on Genealogy. We therefore are disposed to exercise the greatest lenity in our criticisms upon such works. An error may seem very glaring when pointed out, and cause its author to feel almost ashamed of himself, especially if he has at any time been mercilessly severe upon those who have committed even much less glaring ones.

Mr. Savage, in his “Genealogical Dictionary,” vol. iv., p. 542, speaking of Sybil, the last wife of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, says that she, “by Dr. Allen, in his Biog. Dic., ed. 1857, was thot. to be his

only w." On referring to Dr. Allen's work it will be found that he does not use the word "only," and Mr. Savage's *only* excuse for his statement is the use of the definite for the indefinite article; but that this was an inadvertence of Dr. Allen, Mr. Savage could have readily seen had he turned to the next page of the work he was consulting. In the same paragraph in which he charges Dr. Allen with error, Mr. Savage himself makes a far more serious one. In his first volume, p. 82, he had placed the date of the death of Dr. Jonathan Avery, the first husband of Mrs. Sybil Wigglesworth, on Sept. 16, 1694. He therefore reasons that Edward Wigglesworth, the first Hollis professor of divinity in Harvard College, who was born about 1693, could not have been the son of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth's last wife, and adds, "this youngest s. was prob. of the second w." Now it will probably seem very strange to many, that Mr. Savage should not have seen that this second wife, Martha, died in September, 1690—*about three years before this alleged son was born*. This should have led Mr. Savage to ascertain whether the date of Dr. Avery's death had been correctly given by him. For this purpose he might have consulted the Probate record, where he would have found the will of "Jona. Avery, resident in Dedham. . . . Practitioner in Physick & aged about thirty-five," dated Feb. 18, 1689, proved May 27, 1691, showing that he died two or three years before the birth of the professor. The age and profession are sufficient to identify the husband of Sybil Sparhawk; but if Mr. Savage wanted more proof he could find it in the will, where the testator mentions his wife Sybil, his daughters Sybil, Margaret, and Dorothy, and his brother William Avery. We have seen in a transcript from Dedham records, the death of a Jonathan Avery, Sept. 14, 1694; but, in this record, either a wrong year is given, or the death of another person is meant. CANDOR.

THE BARNSTABLE DRUMMER BOY.—Tudor, in his life of James Otis, speaking of the promptness with which the people ev-

erywhere turned out to the defence of their country at the news of the battle of Lexington—a readiness and enthusiasm which met a parallel a year ago, when Massachusetts heard of the Baltimore massacre—relates the following incident:

"Among other examples that might be related, the following is from a living witness: The day that the report of this affair reached Barnstable, a company of militia immediately assembled and marched off to Cambridge. In the front rank there was a young man, the son of a respectable farmer, and his only child. In marching from the village, as they passed his house he came out to meet them. There was a momentary halt. The drum and fife paused for an instant. The father, suppressing a strong and evident emotion, said: 'God be with you all my friends! And, John, if you, my son, are called into battle, take care that you behave like a man, or else let me never see your face again!' A tear started into every eye, and the march was resumed."

The writer of this paragraph remembers hearing, when a boy, an old gentleman, then in a high legal position in Massachusetts, read this passage from the life of Otis, and when he closed and laid down the volume, he added in a subdued and feeling, yet somewhat triumphant, tone, "I was the drummer-boy to that company!"

This little reminiscence recurred to us two or three days ago, on reading the account of the spirited action with the rebel gunboats near Fort Pillow on the Mississippi. Captain C. H. Davis, acting flag-officer of the Western flotilla, is a son of him who was a drummer-boy to the Barnstable company, that marched before sunset on the day the news reached them of the battle of Lexington.

A PRECEDENT FOR GEN. POPE.—GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDER TO GO BEYOND THE LINES, OR TAKE THE OATH.—

AND WHEREAS it has become necessary to distinguish between the Friends of America, and those of Great-Britain, Inhabitants of these States; and that ev-

ery Man who received a Protection from, and is a Subject of any State (not being conscientiously Scrupulous against bearing Arms,) should stand ready to defend the same against any hostile Invasion.

I DO THEREFORE in behalf of the United States, by Virtue of the powers committed to me by CONGRESS, hereby strictly command and require every Person having subscribed such Declaration, taken such Oaths, and accepted such Protection and Certificates from Lord or General Howe, or any other Person acting under their Authority, forthwith to repair to Head-Quarters, or to the Quarters of the nearest General Officer of the Continental Army, or Militia (until further Provision can be made by the Civil Authority) and there deliver up such Protections, Certificates and Passports, and take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

NEVERTHELESS, hereby granting full Liberty to all such as prefer the Interest and Protection of Great Britain, to the Freedom and Happiness of their Country, forthwith to withdraw themselves and Families within the Enemy's Lines. And I do hereby declare, that all, and every Person, who may neglect or refuse to comply with this Order within THIRTY DAYS from the Date hereof, will be deemed Adherents to the King of Great-Britain, and treated as common Enemies of these American States.

*GIVEN at Head-Quarters, Morris-Town,
January 25, 1777.*

G. WASHINGTON.

*By his Excellency's Command,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, Sec'y.*

MAJOR ANDRE AND VOSS THE POET.—We take from Philes' *Philobiblion* the following interesting article:

MAJOR ANDRE AND VOSS THE POET.—Major Andre had a cousin, Mr. John André, residing at Offenbach, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, whom he visited. After he entered the British army, he was employed by the ministry to conduct a corps of Hessians from Hesse-Cassel. When in Germany, he formed an intimacy with Voss the poet. The following memorials of their friendship

are taken from the *German Museum, or Monthly Repository of the Literature of Germany* (3 vols., 8vo, London, 1800-1), vol. ii., p. 18. The editor observes:

"The ode which the German poet composed on him, proves the excellency of his character. How well he could express his own feelings, the following poem, which he wrote at Hanau, and presented to Voss, at parting, will show."

PARTING.

13 JUNE, 1773.

The Boat was trimm'd, the tilt outspread,
The main shone silver bright,
And on the fatal moment sped,
That tore her from my sight.

The gay umbrella caught the sun,
To shade the friendly train,
The pensive maids mov'd slowly on,
And told their parting pain.

And did a thought of me then rise,
And help to urge the tear?
And in those drops that grac'd thine eyes
Had André too a share?

Ah! well thou might'st have deign'd to lose
One piteous drop for me,
Full oft the bitter tribute flows,
Beloved maid to thee!

Far on the winding beach I stood
And watch'd the parting band;
I saw her trusted to the flood,
I saw her wave her hand.

Ah! may'st thou be kind heaven's care!
My throbbing heart did say,
And gently flow the waves, that bear
My lovely maid away!

Yet can that wave then prosperous prove
That severs from my heart
A maid whose presence and whose love
Alone could bliss impart?

And now the boatmen ply'd the oar,
And swift they floated on;
The lessening vessel fled the shore,
For me she's ever gone.

I urged the land in frenzied mood,
To follow with the tide;
And as the land more backward stood,
The river's course I chide.

Each passion in my bosom mix'd,
And all my soul provok'd,
My heart beat high, my eye was fix'd,
And utterance was chok'd.

Despairing, staggering from the strand,
I sought this silent grove,
Where these sad lines my fault'ring hand
Have pencil'd into love. J. ANDRE.

Voss To JOHN ANDRÉ, 1773.

Fern, aus deines gesetzordnenden Albions
Reichem Männergebiet, trug dich das Meer, zu spöhn,
Ob noch heimisch bey uns ähnliche Tugend sei,
Die der Angel dem Britten gab.

Kehr' izt, André, zurück, Edler deines Volks,
Wo; Willkommen! dir tönt muthiger Jünglings-
Schwärm,
Wo; Willkommen! dir sanft lächelt ein schüch-
terner.

Rosenknospiger Mädchenkreis.

Ist die Wonne verrauscht eures Wiedersehns;
Dann verkündige du fröhlich den Frölichen,
Dass noch heimisch bey uns ähnliche Tugend sei,
Die der Angel dem Britten gab.

Dass nach heiligem Recht unserer Greise Rath
Urtheil spricht, um den Spruch Obergewalt vollzieht;
Dass, wo herrscher Trog dunkelte, Licht und Fug
Und allseugnende Freiheit siegt;

Dass in Hüt' und Palast biedere Treu und Zucht
Gern mit Mäszigkeit wohnt, und mit gestählten Fleisz;
Das vor Heerd' und Altar weisere Tapferkeit
In blutargenden Kampf sich stellt;

Dass in jeglicher Kunst, welche zu Menschenwürd'
Auf-schwüngt, deutsches Verdienst leuchtete; dass den
Wahn
Kühn der Forscher und frei, aus der Natur Bezirk,
Und der Religion, verstieß;

Dass mit Meiszel und Farb', und in gestimmtem Klang,
Deutschlands Genius schaft; dass unbelohnt, ver-
schmäht
Deutschland-Genius alteriechischen Kraftgesang
Zur unhöfischen Harf' erhebt.

Dann mit leiserem Laut sage, wie herzlich hier
Freunde lieben den Freund, wie so bethrunt und
stumm
Dir nachfolgte der Zug, und wie zuletzt dein Voss
Dich umarmt', und dass Antlitz barg.

VOSS.

QUERIES.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.—When were Boards of Supervisors first organized in the State of New York, and in the city of New York.

W. G. W.

THE BUDGET.—A book with the title: "The Budget; or, Humble Attempts at Immortality. By Messrs. Von Dunderhead," was published at Hallowell, Me., in 1830, by Glazier, Masters & Co., in a duodecimo volume of 198 pp. The volume consists of tales and sketches. Is the author known?

J. D.

BOOBYHUT.—In Mr. James S. Loring's notice of Thomas Cushing (last number of *H. M.*, p. 214), occurs the word "boobyhut." Entirely new to me as the word was, I looked into Goodrich's Webster for it, and found it noted as an American word, signifying a kind of covered sleigh. The next word to it in that dictionary is "boobyhutch," an English provincialism, of the eastern counties, signifying a clumsy and ill-contrived covered carriage or seat. Now, here is an English provincialism, clipped a little of its fair proportions and narrowed down in its application to a particular kind of vehicle, and, so clipped and narrowed, used not very generally even in New England, and perhaps not at all elsewhere; I would ask, is such a word to be called American?

I.

OFFICERS KILLED AT GERMANTOWN.—Can any one furnish the readers of the *Magazine* with the names of the British officers who were killed at the battle of Germantown, 1777?

M.

THOMAS WALKER.—Thomas Walker, originally from Boston, Mass., settled in Montreal as a merchant, and was appointed a justice of the peace for that district, by Gov. Murray, immediately after the treaty of Oct. 7, 1763. Early in 1774 he was one of the ninety gentlemen of Montreal and Quebec who petitioned his Majesty or a House of Assembly; and during the same year his name appears as head of the Montreal Committee on the Petitions against the Quebec Bill. On October 5, 1775, he was arrested at his country-house in Assumption (where he also owned potash works), for high-treason, having been in communication with the Provincials, under Colonel Ethan Allen, during the previous month. He was released from confinement on the entry of General Montgomery into Montreal, and during the year 1776 visited Boston and Philadelphia. By tradition his son James "was the first British subject born in Canada—as he subsequently became the first Canadian lawyer raised (1794) to the judicial

bench." Can any readers of the *Magazine* furnish some particulars as to the family or subsequent life of Thomas Walker? His wife appears to have had two brothers-in-law living in 1775, viz.: Robert Woolsey, merchant, of Quebec, and Mr. Isaac Greenwood, of Boston.

I. J. G.

REPLIES.

SKEDADDLE (vol. vi. pp. 163, 196).—Homer, in the *Iliad* uses only the aorist *εσκεδασα* or *σκεδασα*. Thus in the *Iliad*, 19, 171, we have *σκεδασον λαον* for scattering, dispersing.

In Prometheus, Eschylus thus uses it (*σκεδα*) in making "the sun disperse the hoarfrost of the morn." And again Prometheus uses this word in predicting woes upon Jupiter, when he says, that "a flame more potent than the lightning" shall be "invented, which shall (*σκεδα*) shiver the ocean-trident, the spear of Neptune."

In the *Odyssey*, we find Homer using *σκεδασις* in describing the *scattering* of the suitors of Penelope when Ulysses should come, and in the twentieth book of the *Odyssey* we have the same word used for "the *dispersing* of the suitors to their houses," as the result of the return of Ulysses. In Thucydides, book iv., 56, we have an account of "a garrison at Cotyria and Aphrodisia, which terrified by an attack a (*εσκεδασμενον*) scattered crowd." At the capture of Torene, in Chalcidice, Thucydides describes the result of the rush of Brasidas and his troops toward the higher parts of the town, and among these results "the rest of the multitude (*εσκεδαννυτο*) scattered or dispersed in all directions alike." In this sense *σκεδασις* is used by Xenophon in the *Anabasis*, by Plato in the *Timæus*, by Apollonius of Rhodes, by Hesiod, and by Sophocles. It is, therefore, a classic word, and is full of expression.

FREEMASONRY (vol. vi., p. 195).—Previous to 1717, in England, and perhaps in other countries, a sufficient number of masons, met together, had ample power to make

masons, and discharge every duty of masonry, by inherent privileges vested in the fraternity at large, without a warrant of constitution.

With this understanding, the brethren might have met in New York before 1717; but the first record I can find of any *Lodge* there, is that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted warrants of constitution for Lodges in New York, some time between Dec. 27, 1769 and 1791.

The first Grand Lodge in New York was constituted by a warrant from the Duke of Athol, dated London, Sept. 5, A. D. 1781. In consequence of the separation of the American Colonies from England, the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges within the State, having been duly notified, assembled in the city of New York, and the late Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed *sine die*, formed and opened an independent Grand Lodge, and elected and installed their Grand officers. This was on Sept. 5, A. D. 1787. Whether St. John's Lodge of New York City (which I think was the first constituted in the State), received its Charter from Massachusetts Grand Lodge, or from England or Scotland direct, I am unable to state; but if the Charter could be procured, the date would be obtained of the introduction of Masonry in New York.

C. S. F.

BANGOR, Me., Aug., 1862.

"EUNOMUS" (vol. vi., p. 200).—The author of this anonymous production was Edward Wynne, an Englishman by birth, and a lawyer by profession. He died 1784, aged 50 years. He was the author of five or six other books, all of which are now forgotten.

It has been asserted, and perhaps on good authority, that had Sir William Blackstone never published his "Commentaries on the Laws of England," "Eunomus" would now have been as famous a law treatise as those commentaries are.

For a list of the author's books, see Watts' "Bibliotheca Britannica," 4 vols., 4to.

WILLIAM GOWANS.

Aug. 18, 1862.

RAIN WATER DOCTOR (vol. v., pp. 252, 350; vi., pp. 70, 131).—At the risk of still further complicating the “manykinked” and much vexed question of, “Who the Rain Water Doctor was?” allow me to communicate the following items concerning this redoubtable “medicine-man;” and if our friend, Dr. B., is one who delights to surmount difficulties, he will here find additional zest to the problem which he is endeavoring to solve.

About the year 1812, there lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., about half a mile from the ferry, an individual whose life was shrouded in mystery. His age, nation, or origin, no one could tell or discover. He sometimes signed himself, “*Sylean, enemy of human diseases.*” Thousands resorted to him—his medicines were mostly herbs and simples—and the invariable recommendation which he gave to all his patients, to use *rain water* as a constant drink, won for him the cognomen of the “Rain Water Doctor.” He affected a contempt for money, and generally refused the pecuniary offers of his gratified patients. Among those who came to him for relief, was one APOLLOS NICHOLS, who died soon after his arrival, near the doctor’s residence. The attendant circumstances so deeply affected his feelings, that he caused a stone to be erected over Mr. Nichol’s grave (in the old public burying ground, or Potter’s Field of Brooklyn, on what is now Livingston-street, in the rear of the new Kings County Court-house), bearing the following inscription—as pretty a bit of balderdash as ever was penned:—“In the mournful instances of human frailty, concurring to demonstrate the destiny: also, as a baneful occurrence of both, and of an unshaken resolution and usual disappointment, here lies the no more animated and wasting remains of APOLOS NICOLL born in Smithtown [Long Island] Ap. 11, 1776; 14th of the same month 1811, departed and delivered up to the elementary menstruum of dissolution, nought, Resurrection and Ascension; Conspicuous example of an unavoidable fate who after his having been tired of experiencing eight months of various diseases in expectation to find alleviation to his painful existence, started in quest of relief, and firm in his resolution

notwithstanding an inconsiderable distance contended three weeks in battling against the progressive obstacles of his perilous situation, opposing his design, to reach a dwelling which his delusive confidence had flattered himself to find alleviance, the end of his distress and complicated misery, but unfortunately found the end of his days accelerated by his bold attempt and both his stranguary dropsical state and the strenuous motion of the last vehicle which conveyed him to the one by whom he eagerly expected to be alleviated and receive his existence prolongation: but vain hope! soon aborted! subject likewise to asthmatical affection by a sudden violent paroxysm, effect of the combusted system stimulating the accumulated mass out of its recess, and which completed by obstructing the airy passage speedily produced suffocation, and that fatally, this incident terminated the earthly career, in putting an end to the suffering venturing afflicted; sorrowful consequence which insuperably has condemned the one he so considerably entrusted with his corporeal repair, to become of his disaster passive spectator, instead of a desirous benefactor: predetermined in the witness which initially and peremptorily was to sustain the view of such sinister catastrophe the inexorable pot. t. . . ces manifested to only have afforded to their destined victim enough of vital faculty, for reaching the spot whereupon the minutes residue of the last hour was to be exhausted, and for implacably having after the fatal final thread cut off: To memorize such a dismal event, the concern it has caused to the unaccustomed beholder, may this cold stone relating the particulars be of a consolatory nature, for the surviving consort and relatives of the deceased, and help them to be in their privation resigned to the unalterable Supreme Will, and with fortitude submit to the execution of its irrevocable decree.”—*L. A. Star*, June 6, 1829.

In the *Star* also, I find a notice of the death of apparently the same man, June 10, 1825, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, at the *supposed* age of one hundred years. He seems to have been there known as Dr. C. Humbert *alias* Silvan Gardiner.

Now, there's a nice nut for a medical man to crack. I hope Dr. B. will enjoy it. When he gets at the kernel of truth which may be in it, I should, for one, be pleased to know it. H. R. S.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., July 4, 1862.

Notes on Books.

The Southern Rebellion, &c. By W. A. Crafts. New York: T. Farrell & Son. 1862. Nos. 5-6.

NUMBER 5, illustrated with a bold engraving of the memorable action between the Monitor and the Merrimac, brings down the narrative to the sad close of the administration of James Buchanan. The events of that period, so mortifying to every American heart, are detailed with impartiality and without passion. The work then enters upon the uprising of the people, under the new *régime* of Mr. Lincoln. The sixth number details the early life and career of the new President, and the revolt of the men who, after voting in the election at which he was chosen, took up arms, and attempted to make a new country, a new government, a new Congress, and a new president. The siege of Fort Sumter by the maddened rebels, and the Baltimore riot of their more guilty northern sympathizers, are well described.

The Philobiblion. A monthly Chronicle and Literary Journal. New York: G. P. Philes & Co. Nos. 6, 7, 8.

THIS quaint literary periodical comes with regularity and no lack of interest. It continues the account of Hosmer's sale, and notices that of Dr. Francis, giving in its notice of "The Book Hunter" some very necessary remarks on Dr. Wynne's book. Under the head of "Neglected Biography of Booksellers, and Book-collectors," it gives sketches of the lives of William Gardiner and James Cox, which are of great interest. The pleasant paper on the inexhaustible subject

of Autograph Letters, those on Curious Titles, and on works on the Personal Beauty of Christ, on Cardinal Bessarion and the Feathers' Tavern Petition, will well repay perusal. A curious little poem of André to Voss, and the reply, are here given, and we reproduce them in our columns, as they will possess especial interest for our readers.

The Fire Lands Pioneer. Vol. II., No. 4, and Vol. III. Sandusky and Cleveland, Ohio: 1861-2.

THIS most creditable work now issues from the rooms of the Fire Lands Historical Society, Whittelsey Building, Norwalk, Ohio, and shows the activity and spirit of the Connecticut colony planted on Lake Erie. Besides notices of the meetings, from Sept. 12, 1860, to March 11, 1862, these numbers contain a history of the press in that district: a Sketch of the first Sabbath-school; Memoirs of Birmingham, Berlin, Bronson, and Oxford Townships; an Account of the Murder of the Gear family, by Indians, near Sandusky, in 1813; Addresses by Rev. S. D. Smith, C. F. Lewis, Gen. Bierce, and Rev. A. Newton; with several biographical sketches, among others of John Morton, the Signer, and also an account of the Moravian Missions.

Oration delivered on the eighty-third anniversary of the Battle of Minisink, at Goshen, July 22, 1862; on dedication of a monument, erected by the munificence of Dr. Merritt H. Cash, in memory of the Patriots who fell in that battle. By John C. Dimmick. Middletown, N. Y.: 1862.

THIS address, by an able member of the New York bar, after describing the proceedings in 1822, at the erection of the former monument, depicts with skill and eloquence the battle of July, 1779. A just tribute is then paid to Dr. Cash, who has by his patriotic wisdom reared to himself a nobler monument than any one before him. But the orator then grapples the great question of the day and presenting the issue in a clear and palpable form, lays plainly down the path of duty which every

citizen owes the government in sustaining it during its struggle with armed rebellion by his words, his means, his action. As a tribute to the heroes of the past, as a stirring appeal to the patriotic feeling of the present generation, the address is well worthy of perusal.

The War with the South. A History of the Great Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M. D. Virtue & Co. Nos. 7-10.

THESE numbers are illustrated with portraits of Seward and Douglass; and by two very spirited scenes: the death of Zolicofer and the death of Lyon, from drawings by Darley. Dr. Tomes' narrative—written in a popular and pleasing style,—pictures the events of the war, intermingled with biographical sketches, down to the rapid campaign of the gallant Lyon in Missouri.

A Condensed History of Cooperstown, and a Biographical Sketch of J. Fenimore Cooper. By Rev. S. T. Livermore, A. M. Albany: Munsell, 1862. 12mo, 276 pp.

IN 1838 a work entitled the "Chronicles of Cooperstown" appeared, which though without an author's name, was soon known to be from the pen of the great novelist. This little book soon got out of print, and Mr. Livermore here reproduces it, with a few notes. This portion comprises eighty-six pages. The editor then gives a sketch of the history of the town, details its progress, population, business men, corporate and other officers, newspapers, churches, academies, banks, with notes too of some of the more important events in the quiet history of the town; Lake Otsego then claims a few interesting pages, and biographical sketches are given of some of the prominent citizens.

Nearly all the last hundred pages are devoted to Mr. Cooper and his family; the highly interesting sketch closing with the proceedings on his death, and with Bryant's Discourse on his Life, Genius, and Writings. The publisher has made it a very handsome volume, a fit associate for the last edition of Cooper's novels.

Historical Nuggets, Bibliotheca Americana; or, a Descriptive Account of my Collection of rare books relating to America. Henry Stevens, G. M. B., F. S. A. "I will buy with you, sell with you."—*Shakespeare*. London: Printed by Whittingham & Wilkins, 1862. 2 vols., 16mo, 805 pp.

COLLECTORS of American books have for some years looked eagerly for Steven's bibliographical contributions, certain that with his care, judgment, and advantages, they would be manuals of no ordinary value. The "Historical Nuggets," as he quaintly styles the first instalment, contain about 3000 titles, alphabetically arranged according to the names of the authors, or generally the first words of the titles, not articles.

As the titles are in most cases given in full, and in remarkable books with the lines distinguished, and a short collation, and price, this catalogue will be of invaluable assistance to collectors.

Miscellany.

MR. GOWANS has nearly ready, as No. 3 of his series, "Miller's Account of New York in 1695," with notes by John G. Shea, LL. D., to correspond with Denton and Woolley.

ON the 29th of August was celebrated at Fort Popham, near the place of the original Fort George, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, in the ancient province of Sabino, the founding of the first English colony on the shores of New England, Aug. 19, 1607 (O. S.) This short-lived settlement by the colonists on the *Gift of God* and *Mary and John*, well merits the historic commemoration given, and the preservation of the name of the founder in the recently erected fort.

MR. C. B. RICHARDSON has arranged with Mr. Henry Stevens for the sale, in America, of his "Historical Nuggets," "Catalogue of my English Library," "American Bibliographer," &c., &c.

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General Department.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE HON.
MILLARD FILLMORE,

BEFORE THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEN men erect a statue to commemorate the virtues of some distinguished civilian, or the heroism and gallantry of some great warrior, they inaugurate it with all due ceremony; and so a newly elected President, before he enters upon his term of office, is usually inaugurated with great pomp and ceremony, and he generally indicates in an address the policy which he intends to pursue in administering the government.

We cannot think of comparing this infant Society, which has yet to win its fame, with such august events. Nevertheless, the "Buffalo Historical Society" having been organized, it seems fit and proper that it should be inaugurated, and we have met this evening for that purpose.

But the question is generally asked: Why establish an Historical Society in Buffalo? We all know its history and that of the surrounding country. The town itself—as village and city—is scarcely older than its oldest inhabitant, and the whole of Western New York has been settled within the memory of men now living; and we can, therefore, learn its history by talking with our neighbors. Such persons may say, that we do not require historical records to tell us all that we desire to know of the city and its inhabitants.

I grant that this may be true of some of this generation, but certainly not of all. Even now the inquisitive mind wishes to know a thousand things connected with the origin and expansion of this great city, and

the labors of its enterprising inhabitants, of which he can find no authentic record. But even if all its present inhabitants knew, by tradition or actual observation, every thing connected with the commencement and growth of this city, and the men who have acted a distinguished part on its theatre, still this historical association would be necessary.

It must be borne in mind, that its labors are not for the present generation merely, or chiefly, but rather for posterity. The object of this Society, as expressed in its constitution, is "to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the history of Western New York, in general, and the city of Buffalo in particular." It is, therefore, apparent that the object of this Society is not for the study of history, either ancient or modern, general or local, or the formation of a Library for that purpose; but its chief object is to collect and preserve the materials of history relating to Western New York, and especially to Buffalo, for future reference and use. Those who would learn the history of nations which have arisen, flourished and passed away, leaving nothing but a name and the records and monuments of their works, to tell that they ever existed, and those who would trace the origin and history of the nations among which the earth is now divided, must seek that information from other sources than this Society. Its object is not to teach, but to preserve history. And it is certainly a grateful task to commemorate the virtues of those who have built up this city and its noble institutions, and to be sure that their names shall not be forgotten. Now is the time to photograph their characters in all the lineaments of active life, that the generations who shall come after us may see them as we have seen

them, and be stimulated to emulate their virtues, and if possible rival their enterprise.

The history of a city like this, naturally divides itself into two parts—material and personal; and the combination of these in due proportion constitutes its history.

The material is first and most enduring: but the personal, which sketches individual life, and social, religious, charitable, and political combinations, is much the most interesting; though the actors, like those in the theatre, appear upon the stage but to perform the part assigned them by Providence in the great drama of life, and then pass from our view forever; but their works, material and moral, remain to bless or curse mankind, as they have been good or evil.

I am sure it cannot be that any of us know all of Buffalo which we ought; and if we do not our duty, posterity will know much less than we do. Buffalo! Is it not a strange name for a city? To our ears it is familiar, indicating only the name of a pleasant and beautiful city. But to a foreigner, when you say you are from Buffalo, he looks at you as though he thought the inhabitants of the place where you reside were buffaloes, and you unavoidably feel that you would be glad to give some reason why this singular name has been attached to your place of residence. But who among us can tell? I am sure I cannot. I do not mean to say that it is difficult to ascertain how the city came by this name, for it is manifest that it took its name from the creek. But the question is, Why was this stream that runs through our city called "Buffalo Creek," and when and by whom was it thus christened? To this question, I confess that I have never seen any satisfactory answer. I have never seen any reliable statement that the buffalo in his wild state was ever found in Western New York. I believe that his native haunt was the great prairies of the West, and nowhere else on this continent. It is true that early French travellers have spoken of seeing "wild cows," especially in the northern part of the State, but it is evident to my mind—from their description, when they give any—that they meant either the moose or the elk. It is clear, then, that this name could

not have arisen from the fact that this locality was once the haunt of the wild buffalo.

About 1845, the question of the origin of this name for the creek was considerably discussed in the papers of this city. It seemed to be conceded by all those who professed to understand the Indian language, that it was not a translation of any Indian name for the creek, for, so far as appears, they had none, but they called the place at or near the mouth of the creek, "*Tushua*" or "*Dush-ua*," which all agree meant the place of the "peeled basswoods," so that we cannot trace this name to an aboriginal origin.

The first historians, after the dark or middle ages, had apparently no difficulty in accounting for the origin of nations and cities and their names. For we are informed by an historian (Buckle's "History of Civilization," vol. i., pp. 224-5) of great research, that "it was believed by every people that they were directly descended from ancestors who had been present at the siege of Troy. That was a proposition that no one thought of doubting. The only question was as to the details of such lineage. On this, however, there was a certain unanimity of opinion; since, not to mention inferior countries, it was admitted the French were descended from Francus, whom everybody knew to be the son of Hector; and it was also known that the Britons came from Brutus, whose father was no other than Æneas himself. They say that the capital of France was called after Paris, the son of Priam, because he fled there when Troy was overthrown; and that the city of Troyes was actually built by the Trojans, as the etymology of its name clearly proves."

Could I yield my convictions to fables like these, I might give credence to the story told in a paper called the *Pilot*, printed in this city, July 16, 1845—in which an anonymous writer, signing himself *O-Ge-Ma*, tells a fanciful story about some unknown and unnamed missionaries who camped near the mouth of the creek in a state of starvation, and sent out their hunters for game, who killed a horse belonging to the Indians, and served it up to the famishing missionaries as buffalo meat, and hence they called the stream "Buffalo Creek." But I con-

fess that this story, like those of the historians of France and England, appears too mythical to deserve any serious attention at the hands of the historian, and I fear that I am destined to pass down to the grave, without seeing the mystery explained of the origin of the name of "Buffalo Creek," or when or where or by whom it was first applied to this stream.

But having made this frank confession of my ignorance and despair, I trust that I shall be pardoned in offering a conjecture as to the probable origin of this name. I have searched the Indian treaties, and the public documents published by Congress and the State Legislature, and such books and maps as I have been able to find, and as far as my research extends, the name of "Buffalo Creek" is first found in the first treaty made by the United States with the Six Nations of Indians who were the owners and occupants of Western New York. This treaty was made at Fort Stanwix (now Rome) on October 22, 1784, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, at which time the whole country west of Utica was one unbroken wilderness. The military posts of Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, and Mackinaw, were then, and for more than ten years afterwards, in the occupation of the British troops. Little or nothing was known of this particular locality. The course of trade with the Indians, was along the shore of Lake Ontario, and up Niagara river, and thence through Lake Erie, generally along the north shore, as being the shortest route to Detroit, and so on West, and consequently the traders had little or no inducement (as the military post at the upper end of Niagara river was at Fort Erie) to stop here, and if the creek had an Indian name it has not come down to us as distinct from the place of "Peeled Basswoods." Who acted as scribe or interpreter at the council which formed that treaty, we know not, as all the minutes of its proceedings have been lost, and nothing but the treaty itself remains to explain what was done.

The chief object of the treaty seems to have been to fix the western boundary of the lands belonging to the Six Nations, and this place was made a point, from which a

line was to be run due south to the north line of Pennsylvania, as the western boundary of the Six Nations, and this locality was described in the treaty as "*Tehosororan* or *Buffalo Creek*." Now it is apparent that "*Tehosororan*" was intended to be what the Indians here call *Tushuway* or *Desoway*, and the marked difference of spelling shows the bungling manner in which the interpreter spoke the Indian language, or the stupidity of the scribe in writing it down. This mistake in the Indian name may also prepare us to look out for a mistake in the English name, for it can hardly be supposed that an Indian interpreter spoke English better than Indian, and it therefore might naturally happen that a stupid scribe did not readily distinguish between the word beaver and buffalo, especially when spoken by one who could not speak the English language plainly. I strongly suspect that the interpreter meant to say Beaver Creek, but not speaking the language well, the scribe understood him "Buffalo Creek," and so wrote it down, and inserted it in the treaty. But you naturally ask why I suspect this mistake. I will tell you why. It does not appear that there was ever a buffalo here, and therefore there was nothing to suggest that name for the creek. The Indians never spoke of buffaloes, as I can find, in all their communications to the colonial authorities of New York, but they seemed to be most anxious about their "*beaver hunting grounds*." They had no Buffalo tribe, but they had a Beaver tribe, and it is far more probable that beavers were found in this creek than buffaloes.

This suspicion is very much strengthened, if not confirmed, by the fact that, Cornplanter, a very intelligent Indian chief who was present at Fort Stanwix when this treaty was made, six years afterwards, in 1790, appealed to President Washington for relief on behalf of the Indians, and in speaking of this treaty he said: "You told us that the line drawn from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario would mark it forever on the east, and that the line running from *Beaver Creek* would mark it on the west, and we see that it is not so." (1 Am. State Papers, Indian Affairs, p. 207.)

Thus, I say, it seems probable that the same blundering stupidity which converted *Tushua* into *Tehosororan*, changed Beaver into Buffalo, and that this was the time and place and manner in which this stream received the name of "Buffalo Creek."

But the question may be asked, "Why, if this mistake was made, was it not corrected? How could it be? The Indians were too ignorant of letters to know that any mistake had been made, as is evident from the fact that Cornplanter called it *Beaver* Creek six years afterwards, and the ignorance of the whites as to the true name precluded all possibility of correcting the mistake at that time; and the natural course of events soon fixed it beyond the power of correction, for the treaty was published as a law, and sent all over the country; but Cornplanter's address to President Washington was probably not published till forty years afterwards. Thus you will perceive, if my conjecture be correct, that Fort Stanwix was the place, and the making of the treaty of 1784 the occasion, for christening *Buffalo Creek*, whether the godfathers who assisted on that occasion mistook the intended name or not. There the name originated, and there it was first applied. But I concede that this is only a conjecture, and the most that I can hope is, that it will stimulate some member of the Society, fond of antiquarian research, to pursue this investigation, and if possible either confirm or explode this theory, and settle the true origin of the name of Buffalo upon a firm, historical basis.

But I beg of you, gentlemen, not to infer from any thing which I have said that I do not like the name of *Buffalo*. However it may sound to foreign ears, to me it signifies every thing which I love and admire in a city—beautiful, clean, healthy, warm in winter and cool in summer; but, above all, it is my home, and the home of the friends I love best, where my days have been spent and my bones shall repose.

It is probably known to most of you, that three attempts have been made to fasten the name of Amsterdam upon some locality in this State. The *first* was the city of New York, which was called New Amsterdam; and it

retained this name till the jurisdiction passed from Holland to Great Britain in 1664, when it was changed to New York. The *second* was Amsterdam, as the name of a township in Montgomery county, in 1793, which name it still retains, as also does that of the principal village of the town, formerly called Veedersburgh. The *third* and last effort was made here. When the original plot for this city was surveyed, about 1801 to 1803, the agents of the Holland Land Company, the proprietors of all this region of country, named this place on their maps "New Amsterdam," in compliment to the Dutch owners. But it is quite apparent, that this did not suit the first settlers here. The name of Buffalo Creek had then become well established. Congress in 1805 established a collection district here by that name; and I have seen a letter from Joseph Ellicott, the Holland Land Company's local agent, dated August 24, 1807, in which, speaking of the lots of this village, he calls it "New Amsterdam *alias* Buffalo." Thus was the name, probably by some public act of the inhabitants themselves, transferred from the creek to the village, and probably about this time it became the popular name of the place. But the first legal recognition which I find of it, is in the law of the State Legislature establishing the county of Niagara, passed March 11, 1808, in which "Buffalo or New Amsterdam" is named as the county seat, on condition that the Holland Land Company would give land for the public buildings and erect the same, which they did.

In 1810 the town of Buffalo was established, and in 1813 the village of Buffalo was incorporated, but it was burned the same year and was not reorganized till 1815. A new charter was obtained in 1822, and it was finally incorporated as a city in 1832, since which time, the charter has been frequently amended so as to include more territory, swallowing up in its voracious growth the surrounding villages, including its old and once formidable rival, Black Rock. Thus much for the extraordinary name of our city. But even in this, we are not wholly without precedent. Classical history gives us the name of *Bosporus*,

meaning an ox-passagc, for the narrow strait which separates Asia from Europe; *Oxford*, meaning a ford for oxen, is the name of one of the great collegiate cities of England; and *Berne*, the capital of Switzerland, means *bear*, and two or three of those uncouth animals are constantly kept at the public expense as mementoes; and when I saw them they were in a deep vault or excavation, which was surrounded by a wall open at the top, and these singular pets were amusing themselves by climbing a pole in the centre, and catching *fruit* thrown to them by spectators. I trust that we shall not imitate the Bernese example by keeping two or three wild buffaloes, for they would be exceedingly inconvenient where all animals are permitted to run at large.

But, dismissing this subject, let us turn for a moment to the original plan of our city, and see how far the design has been carried out. By looking at an original map you will perceive that a certain portion of the ground was laid out in small lots, called "inner lots," numbering in all upwards of 200, and outside of these inner lots, larger lots were laid out called "outer lots," to the number of about 150. The inner lots were bounded on the north by Chippewa-street; on the south-west by the Terrace; on the east by Ellicott-street, and were evidently intended to be occupied by the dwellings, stores, and shops of the citizens, while the outer lots were intended as pasture ground for their cattle. But how strangely all this has been reversed. We now see the cattle and swine, which from their numbers apparently come from the surrounding country, daily feeding upon or rooting up the beautiful grass plots about our houses in the very heart of the city which we have taken so much pains to make an attractive ornament to the town. How our Common Council have been able to legislate so much with a view of remedying this crying evil, without apparently producing the least effect, will form an interesting chapter in the future history of the mysteries of this city. I hope for the honor of our city fathers and its police, as well as for the instruction of posterity, that some Diedrich Knickerbocker will give it to the world in all its grotesque significance.

But there is another thing connected with the original plan of our city that may not be familiar to all. How many lawyers in the city, if shown a deed, bounding land on Busti and Vollenhoven's Avenues, could tell where to locate it? We are a people fond of novelty, and where we cannot change the thing, we change the name. This propensity has been singularly exemplified during the present civil war. Ships and forts have changed their names so often, that to a stranger, the history of the war must be a perfect comedy of errors. We must not therefore be surprised to find that the early settlers in Buffalo, after getting rid of the name of New Amsterdam for their village, proceeded to demolish the jaw-breaking names of the streets, and to substitute more euphonious ones in their places. Hence they called N. and S. Onondaga, Washington-street; N. and S. Oneida, Ellicott-street; Van Staphorst and Willink Avenues, Main-street; N. and S. Cayuga, Pearl-street; Tuscarora, Franklin-street; Messisagua, Morgan-street; Schimelpenninck's Avenue, Niagara-street; Stadnitski Avenue, Church-street; Vollenhoven's Avenue, Erie-street; Cazenovia Avenue, Court-street; and Busti Avenue, Genesee-street. But I am bound to say that I regard these as beneficial changes, but the knowledge of them should be preserved to illustrate public records and past history. One change however was made, for which there was no necessity, and which I cannot but regret; that was changing Crow-street to Exchange. Possibly our city fathers supposed this street had been named after that cunning but troublesome bird, whose name it bears, but this, I am assured is not so, but the street was named after John Crow, one of the earliest settlers, who resided on that street, and it is due to his memory that it should have retained his name.

I shall mention but one other feature in the original plan of this city, and that is, as you will see by the map, the large lot No. 104, occupying the whole space on the east side of Main-street, between Eagle and Swan streets, and running back two-thirds of a mile, containing one hundred acres, and bounding on Main-street with a semicircle in front of the churches.

This boundary would have carried Main-street around this semicircle, and would thus have enabled the owner to erect a palace on this semicircle, from the observatory of which he could look up and down Main-street, down Erie and Church streets to the lake, and down Niagara-street to Black Rock and Canada. It is said that this magnificent lot was laid out by Joseph Ellicott for his own use. It was certainly a noble conception, and I cannot but regret that he was not permitted to carry it out—for the life of a man is nothing in comparison to the life of a city, and he would soon have passed away, leaving a splendid building for the display of the fine arts, and a beautiful park in the midst of our city. But the democratic spirit of the time, which looked not to the future, was naturally jealous of such a baronial establishment, and cut the beautiful semicircle by running Main-street through it instead of round it, and Mr. Ellicott feeling the indignity, gave up the project, and never made Buffalo his residence; and this lot was finally divided by North and South Division streets, and surveyed into small lots and sold out to settlers, and thus the last hope for an extensive park in the midst of our city vanished.

But turning from the material history of Buffalo, on which I have said more than I intended, let us for a moment glance at its personal history; and here time admonishes me that I must be brief.

This naturally begins with the red men of the forest. Tradition says that a nation called "Nenter" once inhabited this region, occupying a space between the Senecas on the east, and the Eries or Cat Indians on the west; but which, like the Eries was either driven off or exterminated by its more warlike and powerful neighbors. All that we know of the Nenter nation is, perhaps, too vague and shadowy to enter into reliable history. But not so with the Seneca nation, which succeeded to the territory of the Neutrals.

The Seneca nation was the most numerous and powerful of the Six Nations, and its history may be traced with tolerable accuracy for near two hundred years. Who has not heard of *Farmers-Brother*, the

brave and sagacious warrior, the calm and judicious statesman, and the eloquent orator? His residence was at Farmers Point, on the Big Buffalo Creek, just below the railroad bridge. I am told, by those who knew him, that in addition to those striking intellectual gifts, which marked him as one of nature's noblemen, he possessed a gigantic and well-proportioned frame, and moved with a majestic air, which spoke to all observers that he was born to command. Though he lacked the cultivation of civilized life, and the grace which Christianity alone can bestow, yet, as an untutored savage, one might look at him and say to all the world, "every inch a king."

So of *Cornplanter*, though a half-breed in blood, he was an Indian by education and habit, grave in battle, wise in council, and firm in purpose; faithful to his friends and implacable to his enemies. No man can read his eloquent appeal to President Washington, in December, 1790, in which he set forth the wrongs done to his then humbled and supplicating nation, without feeling that his simple eloquence touches a cord of sympathy that vibrates in alternate pity and resentment. His residence was on a reservation given him by the State of Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river; but much of his public life was spent in attending councils in this vicinity. I saw him once, an aged man, bending under the weight of ninety years, yet he brought to my office, in his saddle-bags, all the treaties on parchment with his nation, and spread them out very deliberately on the floor, and then commencing with the first he gave me, through an interpreter, a succinct history of each, and concluded by saying, in his own expressive language, that the Indians were very *languy* for their annuities.

Though there are many others whose biographies should be preserved by this Society, yet I shall mention but one more, and that is *Red Jacket*, the celebrated Indian orator. He lived and died and was buried in our vicinity. His life has been written by W. L. Stone, but the book is nearly out of print. It should be preserved among the archives of this Society. He was nature's orator, and rose by his orator-

ical powers alone from the lowest grade to the rank of chief, and he exercised a powerful influence in the councils of his nation. But his fame, like that of Patrick Henry, must rest mostly on tradition. His figures of speech were beautiful, bold, and striking; but of course we have but the skeleton of them in the meagre translation of Indian interpreters, who were not skilled either in the Indian or English language. I have often wished that I understood his language, and could hear him on some great occasion that called forth his utmost powers, that I might compare him with some of our own orators whose fame is destined to live forever.

The first time I saw him was in this town in 1822. I had read some of his speeches, heard much of his fame, and looked up to him with a kind of juvenile reverence, such as boys are apt to feel for great men at a distance. I solicited and obtained an introduction, and he evidently felt flattered at the reverential awe with which I looked at him,—for I could not converse with him. He drew himself up with great dignity, and ostentatiously pointed to a silver medal suspended upon his breast, and in a few words of broken English, and with evident pride and satisfaction, gave me to understand it was a present from Washington, whom he called his friend. A few hours after, my attention was called to him again, and I saw him, apparently unconscious, being dragged along by two Indians, who laid him under the shadow of a pile of boards and left him. He had tasted the Circean draught, and was transformed to a beast. I could not help exclaiming, "Oh! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains."

All the imaginary splendor with which my youthful fancy had adorned this Indian orator vanished in a moment. Alas! how often is it the case that a nearer view of greatness discovers defects which we did not see at a distance. So the traveller, viewing the Alps at a distance, fancies that they present a beautifully rounded surface, which he can walk over with ease; but when he approaches them he finds them deformed, with rough, projecting crags and deep gorges, that obstruct his passage.

But turning from the aborigines, who would not like to know something of the early settlers in this region? Fifty years ago the Holland Purchase was the land of promise. Men gathered here from the four points of the compass, and before society was amalgamated, or could be toned down by attrition, there were many striking original characters. It is not too late to rescue from oblivion some sketches of these extraordinary men, and daguerreotype the leading traits of their characters for the amusement and instruction of posterity. Many of these men, who have left their mark upon our institutions, could not boast of much book learning; but they knew the world, and had the courage and talent that fitted them to fight successfully the great battle of life.

The three liberal professions,—divinity, law, and medicine, had also their representatives in our infant city; to which may well be added a fourth, the public press, which is peculiarly rich in historic reminiscences. The names of these persons are too numerous to mention here, and to select some might appear invidious. I therefore pass them over, and call your attention to the various religious and charitable institutions, the histories of some of which have already been ably given to the public, and to these the others should be added.

But, above all, the history of this city, during the war of 1812, should be written and preserved among the archives of this Society. It is a dark and bloody chapter, filled with the horrors of a conflagration of the town in mid-winter, and the misery of the flying fugitives from the terrific scene and the tomahawk and scalping knife. But even this dark picture may be relieved by some deeds of heroism and generosity.

Finally, let this institution be the grand repository of every thing calculated to throw light on our history. Books, newspapers, letters, pamphlets, maps, medals, and relics of every description, should be deposited here; and let our citizens unite heart and hand in building up this Society, which, while it does justice to the dead, reflects honor upon the living.

BUDD'S GOOD ORDER ESTABLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.

IN this Granary, Corn at all times may be taken in, from all Persons that please to send it, and the Corn so sent may be preserved sweet, safe, and in good Order, at a small charge for a whole year, and the owner at liberty to take it out at his own will and pleasure, or to sell, transfer or assign any part of the said Corn to any Person or Persons for the payment of his Debts, or to furnish himself with Clothing, or other Necessaries from the Merchant; and the Granary-keepers to give good security that all things should be faithfully done & discharged. Now the Corn being brought into the publick Granary, and there registred in the Register-Book, to be kept for that purpose; and the Person that hath put in the said Corn, taking a Note under hand and seal, from the Granary-Register, of the quantity of Corn brought into the Granary, with the time it was delivered, and the matter and kind of the Corn, then these Advantages will ensue:

First, Preservation from the Rats and Mice, Straw to supply his Cattel, the Chaff for his Horses, and the light Corn to feed his Pigs and Poultry; his Husbandry managed with rule and order to his advantage; no forc'd haste, but thrashing and carrying the Corn to the Granary in times wherein his servants have leisure; so in seeding time & harvest all People are freed from that. Besides, there being at all times sufficient quantities of Corn in the Granaries to load Ships, Merchants from Barbadoes and other places, will come to buy Corn; of one Farmer he may buy one hundred Bushels, of another fifty, and so he may buy the Corn that belongs to sixty or eighty Farmers, and receive their Notes which they had from the Granary-Office, which Corn he letteth lie in the Granary until he have occasion to use it, then he orders his Baker to go with those notes to the Granary-Office, and receive such quantities as he hath a mind shall be made into Flower and Bisket, which the Baker does accordingly, and gets it packt up in Casks, and sent to Barbadoes; the remainder, if he please, he may sell to

some other Merchant that lives at Barbadoes, or some other place, and when sold, may deliver the said Merchant the Notes on the Granary-Office, at sight whereof they may receive their Corn, if they please, or they may pass those Notes from one to another, as often as they please, which is all one as Money, the Corn being lodged safe, and kept in the publick Granary, will be the occasion of employing much of the Cash of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; most People near these publick Bank-Granaries, will be dealing to have some Corn in Bank-Credit; for that cannot miss of finding an encrease and benefit to them in the rise of Corn.

The best places at present for the building of Granaries, are, I suppose, Burlington in West-Jersey, Philadelphia and New-Castle in Pennsylvania, and New Perth in East-Jersey, which places are excellently situated, there being many Navigable Rivers, whereby Trade is very communicable, and the Corn may be brought in Boats and Sloops from most places now inhabited, by water to these publick Granaries, for small charge, and from the Granaries may be carried to Water-Mills to grind, which are some of them so conveniently situated, that Boats may come to the Mill-Tayl, which is also a great conveniency to those that trade much in Corn.

Now I will demonstrate, and shew you the length, breadth and heighth the Granaries ought to be of, to hold this Corn; as also the Charge of building one of them, and the way how it should be built for the best advantage, with the way of ordering and managing the Corn, that it may keep good, sweet and clean, eight or ten Years. The Granaries must be three hundred Foot long, eighteen Foot wide betwixt inside and inside, seven Stories high, each Story seven Foot high, all to be built of good well burnt Brick, and laid in Lime and Sand very well; the ends of the Granaries must be set North and South, so the sides will be East and West; and in the sides of the Granaries, there must be large Windows to open and shut close, that when the Wind blows at West, the Windows may be laid open, and then the Granary man will be turning and

winding the Corn, and all Filth and Dross will be blown out at the Window. When the Weather is fair, then throw open the VVindows, to let in the Air to the Corn; and in the middle, there must be Stoves to be kept with Fire in them in all moist or wet times, or at going away of great Frosts and Snows, to prevent moistness either in the Brick-walls, Timber, Boards or Corn. There must be in each side of the Granaries, three or four long Troughs or Spouts fixt in the uppermost Loft, which must run about twenty Foot out of the Granary; and in fine VVeather, the Granary men must be throwing the Corn out of the uppermost Loft, and so it will fall into another Spout made ten Foot wide at the top, and through that Spout the Corn descends into the lowermost Loft, and then wound up on the inside of the Granary, by a Crane fixt for that purpose, and the Corn receiving the benefit of the Air, falling down thirty Foot before it comes into the second Spout, cleanseth it from its filth and Chaff; these Spouts are to be taken off and on, as occasion requires, and to be fixt to another of the Lofts, that when Vessels come to load Corn, they may through these Spouts convey the Corn into the Boats or Sloops, without any thing of Labour, by carrying it on the Backs of men.

The charge of one Granary three Hundred Foot long, eighteen Foot wide, seven Stories high, seven Foot betwixt each Story, being built with Brick in England, as by the Account of Andrew Yarenton, take as followeth; Six hundred thousand of Bricks builds a Granary, two Bricks and a half thick the two first Stories, two Bricks thick the three next Stories, Brick and a half thick the two uppermost Stories; and the Brick will be made and delivered on the Place for eight Shillings the Thousand, the laying of Brick three Shillings the Thousand; Lime and Sand two Shillings the Thousand; so Brick-laying, Lime and Sand will be thirteen Shillings the Thousand, one hundred and fifty Tuns of Oak for Summers-Joists and Roof, 170 £ Boards for the six Stories, sixty thousand Foot, at 13 s. 4 d. The one hundred Foot and ten thousand Foot for Window-Doors and Spouts at the same rate, 48 £. Laths

and Tiles 100 £. Carpenters work 70 £. Iron, Nails, and odd things 60 £. So the charge of a Granary will be 800 £. There will be kept in this Granary fourteen thousand Quarters of Corn, which is two thousand Quarters in every Loft, which will be a thousand Bushels in every Bay; six labouring men, with one Clerk, will be sufficient to manage this Granary, to turn and wind the Corn, and keep the Books of Accounts; fifteen pounds a piece allowed to the six men, and thirty pound a year to the Clerk or Register, will be Wages sufficient; so the Servants Wages will be 120 £. per annum, allow ten in the hundred for Monies laid out for building the Granaries, which is 80 £. so the charge will be yearly 200 £. Now if the Country-man pay six pence a Quarter yearly for keeping his Corn safe and sweet in the Granary, fourteen thousand Quarters will come to 350 £. for Granary-Rent yearly.

Admit I have a Propriety of Land in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, either place then alloweth me to take up five thousand Acres, with Town or City-Lots, upon condition that I settle ten Families on it, therefore I send over ten Families of honest industrious People, the charge of each Family is 100 £. as by the account of particulars appears, as followeth.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For one hundred Acres of Land,	—	05	—00—00
For the Passage of the Family, five persons,—	25	—00—00	
For fresh provisions to use on Ship-board, over and above the Ships allowance, as Rice, Oatmeal, Flower, Butter, Sugar, Brandy, and some odd things more, which I leave to the discretion of those that go,—	05	—00—00	
For 3 hundred weight of six penny, eight penny and ten penny Nails, to be used on sides and Roof of the House,—	05	—00—00	
For a Share and Coulter, a Plow-Chain, 2 Sythes, 4 Siekles, a horse Collar, some Cordage for Harness, 2 Stock Locks, 2 weeding Hoes, 2 grubbing Hoes, one cross-cut Saw, 2 Iron Wedges, 1 Iron Pot, 1 frying Pan, 2 falling Axes, 1 broad Ax, 1 Spade, 1 Hatchet, 1 Fro to cleave Clapboard, Shingle and Coopers Timber,—	05	—00—00	
For Portridge, Custom-house charge and freight, &c. on the goods,—	02	—00—00	
For Insurance of the one hundred pound	08	—00—00	
In all	50	—00—00	

The remaining fifty Pounds may do well to lay out in these goods, which are the most vendable in the Country, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ten pieces of Serge, at	20	00	00
Six pieces of narrow blew Linnen, containing about seven hundred Yards,	05	00	00
200 Ells of brown Ossebrigs, at about	07	10	00
Half a piece of three quarters Dowlis,	03	10	00
Three pieces of coulered Linnen	02	10	00
Two pieces of Yorkshire Kerseys,	04	00	00
One piece of red Peniston, above 40 yards, at 18 <i>d.</i> per Yard,—	03	00	00
One piece of Demity,	00	15	00
In Buttons and Silk, Tape and Thred suitable to the Clothes,	03	15	00
In All	50	00	00

And when you come into the Country, you may lay out the above-mentioned goods to purchase a stock of Cattel and Provisions, &c. which for goods at the first cost in England, will buy at the prices under-mentioned, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One pair of working Oxen, at	60	00	00
One Mare 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and four Cows and Calves, 12 <i>l.</i>	15	00	00
One Bull 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ten Ewes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 <i>s.</i>	05	10	00
Four breeding Sows, and one Boor,	04	00	00
One fat Ox to kill for winter Provisions,	03	10	00
400 pound of Pork, at 3 half pence per pound,	02	10	00
24 pound of Butter, at 4 <i>d.</i> per pound,	00	03	00
One Barrel of salted Fish,	00	10	00
One Barrel of Malassas to make Beer,	01	03	00
40 Bushels of Indian Corn, at 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per Bushel,	03	06	03
20 Bushels of Rye, at 2 <i>s.</i> per Bushel,	02	00	00
20 Bushels of Wheat, at 3 <i>s.</i> per Bushel,	03	00	00
5 Bushels of Pease and Indian Beans, per Bushel,	00	13	00
2 Bushels of Salt, at 2 <i>s.</i> per Bushel,	00	04	00
50 pound of Cheese of the Country-making, at 3 <i>d.</i> per pound,	00	12	06
12 pound of Candles, at 5 <i>d.</i> per pound,	00	05	00
In Sugar, Spice, and other things,	00	17	10
In All	50	00	00

Note, That the above-mentioned Prices is for goods at first cost in England, which in Country Money would be something above one third higher, viz. a Cow and Calf valued in goods at first cost at 3 *l.* is worth in Country Money 5 *l.* and other things advance much after the same proportion.

My five thousand Acres of Land cost me 100 *l.* I had of the ten Families for the one thousand Acres disposed of to them

50 *l.* my Town or City Lots will yield me currant 50 *l.* by which it appears that I am nothing out on the four thousand Acres that is left.

I get my five thousand Acres surveyed and laid out to me, out of which I lay out for the ten Families one thousand Acres, which may be so divided, as that each family may live near one to the other; I intend with them to let the Money lie in their hands six years, for which they to pay me each family, 8 *l.* a year, in consideration of the one hundred pound a family laid out for them, and at the expiration of the six years, they to pay me my 1000 *l.* viz. each family 100 *l.* as by agreement; my Money being paid me, I am unwilling to let it lie dead, therefore I lay out in the middle of my Land one thousand Acres, which I divide into ten lots, in form and manner as before, then I intend, with fifty Servants to serve me four years a piece, I place them on the Land, viz. five on each lot. Their Passage, and in goods to purchase Cattel and Provisions, &c. is to each five servants 100 *l.* as before is explained; Now I order a House to be built, and Orchards, Gardens and Inclosures to be made, and Husbandry affairs to be carried on on each lot; so that at the four years end, as the servants time is expired, I shall have ten Farms, each containing four hundred Acres; for the one thousand Acres being laid out in the middle of my Land, the remaining three thousand Acres joyns to it.

My servants time being expired, I am willing to see what charge I am out upon these ten Farms and Stock, in order to know what I have gain'd in the ten years past, over and above 8 *l.* per Cent. Interest, that is allowed me for the use of my Money: I am out by the first charge 1000 *l.* & the Interest thereof for four years, at 8 *l.* per Cent. is for the four years 320 *l.* so that the whole charge on the ten Farms, Principal & Interest, comes to 1320 *l.* Now if I value my ten Farms but at 400 *l.* each, which is 20 *s.* per Acre, one with another; then the whole will be 4000 *l.* besides the first Stock of Cattel and Hogs, &c to each Plantation, with its Increase for four years, which Stock cost at first to each Farm 30 *l.*

in goods at first cost, but is worth 40 *l.* sterling, at which rate the Stock on the ten Farms cost 400 *l.* and if we account the four years Increase to be no more than the first Stock, yet that is 400 *l.* by which it appears that the ten Farms, and the stock on them is worth 4800 *l.* out of which deduct the Money laid out, which with Interest is 1320 *l.* So the the Neat profit, besides 8 *l.* per Cent. allowed for Interest, is for this ten years improvement, 3480 *l.* and twenty Families set at liberty from that extreme Slavery that attended them, by reason of great Poverty that they endured in England, and must have so continued, had not they been thus redeemed by coming into America. It may be thought that this is too great an undertaking for one man, which if it be, then I propose that ten joyn together in this community, and each man send over five Servants, of which let one of them be an honest man that understands Country business, as an Overseer, which if we allow him over and above his Passage and Diet 20 *l.* a year for his four years service, this amounts to 80 *l.* which is for the ten farms 800 *l.* which being deducted out of the 3480 *l.* there only remains 2680 *l.* clear profit to the ten men, which is for each man 268 *l.* for his ten years improvement of his 100 *l.* and his 100 *l.* back again with Interest for all the time at 8 *l.* per Cent. per annum, the whole producing 448 *l.* for his 100 *l.* first laid out.

Some may object, and say, They cannot believe the Land of each farm, with its Improvements, will sell at 20 *s.* an Acre, that is, at twelve years purchase 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per Acre per annum. because three hundred Acres of it is as it was, viz. Rough Woods.

I Answer; That although it be so, yet these Woods are made valuable by the twenty Families that are seated near them, the first ten families having been settled ten years, the last four years; for some are willing to have their Children live near them; and they having but one hundred Acres in all, it will not be well to divide that, therefore they will give a good price for one hundred Acres, to settle a Child upon, to live by them, as experience sheweth; for in Rhode-Island, which is not

far from us, Land rough in the Woods, not better than ours, will sell at 40 *s.* an Acre, which is 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Acre per annum. Therefore, Reader, I hope now thou art convinced that there is a probability that what I here inform thee of, will prove true, casualties of Fire, &c. excepted.

The Indians are but few in Number, and have been very serviceable to us by selling us Venison, Indian Corn, Pease and Beans, Fish and Fowl, Buck Skins, Beaver, Otter, and other Skins and Furs; the Men hunt, Fish and Fowl, and the Women plant the Corn, and carry Burthens; they are many of them of a good Understanding, considering their Education; and in their publick Meetings of Business, they have excellent Order, one speaking after another, and while one is speaking all the rest keep silent, and do not so much as whisper one to the other: We had several Meetings with them, one was in order to put down the sale of Rum, Brandy, and other strong Liquors to them, they being a People that have not Government of themselves, so as to drink it in moderation; at which time there were eight Kings, (& many other Indians) one of the was Ockaniekon, whose dying Words I writ from his Mouth, which you shall have in its order.

The Indian Kings sate on a Form, and we sate on another over against them; they had prepared four Belts of Wampum, (so their current Money is called, being Black and White Beads made of a Fish Shell) to give us as Seals of the Covenant they made with us; one of the Kings by the consent and appointment of the rest stood up and made this following Speech; The strong Liquors was first sold us by the Dutch, and they were blind, they had no Eyes, they did not see that it was for our hurt; and the next People that came amongst us, were the Sweeds, who continued the sale of those strong Liquors to us: they were also Blind, they had no Eyes, they did not see it to be hurtful to us to drink it, although we know it to be hurtful to us; but if People will sell it us, we are so in love with it, that we cannot forbear it; when we drink it, it makes us mad; we do not know what we

do, we then abuse one another; we throw each other into the Fire, seven Score of our People have been killed, by reason of the drinking of it, since the time it was first sold us: Those People that sell it, they are blind, they have no Eyes, but now there is a People come to live amongst us, that have Eyes, they see it to be for our Hurt, and we know it to be for our Hurt: They are willing to deny themselves of the Profit of it for our good; these People have Eyes; we are glad such a People are come amongst us. We must put it down by mutual consent; the Cask must be sealed up, it must be made fast, it must not leak by Day nor by Night, in the Light, nor in the Dark, and we give you these four Belts of Wampam, which we would have you lay up safe, and keep by you to be Witness of this Agreement that we make with you, and we would have you tell your Children, that these four Belts of Wampam are given you to be Witness betwixt us and you of this Agreement.

A Letter from New-Jersey in America to a Friend in London.

Dear Friend:

I Having this short opportunity, have nothing to present thee with, but the Dying-Words of an Indian King, who died in Burlington, and was buried amongst Friends according to his desire; and at his Burial many Tears were shed both by the Indians and English; so in Love, and great haste, I rest thy Friend,

John Cripps.

The Dying-Words of Ockanicheon, spoken to Jachkursoc, whom he appointed King after him, spoken in the Presence of several, who were Eye and Ear Witnesses of the Truth thereof.

IT was my desire, that my Brother's Son, Jachkursoc should be sent for to come to me to hear my last Words, whom I have appointed King after me. My Brother's Son, this day I deliver my Heart into thy Bosom, and would have thee love that which is Good, and to keep good Company, and to refuse that which is Evil; and to avoid bad Company. Now inasmuch as I have delivered my Heart

into thy Bosom I also deliver my Bosom to keep my Heart therein; therefore alwayes be sure to walk in a good Path, and never depart out of it. And if any Indians should speak any evil of Indians or Christians, do not joyn with it, but to look to that which is Good, and to joyn with the same alwayes. Look at the Sun from the Rising of it to the Setting of the same. In Speeches that shall be made between the Indians and Christians, if any thing be spoke that is evil, do not joyn with that, but joyn with that which is good; and when Speeches are made, do not thou speak first, but let all speak before thee, and take good notice what each man speaks, and when thou hast heard all, joyn to that which is good. Brother's Son, I would have thee to cleanse thy Ears, and take all Darkness and Foulness out, that thou mayest take notice of that which is Good and Evil, and then to joyn with that which is Good, and refuse the Evil; and also to cleanse thy Eyes, that thou mayest see both Good and Evil; and if thou see any Evil, do not joyn with it, but joyn to that which is Good. Brother's Son, Thou hast heard all that is past; now I would have thee to stand up in time of Speeches, and to stand in my Steps, and follow my Speeches as I have said before thee, then what thou dost desire in Reason will be granted thee. Why shouldst thou not follow my Example, inasmuch as I have had a mind to do that which is Good, and therefore do thou also the same? Whereas Schoppy and Swanpis were appointed Kings by me in my stead, and I understanding by my Doctor, that Schoppy secretly advised him not to cure me, and they both being with me at John Hollishead's House, there I my self see by them that they were given more to Drink, than to take notice of my last Words, for I had a mind to make a Speech to them, and to my Brethren the English Commissioners, therefore I refused them to be Kings after me in my stead, and have chosen my Brother's Son Jachkurosoo in their stead to succeed me.

Brother's Son, I desire thee to be plain and fair with all, both Indians and Christians, as I have been. I am very weak, otherwise I would have spoken more; and

in Testimony of the Truth of this, I have hereunto set my Hand.

The Mark 3 of *Ockanickon*,
now deceased.

Henry Jacob Fulekinbery,
Intrepreter.

Friendly Reader, when *Ockanickon* had given his Brothers Son this good Counsel, I thought meet to speak unto him as followeth; There is a great God, who Created all thing, and this God giveth Man an understanding of what is Good, and what is Bad, and after this Life rewardeth the Good with Blessings, and the Bad according to their Doings; to which he answered and said, It is very true, it is so, there are two Wayes, a broad Way, and a strait Way; there be two Paths, a broad Path and a strait Path; the worst, and the greatest Number go in the broad Path, the best and fewest go in the strait Path. T. B.

Something in Relation to a Conference had with the Indians at Burlington, shortly after we came into the Country.

THE Indians told us, they were advised to make War on us, and cut us off whilst we were but few, and said, They were told, that we sold them the Small-Pox, with the Mach Coat they had bought of us, which caused our People to be in Fears and Jealousies concerning them; therefore we sent for the Indian Kings, to speak with them, who with many more Indians, came to Burlington, where we had Conference with them about the matter, therefore told them, That we came amongst them by their own consent, and had bought the Land of them, for which we had honestly paid them for, and for vvhich Commodities vve had bought at any time of them, vve had paid them for, and had been just to them, and had been from the time of our first coming very kind and respectful to them, therefore vve knevv no Reason that they had to make War on us; to vvhich one of them, in the behalf of the rest, made this following Speech in ansvver, saying, 'Our Young Men may speak such Words as vve do not like, nor approve of, and vve cannot help that: And some of your Young Men may

speak such Words as you do not like, and you cannot help that. We are your Brothers, and intend to live like Brothers with you: We have no mind to have War, for when vve have War, vve are only Skin and Bones; the Meat that vve eat doth not do us good, vve alvvayes are in fear, vve have not the benefit of the Sun to shine on us, vve hide us in Holes and Corners; vve are minded to live at Peace: If vve intend at any time to make War upon you, vve vvill let yon knowv of it, and the Reasons vvhy vve make War vvith you; and if you make us satisfaction for the Injury done us, for vvhich the War is intended, then vve vvill not make War on you. And if you intend at any time to make War on us, vve vvould have you let us knowv of it, and the Reasons for vvhich you make VVar on us, and then if vve do not make satisfaction for the Injury done unto you, then you may make VVar on us, othervvise you ought not to do it. You are our Brothers, and vve are vvilling to live like Brothers vvith you: We are willing to have a broad Path for you and us to walk in, and if an Indian is asleep in this Path, the English-man shall pass him by, and do him no harm; and if an English-man is asleep in this path, the Indian shall pass him by, and say, He is an English-man, he is asleep, let him alone, he loves to Sleep. It shall be a plain Path, there must not be in this path a stump to hurt our feet. And as to the Small-Pox, it was once in my Grandfathers time, and it could not be the English that could send it us then, there being no English in the Country and it was once in my Fathers time, they could not send it us then neither; and now it is in my time, I do not believe that they have sent it us now: I do believe it is the Man above that hath sent it us.'

Some are apt to ask, How vve can propose safely to live amongst such a Heathen Poople as the Indians, whose Principles and Practices leads them to War and Bloodshed, and our Principles and Practices leading us to love Enemies, and if reviled, not to revile again; and if smitten on the one cheek to turn the other, and we being a peaceable People, whose Principles and Practices are against Wars and Fightings?

I answer: That we settled by the Indians consent and good liking, and bought the Land of them, that we settle on, which they conveyed to us by Deed under their Hands and Seals, and also submitted to several Articles of agreement with us, viz. *Not to do us any Injury*; but if it should so happen, that any of their People at any time should injure or do harm to any of us, then they to make us satisfaction for the Injury done; therefore if they break these Covenants and Agreements, then they may be proceeded against as other Offenders, viz. to be kept in subjection to the Magistrates Power, in whose hand the Sword of Justice is committed to be used by him, for the punishment of Evil-doers, and praise of them that do well; therefore I do believe it to be both lawful and expedient to bring Offenders to Justice by the power of the Magistrates Sword, which is not to be used in vain, but may be used against such as raise Rebellions and Insurrections against the Government of the Country, be they Indians or others, otherwise it is in vain for us to pretend to Magistracy or Government, it being that which we own to be lawful both in Principle and Practice.

Q. Whether there be not Bears, Wolves, and other Ravenous Beasts in the Country?

I Answer: Yes. But I have travell'd alone in the Country some hundreds of Miles, and by missing of my way have lain in the Woods all night, and yet I never saw any of those Creatures, nor have I heard that ever man, woman or child were hurt by them, they being afraid of Mankind; also, encouragement is given to both Indians and others to kill Wolves, they being paid for every Wolfs head that they bring to the Magistrate, the value of ten Shillings; and the Bears the Indians kill for the profit of their Skins, and sake of their Flesh, which they eat, and esteem better than Deers flesh.

Q. Whether there be not Snakes, more especially the Rattle-Snake?

Ans. Yes, but not many Rattle-Snakes, and they are easily discovered; for they commonly lie in the Paths for the benefit of the Sun, & if any Person draws nigh them, they shake their Tail, on which the

Rattles grow, which make a noise like a childs Rattle; I never heard of but one Person bitten in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey with the Rattle-Snake, and he was helpt of it by live Chickens slit assunder and apply'd to the place, which drew out the Poyson; and as to the other Snake, the most plentiful is a black Snake, its bite, 'tis said, does no more harm than the prick of a Pin.

I have mentioned before, that there are a sort of a troublesom Flies call'd Musketoes (much like the Gnats in England) in the lower parts of the Country, where the great Marshes are, but in the upper parts of the Country seldom one is seen.

There are Crows and Black-birds, which may be accounted amongst the inconveniences, they being destructive to the Indian Corn, the Crows by picking up the Corn just as its appearance in the blade above ground, and the Black-birds by eating it in the Year, before it be full hard, if not prevented by looking after; but other sorts of Corn they seldom hurt.

It is rational to believe, that all considerate Persons will sit down and count the cost before they begin to build; for they must expect to pass through a Winter before a Summer, but not so troublesom a Winter as many have imagined; for those that come there to settle now, may purchase Corn, Cattel, and other things at the prices mentioned, and may have Houses in some of the Towns of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey on Rent, until they build for themselves, and Water-Mills to grind their Corn, which are such conveniences that we that went first partly missed of.

Thus, Kind Reader, I have given thee a true Description of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, with the Rivers and Springs, Fish and Fowle, Beasts, Fruits, Plants, Corn and Commodities that it doth or may produce, with several other things needful for thee to know, as vvell Inconveniences as Conveniences, by vvhich I keep clear of that just Reflection of such as are more apt to see faults in others, than to amend them in themselves.

T. B.

WHereas I unadvisedly published in Print a Paper, dated the 13th of July, 1685. entitled, A true and perfect Account of the disposal of the one hundred Shares or Proprieties of the Province of West New-Jersey, by Edward Bylling: In which Paper I gave an Account of the purchasers Names, and the several Proprieties granted to them, part of which I took from the Register, the remainder from a List given in by Edward Bylling, to the Proprietors, as mentioned on the said Paper, which Paper I find hath proved Injurious to the aforesaid Edward Bylling, although not so intended by me. Therefore in order to give him Satisfaction, and all others that are concerned, I do acknowledge he hath, since the publishing of that Paper, shewed me some Deeds, wherein he hath several Proprieties conveyed back to him again, from the original Purchasers and Judge, he may make good Titles to the same.

A Letter by Thomas Budd, sent to his Friends in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Dear Friends;

YOU are often in my Remembrance, and at this time I feel the tender Bowels of our heavenly Father's Love flowing in my Heart towards you, in a sence of those great Exercises that many of you have, do and may meet vvithal in your Spiritual Travel towards the Land of Promise.

I am also sensible of the many Exercises and inward Combats that many of you met vvithal, after you felt an inclination in your Hearts of Transplanting your selves into America: Oh the Breathing and fervent Prayers, and earnest Desires that vvere in your Hearts to the Lord, That you might not go except it was his good Pleasure to remove you, for a purpose of his own: This you earnestly desired to be satisfied in, and many of you received satisfaction, that it was your places to leave your Native Country, Trades, and near and dear Relations and Friends to transplant your selves into a Wilderness, where you expected to meet with many Tryals and Exercises of a differing kind, than what you had met vvithal in your Native Country; but this you con-

tentedly gave up to, but not without earnest desire, and fervent Prayers to the Lord for his Wisdom to govern you, and his Fatherly Care to preserve you, and his comfortable presence to be with you, to strengthen and enable you chearfully to undergo those new and unaccustomed Tryals and Exercises, that you were sensible would attend you in this weighty undertaking, the Lord heard your Prayers, and answered your Desires, inasmuch as that his Fatherly Care was over you, and his living Presence did accompany you over the great Deep; so that you saw his wonderful Deliverence, and in a sence thereof, you praised his Name for the same.

The Lord having thus far answered our Souls desire, as to bring us to our desired Port in safety, and to remain with us, to be a Counsellor of good things unto us, let us now answer this Kindness unto us by a righteous Conversation, and a pure, holy and innocent Life, that others beholding the same, may be convinced thereby, and may glorifie our heavenly Father.

The Eyes of many are on us, some for Good, and some for Evil: therefore my earnest Prayers are to the Lord, That he would preserve us, and give us Wisdom, that we may be governed aright before him, and that he would give a good Understanding to those that are in Authority amongst us, that his Law may go forth of Sion, and his Word from Jerusalem. Be not backward in discharging that great Trust committed to you in your respective Offices and Places, that you may be helps in the Restroration.

And be careful to suppress, and keep down all Vice, and disorderly Spirits, and incourage Virtue, not only in the general, but every one in his peticular Family; there is an incumbant Duty lieth on all Masters of Families over their Family, therefore my desire is, that we may call our Families together at convenient times and Seasons, to wait upon the Lord, and to seek to him for Wisdom and Counsel, that his Blessings may attend us and our Families, and our Children may sit about our Table as Olive-branches full of Virtue, then shall we be full of Joy and Peace, and living

Praises will spring to the Lord, in that his Blessings and Fatherly Care hath been thus continued towards us.

Dear Friends; be tender and helpful one towards another, that the Lord may bless and fill you with his divine Love, and sweet refreshing Life, which unities our Souls to each other, and makes us one Family of Love together: Let us not entertain any hard Thoughts one of another, but if difference should happen amongst us, let a speedy and peaceable end be put unto it; for if Prejudices enter, it will eat out the precious Life, and make us barren and unfruitful to God. We are not without our daily Exercises, Tryals and Temptations, therefore do desire the Lord may put it into your Hearts, to Pray for our Preservation, and our safe return to you, that we may meet together again in the same overcoming Love of God, in which we parted from you.

My Heart is full of Love to you, and do long to see your Faces, and to enjoy your Company, that I may more fully express that pure Love of God that springs in my Heart unto you, then I can do by Writing. Therefore I desire you may rest satisfied with these few Lines, and receive them as a token of unfeigned Love. From

Your dear Friend,
Thomas Budd.

London, the 29th
of the 8th
Month, 1684.

Some material Things omitted in the foregoing part.

IT is to be noted, that the Tide runs to the Falls of Delavware, it being one hundred and fifty Miles from the Capes, or entrance of the said River (which Falls, is a ledge of Rocks lying across the River) and also it runs up in some of the Cricks, ten or fifteen Miles, the said River and Cricks being navigable for Ships of great Burthen, there having lain over against Burlington, a Ship of about the burthen of four hundred Tuns afloat in four Fathom, at dead low Water, and the Flood riseth six or eight Foot; and there being no Worm that eats the bottoms of the Ships, as is usually done in Virginia and Barbadoes, &c. which ren-

ders the said Countries very fit for Trade and Navigation: And in the said River and Cricks are many other sorts of good Fish, not already named, some of which are Cat-fish, Trout; Eales, Pearch, &c.

ERRATA.

Page 306 l. 5 for *seen*, r. *two hundred*, l. 8 f. *I intend*, r. *I indent*, l. 20 f. *intend*, r. *indent*, l. 22, f. 60 r. 6, l. 37 after *Brans* r. *at three Shillings*, pag. 397 l. 46 dele *and*.

THE NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

My attention was accidentally directed, a few weeks since, to what I think will prove the origin of the name of *California*, as applied to the peninsula so known. So far as I have seen, this account of the origin has escaped the attention of the historians; but I take the liberty to mention it to the Society, that I may ask if any of the chroniclers of California have alluded to it.

The name of California was given by Cortes, who discovered the peninsula in the year 1535. For the statement that he named it, we have the authority of Herrera.* It is proved, I think, that the expedition of Mendoza, in 1532, did not see California: it is certain that they gave it no name. Humboldt saw, in the archives of Mexico, a statement in manuscript, that it was discovered in 1526;† but for this there is no other authority. It is certain that the name does not appear till 1535.

No etymology of this name has been presented, satisfactory to the historians. Venegas,‡ the Jesuit historian of California, writing in 1758, sums up the matter in these words:

"The most ancient name is California, used by Bernal Dias, limited to a single bay. I could wish to gratify the reader by the etymology and true origin of this name; but in none of the various dialects of the natives could the missionaries find

* Decade viii., book vi.

† It would be very desirable to have a new examination of the manuscript alluded to.

‡ The work of Venegas is chiefly due to the labors of Father Andres Marcos Burriel, according to Greenhow.

the least traces of such a name being given by them to the country, or even to any harbor, bay, or small part of it. Nor can I subscribe to the etymology of some writers, who suppose the name to be given to it by the Spaniards, on their feeling an unusual heat at their first landing here; that they thence called the country *California*, compounding the two Latin words *calida* and *fornax*, 'a hot furnace.' I believe few will think the adventurers could boast of so much literature."

I believe the Californian authors of our own time agree with Venegas in rejecting this forced etymology. The word to be made from it should be "Calidafornacia." Dr. Bushnell, who says the heat of the interior valleys is that of a baker's furnace, speaks of a region which Cortes never saw. It must be recollected that though Bernal Dias only uses the name for the bay, we have Herrera's better authority for saying that Cortes gave it to the peninsula. But neither peninsula nor bay is the oven described by Dr. Bushnell.

Clavigero, in his "History of California," after giving this etymology, offers as an alternative the following, as the opinion "of the learned Jesuit, D. Giuseppe Compoi:" "He believes that the name is composed of the Spanish word *cala*, which means 'a little cove of the sea;' and the Latin word *fornix*, which means 'the vault of a building.'" He thinks these words are thus applied, "because, within Cape St. Lucas, there is a little cove of the sea, towards the western part of which rises a rock, so worn out, that on the upper part of the hollow is seen a vault, as perfect as if made by art. Cortes, therefore, observing this *cala* or cove, and this vault, probably called this port *California*, or *cala* and *fornix*; speaking half in Spanish, half in Latin."

Clavigero suggests, as an improvement on this somewhat wild etymology, that Cortes may have said *Cala fornax*, "Cove furnace;" speaking, as in the Jesuit's suggestion, in two languages.

I am told that the Rev. Dean Trench, in one of his etymological works, suggests the Greek *καλή πορνεα*,—implying that the province seemed to the early settlers to

have the attractions of a "beautiful adultery." I have not myself found this passage: but I remember that Mr. Powers, the sculptor, represents California as a naked woman, seductive in front, but concealing a thorn bush in her hands behind; and he describes his statue as intended to represent her false seductions. Of this etymology, it is enough to say, that Cortes and his men knew nothing of the seductions,—never finding gold or any thing else tempting there; and that the theory requires more, yet worse, scholarship at their hands than that of *Calida fornax*.

Of all such speculations, Mr. Greenhow says very fitly, "None of them are satisfactory, or even ingenious."

It is in the worthless romance of the "Sergus of Esplandian," the son of Amadis of Gaul,—a book long since deservedly forgotten,—that there is to be found, I believe, the source from which the adventurers transferred the name "California" to the new region of their discovery.

Towards the close of this romance, the various Christian knights assemble to defend the emperor of the Greeks and the city of Constantinople against the attacks of the Turks and Infidels. On this occasion, in a romance published first in 1510,—twenty-five years before Cortes discovered the American California,—the name appears, with precisely our spelling, in the following passage:

Sergus, ch. 157.—"Know that, on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled with black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the fashion of Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold; and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts which they rode, after having tamed them; for in all the island there is no other metal. They lived in caves very well worked out; they had many ships, in which they sailed to other parts to carry on their forays. . . .

"In this island, called California, are many griffins, on account of the great savageness of the country, and the immense quantity of wild game to be found there. . .

"Now, in the time that those great men of the Pagans sailed [against Constantinople] with those great fleets of which I have told you, there reigned in this island of California, a queen, large of body, very beautiful, in the prime of her years, desirous to achieve great things; strong, brave, eager, and of good courage,—more than any of those who had before this held her kingdom. And, hearing tell how the greater part of the world was moving against the Christians, not knowing what sort of thing the Christians were, and having no knowledge of other countries but those which were near her own; desiring to see the world and its various races; thinking that, with the great power which she and her people could bring, of all that they gained, she would, from her strength and rank, obtain the greater part,—she talked with all those who were skilful in war, and told them that it would be well, if, embarking in their greatest fleets, they followed in the way in which so many great princes and lords were following. Animating and encouraging them, she set before them the great honors and inducements which such a course offered them; above all, showing them how much more fame they would gain through all the world than if they remained in this island, where, doing only what their grandmothers did, they were only buried alive,—living like those who were dead; passing their days, without fame or glory, as the brute beasts do."

By these persuasions, she induces them to join in the attack on Constantinople; and they sail with fifty griffins, to act as a sort of flying armored squadron under their orders.

The name of this queen is Calafia. Arrived at the war, she fights with Norandel, the brother of Amadis; and afterwards, being overcome by the great hero Amadis himself, she is taken prisoner. In the Christian court, she is converted to Christianity, and marries Talanque, nephew of Amadis, and son of Gulaor; with whom she goes back to California, promising to abolish its

Amazonian customs. The griffins prove poor allies; preferring to attack the naked Turks, and leaving the Greeks in their armor.

The name "California" thus appears in several distinct passages in the history.

This romance, as I have said, is believed to have been printed first in 1510. No copies of this edition, however, are extant. But, of the edition of 1519, a copy is preserved: and there are copies of successive editions of 1521, 1525, and 1526; in which last year two editions were published,—one at Seville, and the other at Burgos. All of these are Spanish.

It follows, almost certainly, that Cortes and his followers, in 1535, must have been acquainted with the romance; and, as they sailed up the west side of Mexico, they supposed they were at precisely the place indicated,—“in the right hand of the Indies.” It will be remembered also, that, by sailing in the same direction, Columbus, in his letter to the sovereigns, says “he shall be sailing towards the Terrestrial Paradise.” We need not suppose that Cortes believed the romance, more than we do; though we assert that he borrowed a name from it to indicate the peninsula he found “on the right side of the Indies, near to the Terrestrial Paradise.” If it is necessary to analyze very carefully his motive for borrowing a name from a romance then so generally known, it will be enough to say, that this romance credited the “Island of California” with great treasures of gold; and that it placed it very near the East Indies, in quest of which all the adventurers of that time were sailing. There is, however, no more reason for giving a serious motive for such a nomenclature, than there is for the motive with which La Salle or his companions gave the name of La Chine to the point in Canada from which they hoped to reach China.

It is not strange that ecclesiastical historians, like Venegas, should, in the eighteenth century, have lost sight of this origin of the name. It was not until 1683 that the Jesuit fraternity succeeded in planting an establishment there. Even then, their establishment was not permanent. For a century and a half, therefore, after Cortes's dis-

covery, the province was of no value to any one, and the name was of as little interest. Long before the Jesuits planted it, the romance which gave it name was forgotten.

After 1542, no edition of the "Sergas of Esplandian" was printed in Spain, so far as we know, till 1575; and, after that of 1587, none for two hundred and seventy years more. The reaction had come. When the curate burned the books of Don Quixote, he burned this among the rest: he saved "Amadis of Gaul," but he burned "Esplandian." "We will not spare the son," said he, "for the virtues of his father." These words show Cervantes' estimate of it as early as 1605. It is not surprising, then, that an ecclesiastic like Venegas should not know, in 1758, the wild geography of the romance two centuries and more after it was written. D'Herbelay, the early French paraphraser of this romance, retains the whole story of the queen, but transfers the situation of California to the source of the river Borysthenes, near the descent of the Rhipæan Mountains.

The only effort to introduce it to modern readers, in any European country, until the recent Spanish reprint of 1857, is in the wretched paraphrase by Tressan, published in France in the last century. This author, as if to add to the probability of the tale, omits the name "California" in each of the passages relating to it; so that, even in his forgotten work, we do not get hold of the lost clue.

The original work is now so rare, that I think the copies in the valuable library of Mr. Ticknor are the only ones in Massachusetts. To his invaluable collection, and to that kind courtesy which opens it to every student, and illustrates it from the treasures of his own studies, am I indebted for all the authorities of value which I am able to cite here. There is no copy of the "Esplandian" in our leading public libraries. In the large public libraries of the city of New York, there is no copy of any of these romances, which made the lay literature of the first century after printing was invented; but in the small, yet well-selected library of the Free Academy of New York, and in that of Congress, I found

the "Amadis" and "Esplandian," in the recent Spanish edition, edited by D. Pascal de Gayangos.

The "Esplandian" was written by García Ordoñez de Montalvo, the translator of the "Amadis." In ascribing to it the origin of the name "California," I know that I furnish no etymology for that word. I have not found the word in any earlier romances. I will only suggest, that the root *Calif*, the Spanish spelling for the sovereign of the Mussulman power of the time, was in the mind of the author as he invented these Amazon allies of the Infidel power.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*August, 29, 1862.*—Friday was a most delightful day for celebrating the 255th anniversary of the planting of Popham Colony on the Kennebec. Some five or six thousand people, coming from all parts of the country, assembled at Fort Popham on this occasion.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the ceremonies of commemoration, of erecting the Memorial Stone, commenced, Hon. Charles J. Gilman, the marshal of the day, reading the following brief statement:

"Two hundred and fifty-five years ago this day, under the auspices of a royal charter granted by King James, there assembled on the peninsula of Sabino, and near to this spot, a party of Englishmen, and formed the first civil and Protestant government of the New World, and by formal occupation and possession established the title of England to the continent. In the year 1607, in the month of August, on the 19th day of the month, the commission of George Popham for the presidency of the new government was read. Capt. Raleigh Gilbert, James Davies, Richard Seymour, the preacher, Capt. Richard Davies, and Capt. Harlow, were all sworn assistants.

"In commemoration of this event, the Historical Society of this State, correspond-

ing with citizens in different parts of the State, have instituted this celebration; and it is proposed from time to time, in the valley of the Sagadahoc, on the peninsula of Sabino, to recall and illustrate events of the past, and by this and future celebrations to assign to Maine her true historic position. On this spot, under the direction of the distinguished chief of the Bureau of Engineers, and his accomplished assistants, a fort is in process of construction. In compliance with a petition of John A. Poor and Renel Williams, dated Washington, Nov. 18, 1861, Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, with the approval of Gen. Totten, determined to associate this fort with the name of Popham and the history of his colony.

"In order that the record of events which have transpired may be made still more vivid and impressive, it has been thought fit and proper to insert in a wall of the fort a memorial stone. The President of the Historical Society, the President of Bowdoin College, the representative of the government of the State, the representative of the Government of the United States, and the Grand Masonic Lodge of Maine, in the disposition and adjustment of this stone will participate. Before the commencement of these interesting exercises, let us imitate the example of those who stood here two hundred and fifty-five years ago this day. As the Rev. Richard Seymour, chaplain of the colony was invited to perform acts of religious worship, *then*, so now do I invite Right Rev. Bishop Burgess, bishop of the diocese of Maine, to perform acts of religious worship according to the ceremonial of the Episcopal Church of that day."

Then followed the impressive services of the Episcopal Church. Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess officiating, such religious services as the Popham colonists used upon their first landing. A brief historical statement was next read by William Willis, President of the Maine Historical Society. President Woods, of Bowdoin College, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Maine Historical Society, next solicited the consent of the State and of the United States, to permit the erection of a Memorial

Stone to the memory of George Popham. Hon. Abner Coburn responded for the State, Capt. T. L. Casey, of the U. S. Engineers, for the United States. The erection of the Memorial Stone inscribed:

The First Colony
On the Shores of New England
was founded here,
Aug. 19, O. S., 1607,
under
GEORGE POPHAM.

was then completed with Masonic ceremonies.

Following these ceremonies, which had been interspersed with appropriate music by Poppenburgh's Band, of the 17th regular infantry, came the oration by Hon. John A. Poor.

It began with an eloquent sketch of early English colonization, especially alluding to the labors of Gorges; but dwelling at length on the colony founded by Popham, who died near the fort which now bears his name on February 5, 1608.

The Maine Historical Society will insert within the fort, as a companion to the memorial stone, a tablet with this inscription:

In memoriam
GEORGIUM POPHAM,
Anglicæ qui primus ab oris
Coloniam collocavit in Nov. Angliæ terris,
Augusti mense annoque MDCVII.
Leges literasque Anglicanas
Et fidem ecclesiasticam Christi
In hac sylva duxit.
Solus ex colonis atque senex obiit
Nonis Februariis sequentibus,
Et juxta hunc locum est sepultus.
Societate Historica Mainensi auspiciante,
In presidio ejus nomen ferente,
Quarto die ante calendâs Septembres
Annoque MDCCLXII.
Multis civibus intentibus,
Hic lapis positus est.

In memory of
GEORGE POPHAM,
Who first from the shores of England
Founded a Colony in New England
August, 1607.
He brought into these wilds
English laws and learning
And the faith and the Church of Christ.
He only of the colonists, and in his old age died
On the 5th of the following February,
And was buried near this spot.
Under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society
In the fort bearing his name,
August 29, 1862,
In the presence of many citizens
This stone was placed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Sept. 3, 1862.*—The regular monthly meeting was held on the afternoon of the above date, Rev. Martin Moore, Vice-president, in the chair. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, William Reed Deane, Esq., was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Edward F. Everett, Esq., the Recording Secretary, having joined the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, sent in a letter of resignation.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, were unanimously passed:

"While our Recording Secretary has offered himself to his country, and in his high sense of honor, has tendered us his resignation, and while we deem it by no means necessary for Mr. Everett to give up his office on this account, and are quite willing to grant him a furlough:

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Everett's resignation be not accepted, and he be requested to retain his office in this Society. Also,

"*Resolved*, That an Assistant Secretary be appointed to take Mr. Everett's place during his absence. Also,

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Everett be requested to correspond with the Society during his absence."

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that he had received letters of acceptance as resident members, from W. F. Matchett, Esq., of Brighton, Mass., Kilby Page, Esq., of Boston, and Samuel T. Parker, Esq., of Reading; and also from Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, of East Bridgewater, as honorary member, in place of Hon. Richard Sullivan, deceased.

The report of the Librarian, showed that since the last meeting, donations as follows had been received: 11 bound volumes, 60 pamphlets, reports, discourses, &c., and 21 manuscripts.

William B. Trask, Esq., the Historiographer, read a notice of Hon. Edward Augustus Newton, of Pittsfield, Mass., a resident member, lately deceased.

The Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D., of Cam-

bridge, read a paper on Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of Boston, England. Rev. Dr. Hoppin having a few years since visited the town of Boston, England, and the Church of St. Botolph's there, gave a very interesting statement of the situation and magnificence of that celebrated edifice. The well-known Rev. John Cotton was twenty-one years vicar of the parish connected with that church. He resigned his office May 7, 1633, and soon after embarked for New England, and arrived in Boston in September, 1633. Here he was a spiritual teacher for nearly twenty years. He possessed many excellences of character, great purity of life; and, notwithstanding the largest portion of his ministry at St. Botolph's was one of continual controversy, his many virtues have been the foundation of a beautiful monument to his memory in that splendid church, while it is no less deeply enshrined in the hearts of all reverent lovers of the pioneers of our early history.

The interesting paper of Mr. Hoppin will probably be printed.

Colonel Samuel Swett read a memoir of Hon. Sylvanus Bourn, who was a resident of Barnstable, and died there in 1763. The memoir was presented to the Society.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Sept. 4, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon of the above date. In the absence of the President, Hon. J. P. Putnam was chosen President *pro tem*.

After the transaction of the usual business, several fine medals and coins were exhibited. Among them was a fine specimen of the Jewish Shekel with the inscription and denominations in Samaritan characters: on one side a stalk with three buds, *Jerusalem the Holy*; on the reverse, *Shekel of Israel*, with a cup in the centre. Also a very curious coin of Haroun Alraschid, a silver Dirhem (drachm); on one side the inscription: "*There is no God but one God, to whom there is no fellow*;" around this: "*In the name of God, this dirhem was coined in the city of Peace [Bagdad] in the year 188,*" i. e., 803 A. D.

On the reverse, in the centre: "*Ma-*

homed is the messenger of God." Around this: "*Mahomed is the messenger of God, whom he sent as the director of the true religion, that he might elevate it above all religions, however much the Associators [Trinitarians] should be displeased thereby.*" Several five-guinea pieces of William and Mary, in fine condition, and of rare types, were shown.

The meeting adjourned to the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 2.

BERNARDSTON (MASS.) CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Aug. 20, 1862.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Bernardston and Leyden into a town, occurred at Bernardston, on the above date. For several days previous to the 20th, the natives of the two towns, Bernardston and Leyden, who had left the paternal home and taken up residences in various parts of our country, continued to arrive, until a large number of the sons and daughters of old Bernardston, with their children and grandchildren were present to take a part in, and be witnesses of the one hundredth birthday of their native town.

The day was one of the pleasantest of the season, and at an early hour the citizens of the neighboring towns began to gather, until there were from 2500 to 3000 persons present. About ten o'clock, a procession was formed near the town-house. Escorted by the Hatfield Band, the procession marched around the square near the depot, and on the grounds of and in the rear of the Powers Institute, where a bower had been erected and seats provided to seat 1500 persons. The seats were soon filled, and hundreds had to stand in the passage-ways and around the outside of the bower. The services under the bower were organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Hon. John Sanderson, of Bernardston.

Vice-presidents—Jonathan Buddington, Dr. T. S. Vining, Daniel L. Morgan, Zadoc King, E. Wing Packer, A. O. Buddington, Briggs Potter, of Leyden; Isaac Burton, of Greenfield; Dorus Bascom, of Gill; Ralph Cushman, Simon Edwards, Isaac Burrows, Col. Aretas Ferry, John Nelson, Dr. Noyse

Barstow, Seorem Cushman, Z. C. Newcomb, Capt. Joseph Slate, S. B. Slate, Dr. William Dwight, of Bernardston.

After which the band played an opening piece; and then reading of selections from the Scriptures, by Rev. Theodore J. Clark, of Ashfield, a former pastor in Bernardston; opening prayer was made by Rev. Erastus Andrews of Montagne, the oldest ex-clergyman present; singing an original hymn, composed by John B. Green.

After the singing, an historical address was delivered by Henry W. Cushman; then singing of an original hymn, written by Rev. George L. Ruberg.

Afterwards a poem by Dr. John Brooks; singing of the anthem, "Creation;" concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Ashfield; and benediction, by Rev. Mr. Gerrish.

A procession was then formed and marched to the dinner-table, which was set in the lot in front of the hotel, under a bower erected for the purpose. Plates were laid for 425, and were speedily occupied. Large numbers were unable to obtain seats.

After the dinner, a procession was again formed and moved back to the bower on the Institute ground, where various addresses and toasts were given.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

SAMUEL ADAMS.—John Adams said of him, that "he was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum-vitæ which tied North America to Great Britain;" and no man in this country merited statues in honor of his memory, more than this man, unless we except his compeer, James Otis. We would here remark that Chantrey's statue of Washington, in the Doric hall of the State House, was the gift of citizens of Massachusetts to the State.

It is not intended to glorify the memory of Samuel Adams; for the public acts of his

whole life have already elevated him above all eulogy. A loyalist said of him, that "he managed at once the factions in Congress at Philadelphia, and the factions in New England." Having recently had an interview with an honored descendant of the immortal Bostonian, that we might ascertain the actual locality of his birthplace, we were informed that it was in Purchase-street, in a mansion overlooking what was formerly known as Bull's wharf. A daughter of Mr. Adams has often enlarged on the beautiful view of Boston harbor from the windows of this edifice. Not satisfied, however, with tradition regarding the locality, we applied to the highly obliging Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq., who possesses authentic records of the principal ancient estates of Boston, and learned from him that there was vested in Deacon Samuel Adams, Sen.,—of whom the governor once said that he was a wise man and a good man,—during the years 1712 to 1834, a lot bounded northwest on Purchase-street 258 feet, and extending to low-water mark; bounded by Dawes' wharf (since Prentice's estate), northeast, and Bull's wharf; being about sixty-two feet wide, between Adams's estate and the north side of Summer-street. This great estate was sold in lots, at various periods, when the residue was finally conveyed, Oct. 30, 1802, by Governor Samuel Adams to Philip Wentworth. This comprised but little more than the homestead in which he was born, whereon were erected the three brick dwelling-houses on the south side of Purchase-street, next to the corner of Federal-street. During the siege of Boston, we understand the mansion was converted into barracks by the British regulars, and when, in the year 1776, they evacuated the town, a burning firebrand was discovered in the hall, which prevented its total destruction. The British left it in such a dilapidated condition, that his family never again occupied it. John Adams, who visited Samuel Adams in the year 1772, after remarking of him, that no man is more ambitious of entertaining his friends handsomely, or of making a decent and elegant appearance than he, in alluding to his house, states: "that he has lately new covered, glazed, and painted it very

neatly, and has new papered, painted, and furnished his room; so that you are at a very genteel house, and are very politely received and entertained." In passing, we cannot avoid an allusion of Mr. Adams to the neighbor opposite Samuel Adams's estate. In his diary, we further notice, under the date of 1763, he says, that "the Caucus Club meets in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment." Was it not in Tom Dawes' garret that the disloyal rebels gathered kindlings that ignited the fires of Lexington? On all political occasions our national flag should wave in the street from this locality. During the siege the family removed to Dedham, but Mr. Adams was chiefly at Philadelphia. After the evacuation of the British troops, his residence was for a period at the confiscated mansion of Governor Hutchinson, in Garden Court-street, when he finally settled in Winter-street, on the present location of Ballou's pictorial weekly paper, where he resided until his decease, in Oct. 3, 1803, aged 82 years.

When, in the name of the people, after the Boston massacre, the iron-nerved patriot demanded of Hutchinson the removal of the British regiments, he stated in a letter to General Warren: "I observed his knees to tremble; I saw his face grow pale, and I enjoyed the sight." Can Bostonians ever forget the man who, when the British colonel, Fenton, was directed to silence him, if possible, with bribes and threats, sent this memorable message: "Tell Governor Gage it is the advice of Samuel Adams, no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people." The insinuating smiles of the political demagogue never disfigured the hardy face of Samuel Adams; for he was noble-hearted, and inflexible of purpose. A descendant has recently related to us that, after he had written an eloquent petition to King George for a redress of colonial grievances, he remarked to his daughter, while holding it in his hand, with a flashing eye and an impressive manner: "Here, after what I have done, no doubt this document will be honored with the tread of the royal toe."

The Granary Burying Ground is ever memorable as the receptacle of the remains

of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Cushing, that patriotic triumvirate of the American Revolution. The tomb of Hancock is merely recognized by his name on a stone inclosed in the wall of the cemetery, and that of Adams is not distinguished by any stone or mark whatever, but domestic reverence has erected a neat obelisk to Cushing. Countless multitudes of feet, for more than half a century have trod over old Paddock's walk, on the eastern side of this cemetery, under which, opposite Montgomery Place, have reposed the remains of glorious Samuel Adams. We have the authority of Samuel Adams Wells, his grandson, recorded among the notes to "Consolations of Solitude," a collection of poems, written by John W. Randall, Esq., for stating that his remains are buried in the Checkley tomb. His first wife was of this family. His bones have been gathered by his grandson into a box, and deposited in a corner of the vault. It is a singular coincidence that this tomb fronts the tomb where it is supposed lie the remains of the victims of the Boston massacre. Although a poet of that day said, that "the lettered stone shall tell" the bloody tale, yet there never has been an inscription to designate the spot. It appears that the patriotic Samuel Adams was so absorbed in the mighty interests of his country, that he never provided an inch of earth for the interment of his own remains when he should come to die. Will the citizens of Boston continue so regardless of the memory of those who secured to them their civil and political rights, as not to erect so much as a stone to designate where their mortal remains are deposited? Boston is unlike Athens in this respect. We respond to the melancholy lament, in the apostrophe to the shade of Adams, by his reverent descendant:

"No idle statue apes thine air—no bust
Mocks thy calm smile. Thou diedst with good out-
worn.

And o'er the unadorned tomb that holds thy dust
Thousands of freemen pass each night and morn,
Trampling the pavement with unceasing tread,
In never-ending armies o'er thy head,
To whom thy very name is, like thine ashes, dead."

We are earnestly desirous of seeing the day when our most popular and highly accomplished national historian will have com-

pleted his history of the United States, that he may fulfil his pledge to bring before the public the memoirs, correspondence, and other writings of Samuel Adams; with the materials for which he is known to be most voluminously furnished. On the decease of Adams, the manuscripts were committed to the care of Benjamin Austin; but he preferred that the work should be performed by his nephew, William Austin, of Charlestown, one of the most finished scholars of the day. William Austin, however, gave it up. It then passed to the charge of Samuel Adams Wells, who prepared three volumes for the press, but while in press, his premature death prevented the publication. The public now wishfully look to George Bancroft for these "specimens of a nervous simplicity of reasoning and eloquence that have never been excelled in America," springing from a patriot who sacrificed his fortune at the feet of liberty.

Samuel Adams was as devoted in his love of the Christian religion as he was in his love of political independence, or in his love of his family. Viewing the New South Church, of which his father was one of the founders, as tending to renounce the doctrines of Calvin, he removed, in the year 1789, to the Old South Church. He was rigid in religious observances, never neglecting morning and evening devotion, and asking a blessing at every meal. It was on his motion that prayer was first introduced in Congress.

J. S. L.

"THE PHYSICAL MEN OF OHIO."—The commissioner of statistics of the State of Ohio, in his annual report, says: "That Professor Henry and himself have been several years engaged in defining the American man, by accurate measurements. He presents only such of these as go to describe accurately the men of Ohio. For this purpose, he gives the measurements of three hundred farmers, miners, and laborers, in several counties; of two hundred and thirty others, in eleven villages; and five companies of Kennet's cavalry, all native Americans. The following appears to be the general result of these measurements: That the man of Ohio is five feet nine and one-

third inches high, and is *taller than any European nation* of which there are measurements. He is taller than the Belgian, by several inches; taller than the English, and even than the Scotch Highlanders. The Highlanders, however, exceed the Americans *around the chest*, and are, on the whole, the stoutest. In complexion, eyes, and hair, the *light* predominates over the dark. The prevailing hair is brown, and the prevailing eyes gray or blue. In one word, the native American is a modified German of the time of Tacitus, and such he ought to be, from his antecedents."

WHO NOMINATED WASHINGTON? — It would seem that any question concerning Washington, certainly one so interesting as who nominated him to be commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary armies, could be settled beyond a peradventure. No man who has ever lived, if we except, perhaps, Napoleon, has had so much written about him as has been written about Washington. Every act of his life from the cradle to the grave, has been inquired into and brought to light by innumerable biographers and historians, and the recent abundant "Memoirs," so full, so faithful, so able, so industriously prepared, would seem to leave no question in doubt, none unanswered touching the *Pater Patriæ*. But singularly enough, one question remains in dispute, and it is the important and interesting one, "Who nominated George Washington as commander-in-chief of the American army during the Revolutionary War?"

Washington Irving, vol. i., p. 453, says it was "Mr. Johnson, of Maryland" who made the nomination, and Mr. Bancroft, vol. vii., p. 393, says it was "Thomas, of Maryland." A writer in the *National Intelligencer* remarks, that there was no Mr. Thomas, either from Maryland or any other colony, in the Congress of 1775, but that it was Mr. Thomas Johnson, Jr., who made the nomination. "So says Mr. Sparks, and all others who undertake to name the member, except Mr. Bancroft, and those who erroneously ascribe the nomination to John Adams." The editor of the *Intelligencer* explains, that by a typographical oversight,

the name of Johnson was omitted after the Christian name Thomas, in Mr. Bancroft's work.

The popular opinion, in New England, at least, is that the nomination was made by John Adams. But this is explained by the correspondent before alluded to. He says: "Mr. Adams moved the adoption by the United Colonies of the New England forces then around Boston, and referred to Col. Washington as the man to lead them; hence that error. The Journal of Congress does not name the mover, and the only known contemporary authority is John Adams, who in his autobiography, says: 'Mr. Washington was nominated, I believe, by Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, unanimously elected, and the army adopted.'"

Loring, in his "Hundred Boston Orators," says: "The nomination of Washington to be commander-in-chief, was first made by John Adams. The president, John Hancock, was then in the chair, and Washington himself was present. Hancock was ambitious for that appointment. The effect of Mr. Adams' motion upon the two patriots, is thus related by himself. Washington was, at a subsequent period, May 26, 1775, unanimously chosen. At the conclusion of a speech on the state of the colonies, after making a motion that Congress would adopt the army before Boston, and appoint Col. Washington commander of it, Mr. Adams remarked, that he was 'a gentleman whose skill as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents, and excellent universal character, would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertion of all the colonies better than any other person in the Union. Mr. Washington, who happened to be near the door, as soon as he heard me allude to him, from his usual modesty, darted into the library room. Mr. Hancock, while I was speaking on the state of the colonies, the army at Cambridge, and the enemy, heard me with visible pleasure; and when I came to describe Washington for the commander, I never remarked a more sudden or striking change of countenance. Mortification and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them. Mr. Samuel Adams seconded

the motion, and that did not soften the president's physiognomy at all."

It would seem, therefore, that to Mr. John Adams belongs the honor of designating Washington for that career in which he shone with such unparalleled lustre. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, may, indeed, have made the formal motion to nominate George Washington as commander-in-chief of the American army during the war, but it was subsequent to Mr. Adams' motion for Congress to adopt the army before Boston, and make Mr. Washington the commander of it. That army was then in the field. It had an enemy of superior force before it. It had fought two glorious battles. It was, in short, *the* Revolutionary army of that day. Perhaps had not John Adams' superior judgment and sagacity pointed to Washington as the man above all others to take the lead, and conduct the struggling colonies to independence, Mr. Johnson would not have thought of making the motion which confirmed Washington in full command.

LETTERS OF GENERAL WAYNE TO GENERAL IRVINE, 1778-1784.

No. I.

MOUNT JOY 27th April 1778.

DEAR COLONEL: It's with the sincerest pleasure I Congratulate you on your Exchange—and hope to see you in Camp in the Course of a few days where you are much wanted.

The Intelligence out of Phil^a is, that the Hessians are Ordered home—but to this I can't give much Credit—as Mr. Howe could not possibly keep the City were they to be withdrawn.

The Commissioners are said to be Lord Amhurst, Adm^l Kepple & Gen^l Murry, whose names sounds more like *Heralds of war*—than *Ambassadors of peace*.

Adieu and believe me yours most

Sincerely

ANT^y WAYNE.

COL. IRVINE,

No. II.

LIGHT INFANTRY CAMP SECOND RIVER,
14th Dec^r 1779.

MY DEAR SIR: I was favored with yours

of the 10th per George, and am much pleased at the prospect of once more Clothing our Officers & Soldiers. I must confess that the latter would make a better appearance had they a sufficiency of *hatts*—but as Congress don't seem to think *that* an essential or necessary part of Uniform—they mean to leave us uniformly bare headed—as well as bare footed—& if they find that we can *bare* it tolerably well in the two extremes—perhaps they may try it in the *Center*.

It's very Difficult to Determine the Intentions of the Enemy—they have everything in perfect readiness for a very Considerable Embarkation—but none has as yet taken place—however from present appearances you may expect a very active & Distressing Winters Campaign—either against *this army*—or to the Southward.

my situation is such that I can't go to see you—least *Mr. British* should pay a visit to this Camp in my absence—will you therefore be so Obliging, with three or four more honest fellows, as to come & pass a day or two with us—you'd find a bed, a piece of beef, & some poor Wine at your service with a sincere welcome from your affectionate friend
& Hum^l Ser^t

ANT^y WAYNE.

N. B. My most Respectful Compliments to Gen^l St Clair Colonels Stewart, Robinson, &c &c—ask them to be of the party—if Major *McPherson* is in Camp pray bring him along.

No. III.

Gen^l Wayne's best Compliments to Gen^l Irvine & wishes to see him to-morrow at Second River to dine with him—he has also something in Charge from His Excellency Gen^l Washington to Communicate to Gen^l Irvine.

Thursday 30th Dec^r 1779.

No. IV.

PHIL^a 10th March 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your's of the 2nd Ultimo was delivered to me within these two days by Col^l Charles Stewart—I now do myself the pleasure of sending you the Enclosed which has been in my possession some days.

I have neither time to give you my sentiments, or anything agreeable to communicate; all I can say is, that a most wretched & unworthy *torpidity* pervades every publick body—& that from present appearances the ensuing Campaign will be sanguinary & Dressing.

you promise to call at my seat on your way to camp—I want much to see you—this Country can only be saved by the fortitude & virtue of a few choice spirits—of which number you have been long Ranked by your very Affectionate

Hum! Ser!

ANT^y WAYNE.

Butler who is Sudden and rapid in all his motions—stops my pen. adieu once more.

A. W.

GEN'L IRVINE.

No. V.

PHIL'A 26th May 1780.

DEAR GENERAL: The hour seems big with events—the enemy have advanced very near our works—& opened their third parallel on the edge of the wet ditch on Charles town neck within Seventy yards of our Lines—so that without the Intervention of a fleet or some other happy cause it will Inevitably fall.


the arrival of a french fleet off the hook was announced last evening, but proves premature—however the Coffee house polititions have only anticipated what may hourly be expected—for the purpose of Co-oporation—our only Difficulty will be the article of Provision—& every effort is using to procure that & *rum*—two very essential comforts for the ease and happiness of a Soldier.

the new emission of this State will certainly go down with the Merchants—so that matters begin to look up again—

I am ordered for Camp by His Excellency & hope the pleasure of taking you by the hand in the course of ten days.

my Compliments to the Gentlemen of the Line, & believe me your's most sincerely

ANT^y WAYNE.

 the Count de Guichen has given S^r George Rodney—a severe drubbing in the West Indies—a S^r Kitts paper—published by the british calls it a Drawn battle—S^r

George has arrested five of his Captains for Cowardice—*Bravo*.

No. VI.

HAVERSTRAW 30th Sep'r 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I anticipated your wish of being relieved—by soliciting that favor of his Excellency on his way down,—he told me it should be done in a few days, & in the Interim, desired me to make a proper disposition of your Baggage-Waggons & horses. I mentioned the Neighbourhood of New City, between Kakiate & Slaughters pond, as a proper place for their Cantoontment, which he much Approved of,—and for the Artillery to continue with the first Brigade until joined by the Second; the truth is, that he don't wish us far distant from his own person—but as the Enemy continued in perfect readiness for a move, which yet may point this way—desired me to remain in my present position until further Orders—& say's he can rest easy—whilst the Defence of the place depends upon us, should the Enemy be hardy enough to bend their whole force towards this Quarter.

I have orderd Little to West Point—It's a D—d affair that our *Major* is left without any Command—I am afraid that he will *play the Devil with somebody*—unless he has some other Division given him.


I wish to see you—I believe we shall move together, perhaps on the Other side the water—but this will depend upon S^r H. Clinton.

I am pleased that *Sally* fell into such good hands—she is a little broke down in the service—but I dare say you found her *greatful*.

Nothing from the Enemy—neither ship or boat in view, the Gen^l seems firm in his intention to *hang*;—S^r Harry Clinton demands Andrie as a flag—on the representation of Gen^l *Arnold*—who as Commg officer at West Point &c^s say's he did, & had a right to give it—but *it won't do*.

adieu your's Sincerely

ANT^y WAYNE.

 My best wishes to Butler & all the dear good fellows.

QUERIES.

WASHINGTON'S FAMILY BIBLE.—Some few years since, this Bible was in the possession of Col. Claiborne, of Tennessee, who obtained it from Washington's niece. Is it known where it now is?

HOOP PETTICOATS.—Where is there a copy of "Hoop Petticoats Arraigned and Condemned by the Light of Nature and Law of God," printed by Franklin, Boston, 1726?

ADDRESS OF CATHOLICS TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.—Where can I find this address, the reply to which appears in Washington's writings? B. F. M.

It can be found in Brent's "Biography of Archbishop Carroll," pp. 144-7.

The signers were the three Carrolls: John, the archbishop; Daniel, his brother, member of Congress, and one of the framers of the Constitution; and Charles, the Signer; Thomas Fitzsimmons of Philadelphia, also member of Congress; and Dominic Lynch, a merchant of New York city. s.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.—When were the United States ships of the line, Franklin, Washington, and Vermont, and the frigates Cumberland and Congress, commenced and launched; and in what yards were they built, and what became of the Franklin and Washington? N. Y. S.

REPLIES.

JAMES ROSS (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196, 228, 261).—A friend, a few days since, handed me a copy of *Historical Magazine*, No. 8, of vol. vi., with an article in reference to my old preceptor, "James Ross," with respect to whom you were desirous of accurate information, of which I am pleased to see that you have received much that is reliable; but I beg leave to add some of my

own reminiscences of this eminent teacher and grammarian of olden time. He came to reside in Chambersburg in the spring of 1796, on an engagement of somewhere about a dozen of parents, to establish here a classical school. He commenced at once with ten or twelve scholars, of whom I was one. He had resided a short time, I believe, in Strasburg, of this county, having there some ten scholars pursuing the study of ancient languages. Immediately after he took up his residence in Chambersburg, he commenced the publication of his Latin grammar. It was printed at the office of the *Franklin Repository*, a small weekly paper, being the only one then published in the county of Franklin, Pennsylvania. The stock of type and force was small. It was all the establishment could generally accomplish to get out a small sheet once a week, from their *hand* press. At this office was printed the grammar of Mr. Ross. It was received by my class in *sheets* from the press. It was the first and only one we had. The class were all beginning to learn the Latin language, and we were made to commit it thoroughly. If the forthcoming of a sheet was delayed from the press, we had to *review* what we had, and were made familiar with all that was on its pages, including *notes* and comments. Its publication occupied six months or more, and my class were engaged that time or more with our study of the grammar. His school, which was a private one, under his own rules and government, increased considerably by students from the adjoining counties and Maryland. In August, of 1797, the Chambersburg Academy was organized by the patrons of Mr. Ross's school and some others. It was incorporated in March, 1798; under which it has existed ever since. At the time Benjamin Chambers, my father, made a donation to the academy of several lots in the borough, in a beautiful and elevated location, on which the academy buildings have been erected and continued ever since. A brick academy building was erected, by private subscription, in 1798; and in May, 1799, James Ross was appointed, by the trustees, rector of the academy, and removed his school to it—there, being an English department un-

der the teaching and care of others. Mr. Ross continued rector of the academy from his appointment, in 1799, until some time in the year 1801. His school increased, and was in high reputation. Though he was a strict disciplinarian, and with an orderly, obedient, and studious collection of boys and young men, he had not occasion to lay any weapon of chastisement on any one, from the commencement of his school here in 1796 until 1801, when he unfortunately and injudiciously departed from this system. In the exercise of opening the school in the morning with prayer, he observed a young man of my class *smiling* at another boy and engaging his attention. Mr. Ross became excited, and proceeded to lay his walking-stick over the shoulders of the boy who was smiling. The whole school were astounded at a punishment never before inflicted in the school. The young man, who stood well in the school, was so indignant that he took his books and walked home from the school, and reported the assault and battery on him by his teacher. The father of the young man was much excited, and threatened retaliation. Mr. Ross, aware that the father of the young man intended to attack him on the first opportunity, avoided him, and the school was suspended. The dissatisfaction that prevailed with the trustees and parents at this act of discipline, was such as to induce Mr. Ross to resign his charge of the Chambersburg Academy, and not long after to remove to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ross was an able and faithful teacher of young men in the Latin and Greek languages. He was more thoroughly acquainted with them than any person I ever knew.

He had most of the ancient classics and poets in his memory, and could readily recite them. He was familiar with their structure, measure, and style. He was strict in the maintenance of the legitimate measure and accent, and the application of the rules of grammar.

He was engrossed with his studies in the Latin and Greek; and his readings outside of them were very limited. The standard by which he measured the intelligence and ability of any professional man, was their knowledge of the Latin and Greek lan-

guages. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Chambersburg; a very regular and attentive worshipper, and whose life was ever consistent with his profession. In his manner he was stern, grave, and dignified. He was of large, muscular frame—about six feet high—wore, at Chambersburg, the *military cocked* hat, with his hair long, and ened with a ribbon; being dressed in small-clothes, with buckles at his knees and in his shoes. He generally walked with a cane. To his young pupils he had a formidable appearance. Most of his scholars, especially the more youthful, avoided him out of school, as he was always inclined to address them in Latin, to which they were often, to their embarrassment, not able to answer correctly in the same language. His pronunciation of the Latin *A* and *E*, was that of the Irish and Scotch school—broad—to which he adhered all the time he was at Chambersburg. The pronunciation which myself and classmates acquired and fixed, exposed us to some ridicule when we went to Princeton College, in 1802. We found ourselves there in so small a minority, that we corrected and abandoned the pronunciation which we had been taught. The only survivors of his students at Chambersburg, now living, are Judge T. H. Crawford, of Washington, D. C., and myself, resident at this place. GEORGE CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 21, 1862.

THE "EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK TO BOSTON IN 32 HOURS" (vol. vi., p. 258).—Permit me to add a few words on this paragraph; as the subject to which it alludes,—the reception in Boston of the news of peace, in 1815,—is fresh in my recollection, and it may please your Boston readers to have the subject recalled to mind, in the exact words in which they, or their fathers, received the joyful tidings, forty-seven years ago. It was sent by Mr. GOODNUE, then an eminent merchant in New York, to Major BEN. RUSSELL, editor of the *Columbian Centinel*, a Boston paper of great influence half a century ago. A file of this paper is now before me, from which I copy the following:

"Monday, Feb. 14, 1815.—A few minutes before 8, the Editor of the *Centinel* received an Express from JONATHAN GOODHUE, Esq., of N. Y., dated Saturday, 10 P. M., viz:

"Sir,—I hasten to acquaint you, for the information of the public, of the arrival here this P. M. of His Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Favorite, in which has come passenger Mr. CARROLL, American Messenger, having in his possession,

A TREATY OF PEACE

Between this country and Great Britain, signed on the 24th December last.

"Mr. Baker is also on board, as Agent of the British Government, the same who was formerly *Chargé des Affaires* here.

"Mr. CARROLL reached town at 8 o'clock this evening. He showed to a friend of mine who is acquainted with him, the packet containing the Treaty, and a London newspaper of the last date of December, announcing the signing of the Treaty.

"It depends, however, as my friend observed, upon the action of the President, to suspend hostilities on this side.

"This gentleman left London the 2d of January. The *Transit* had sailed previously from a port on the Continent.

"This city is in a perfect uproar of joy, shouts, illuminations, &c.

"I have undertaken to send you this by Express, the rider engaging to deliver it by Eight on Monday morning. The expense will be \$225; if you can collect so much to indemnify me, I will thank you to do so. I am, with respect, Sir,

"Your obd't serv't,

"JONATHAN GOODHUE.

"We most heartily felicitate our country on this auspicious news, which may be relied on as wholly authentic.—*CENTINEL*."

The amount was immediately reimbursed, and (I think) by one individual.

In a few minutes after its promulgation, all the bells of town rang out a merry peal; expresses were posted off in every direction; all the public schools were closed, as well as the stores, and the whole population gave

up to the wildest expressions of joy; the "solid men of Boston" had a regular snow-ball match in State-street, in which both sides "pitched in" with great zest; the forlorn ships at the wharves once more displayed their colors, and the next day the busy hum of the mechanic was heard on board many of them, fitting them again for sea; all the military companies turned out and made a *feu de joie* in State-street; Harvard University was illuminated; and in all the interior towns the warmest demonstrations of joy were made for the close of a war, which had become aimless in its objects, so that all parties were heartily sick of it.

Ingersoll's "History of the War of 1812," vol. ii., p. 312 (first series), contains a graphic account of the reception of the news at Washington,—a reminiscence of Mr. Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*. J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes on Books.

The Uprising of a Great People. The United States in 1861. To which is added, A Word of Peace on the Difference between England and the United States. From the French of Count Agénor de Gasparin. New York: C. Scribner, 1862. 12mo, 298 pp.

Few French writers seem to have understood American life and institutions, and without a full sense of the nice balance of compromises on which the government was founded, how treat of it without plunging into errors without end? The work of Count Agénor de Gasparin took all by surprise. Clear, explicit, written with a real knowledge of the country, its appearance was indeed welcomed. To European public opinion it gave tone at once. Its reproduction and circulation in America, showed its justness of observation. Though written early in the struggle, its view was that of a far-seeing statesman whose eye must have long been fixed on American politics. He saw

further than most of ourselves; and most of the events have justified his forecast. To him Slavery underlies the whole movement; we question whether this is really so, and whether this is not rather the revolt against a United Government by States that never in their heart of hearts were honest members of it. But Slavery is the main pretext, and has now become the vital question. In the literature of this war Gasparin's work will remain the great European tribute of friendship to this country, no less than to sound statesmanship.

History of the Great Rebellion from its Commencement to its Close; giving an account of its origin, the Secession of the Southern States, and the formation of the Confederate Government, the Concentration of the Military and Financial Resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, &c., &c. By Thomas P. Kettell. Worcester: Stebbins, 1862. Vol. I., 407 pp.

THE illustrations of this volume are not an index to its worth. It is a brief narrative compared to Victor's, or those issuing in parts; but it is an impartial, and to all appearance accurate and well-digested account, precisely what the generality of our people want, and will want for some years, as a history of the greatest war of modern times.

The War with the South; a History of the Great American Rebellion. By Robert Tomes, M. D. New York: Virtue & Co., 1862. Parts 11, 12.

THESE two numbers with fine plates of the Bombardment of Port Royal, and a Bird's Eye View of Washington, looking towards Manassas, bring the narrative down to the preparations for the unfortunate advance on the latter place. The author has, in one of the chapters here given, grouped together a mass of facts as to the relative strength of the loyal and rebellious portions, their fighting men, means of subsistence. The campaign of General McClellan in Western Virginia is described with spirit, and our rela-

tions with European governments detailed with intelligence and in a dignified tone.

A Tribute to the Principles, Virtues, Habits, and Public Usefulness of the Irish and Scotch Early Settlers of Pennsylvania. By a Descendant. Chambersburg, Pa.: Kieffler & Co., 1856. 8vo, 171 pp.

THE author has transmitted us a copy of this work, which we regret not to have known before. It is, to a great extent, an historical sketch of that body of men to whom Pennsylvania owes so much, and of whom we hear so little, her Scotch and Irish Presbyterian settlers. The attempt to fuse them into a kind of half race, the Scotch-Irish,—as though there could be any reproach in either a Scotch or an Irish origin,—has led to many historical blunders. Here all is clear and distinct. The writer sketches the part occupied by those of whom he treats through the annals of Pennsylvania, and defends them especially from the charges of brutality and lawlessness brought against them, and from the acts of a few in the Conestoga massacres, plausibly urged against the whole body. In this defence he interweaves invaluable biographical sketches of such men as Tennent, Blair, Finley, the Allisons, Beatty, Smith (the Signer), Williamson, Ramsay, Steele, Waddell (Wirt's "Blind Preacher"). The work deserves to be widely known; and if out of print, we trust that the venerable author may yet revise it and develop the secular portion, which he has treated with less detail.

The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers. New York: Blakeman & Mason. 12mo, 382 pp.

THESE papers were worth collecting into as neat a volume as they here greet us. They contain the truest wit and most genuine satire on the follies, errors, and petty passions of those connected with the great war now forced on the country. Our statesmen and generals, no less than our enterprising editors, correspondents, and news-collectors, are admirably hit off, and some of the rhythmic portions have been copied into almost every newspaper.

Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. South Carolina: No. 1. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., William Stevens Perry, A. M., Editors. New York: James Pott, 1862. 8vo, 33 pp.

OUR Southern friends would probably be indignant at this putting South Carolina in the United States; but we must give every good wish to the undertaking. Since the cessation of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society to issue volumes of collections, there has been nothing done in this field; and we are but the more surprised to see an individual effort in such times as these. The first ten pages of this number give a brief but comprehensive view of the early history of that Church in South Carolina, and the residue contains letters of Rev. Messrs. Marston and Thomas, which have a secular as well as ecclesiastical interest.

The Philobiblion. No. 9. New York: G. P. Philes.

AUTOGRAPH Letters; Books and Libraries of the Middle Ages; Trollope's North America; Jarvis, the Painter; De l'Abus des Nulitez de Gorge, are some of the articles of this number. That on the library of the Middle Ages shows care and research, and brings forward facts which will be new to many.

The War for the Union; Civil, Military, and Naval. By E. A. Duyckinck. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co. Nos. 5-8.

THESE numbers fully sustain the promise of the previous part of Mr. Duyckinck's History. In treating a subject of such infinite detail, it requires no ordinary skill to present the picture in a comprehensive form, sacrificing no important element and avoiding the indulgence in unnecessary detail on minor matters. The course of Mr. Duyckinck is happy and well judged. The narrative is not a mere diary, but takes one field after another, embracing enough to give a clear view of each. The earlier movements of troops to Washington, the endeavors of faithless Mary-

land officials to prevent reinforcements from reaching Washington, the operations on the Potomac, as well as the great uprising of the North, are described with eloquence and spirit. The illustrations, from paintings by Chappel, are portraits of Lincoln and Burnside, and two battle-pieces; the Death of Lyon, and the Battle of Mill Creek.

Miscellany.

MR. J. WINGATE THORNTON has written a note to the Secretaries of the American Tract Society, Boston, offering to place in their hands the original paroles of Burgoyne, Riedesel, and the British and Hessian forces under the surrender at Saratoga. He proposes that they be disposed of for *not less* than \$500, the documents to be presented by the contributors to the Public Library of the city of Boston: and that one half of the amount be devoted to the distribution of the publications of the American Tract Society, by Mr. Alvord, among the soldiers; and the other half paid to the "New England Women's Auxiliary Association" of the United States Charity Commission, to aid the daughters of New England in their gentle and generous ministrations to sick and wounded soldiers.

THE sale of the reserved portion of the Libri collection of books and manuscripts took place recently. Seven hundred and thirteen lots produced £10,320 8s. 6d. *The Funt of Arms and Chycalry*, printed by Caxton, 1489, £255; *Cicero de Officiis*, printed by Faust, 1465, £145; *Dante, Divina Commedia*, ms., on vellum, £105; *Disegni Antichi*, ten drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, £110; *Disegni Antichi*, a collection of drawings by Rubens, £105; *Evangelium*, ms., from tenth to twelfth centuries, £125 to £160; *Josephus de Bello Judaico*, on vellum, ms., from the library of Pope Leo X., £200; *Oride, Epistres des Dames Illustres*, magnificent ms., on vellum, with twenty exquisite portraits, executed for Anne of Brittany, £530.

THE
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NOVEMBER, 1862.

[No. 11.]

General Department.

APPEAL OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN FOR THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.

[We insert this document on account of its general interest, and the information it gives as to several of the most flourishing Societies, as well as of the losses already suffered by fire.]

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC IN BEHALF OF A BUILDING FUND.

It is now over thirteen years since the State Historical Society of Wisconsin had its origin; but from its reorganization, over eight years ago, it dates, in fact, the beginning of its real growth and prosperity. Since January, 1854, the Library has increased from fifty volumes to over sixteen thousand volumes and pamphlets—so that it now ranks, in point of size, as the fourth or fifth in the Union, of a purely Historical or Antiquarian character.

While the Society, with commendable singleness of purpose, has hitherto devoted its means and efforts exclusively to the establishment of a public Library commensurate with the wants of an intelligent and inquiring people, in a rapidly expanding country, it has, thus far, done nothing towards securing a fire-proof edifice for the preservation of its precious collections of historical and scientific literature, except from time to time to call attention to the subject in its annual reports. But such has been the increase of the Library and Collections, already compactly filling a room 45 by 65 feet in size, significantly admonishing us that further accommodations will soon become a prime necessity,—and all the while exposed

to loss by the accidents of fire,—that we are forced to the conclusion, that a fire-proof building is now the pressing want of the Society.

Kindred Societies and similar collections have already suffered by the calamities of fire. The Library and Cabinet of the Iowa Historical and Geological Institute, the fruit of ten years' successful and pains-taking effort, became a prey to the flames in 1853—800 volumes, several valuable files of Territorial newspapers, 5000 pamphlets, 100 maps, 200 manuscripts, with a splendid collection of fossils and other specimens illustrative of the geology of the State, a fine herbarium of its indigenous plants, with many other specimens of its natural history, together with a cabinet of about 400 Indian relics, including the trappings of Black Hawk, were consigned to irretrievable destruction. In February, 1854, the splendid Parliament buildings at Quebec, with a portion of the Government Library and philosophical apparatus, together with all the paintings in the Council and Assembly chambers, were destroyed by fire originating from a furnace; while the Historical and Literary Society of Quebec, which had rooms in the Parliament buildings, lost almost the whole of its twenty-three years' gatherings, including its valuable Library and Museum—the latter alone estimated in value at over \$12,000—together with its 80 or 90 folio volumes of Records of the Realm, and a large collection of historical manuscripts. And, as a remarkable coincidence, on January 6, 1857, about 7 o'clock in the evening, at the very hour when the annual report was being read before our Society, urging the necessity of a fire-proof building for the safety of its collections, the State House at Montpelier, Vermont, with many valuable collections of

the natural and civil history of that State, was totally destroyed by fire; and among the property thus sacrificed by the devouring element, was the large collection of newspaper files which Mr. Henry Stevens, then President of the Vermont Historical Society, had been, we believe, forty or fifty years in bringing together. In 1847, the valuable Library of the Royal Society of Icelandic Literature, in Copenhagen, was destroyed by fire; this loss was peculiarly unfortunate, as the Library contained more than two thousand unpublished MSS., and a numerous collection of unpublished Icelandic works. Only a few years since, a very large and valuable collection of Western newspaper files, and other printed matter, designed for the illustration of the civil and ecclesiastical history of the West, patiently gathered during a period of some thirty years, by the late Rev. Dr. John M. Peck, were destroyed by the burning of the building, at Rock Spring, Illinois, in which they were deposited.

We should be admonished by the destruction in whole, or in part, by fire, of public archives in this country on repeated occasions:—in New Hampshire, in 1736; in Massachusetts, in 1747, besides having been damaged by three previous fires; in New York, in 1740–41, and in 1773; in New Jersey, in 1686; in North Carolina, in 1831; in South Carolina, in 1698; the capitol building, with the Territorial Library, of Oregon, in 1855; the capitol, public offices, and records, at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1746; the capitol of Kentucky, with many public records, several years since—all of which were accidental; and in Virginia, in 1781, by the British army under the fratricide Arnold. In 1849, the Parliament buildings at Montreal were fired by the torch of a furious mob, when the Government Library—esteemed one of the very best in North America—and a large portion of the archives of the province were destroyed; and these public buildings had scarcely been rebuilt, and a new Library collected, when by accident, in 1854, the devouring element again laid them waste.

Several times have the national archives suffered by conflagration—in 1800, when the buildings of the War Department were

destroyed, and twice subsequently more or less injured; in 1814, when the British burned the public buildings, and destroyed the National Library of 3000 volumes, as well as many of the public archives; in 1833, when the Treasury Buildings were burned; in 1836, when the General Post-office and Patent Office were destroyed by fire, with almost their entire contents—including 7000 models of patents, 163 large folio volumes of records, 26 large portfolios containing 9000 drawings, many of them beautifully executed and very valuable, and 10,000 original descriptions of inventions, with many other documents; and lastly, in 1851, when the Congressional Library was burned, occasioned by the timbers which formed the alcoves being inserted in the chimney-flues, destroying 35,000 volumes of books, together with many valuable paintings, medals, and statuary. It is a significant fact, and evidence in point of the utility of fire-proof offices, that the valuable public records and documents in the two fire-proof rooms of the War Department, in 1814, and those in the fire-proof rooms of the Treasury Department in 1833, were all saved, while most of the others were consumed.

Other public institutions and public Libraries have not escaped the devouring element. In 1705, the building, together with the Library and philosophical apparatus, of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, Va., which had their origin in 1692, were destroyed by fire; and in Feb., 1859, the College buildings, College Library of 9000 volumes, which had been one hundred and fifty-four years in collecting, together with the Laboratory, and a Society Library, were totally consumed. In 1758, the Providence Library, which had been nearly eighty years in collecting, was entirely consumed, except about seventy volumes loaned out; while the Charleston Library Society, out of between five and six thousand volumes, saved only one hundred and eighty-five from the flames of a disastrous fire, in 1778, and many of these were volumes of mutilated sets. In 1856, the building of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville was destroyed by fire, and portions only of the Library and

chemical apparatus were saved. In our own State, only a few years since, the building of the Platteville Academy, with its valuable Library, was destroyed by fire. Intelligence just reaches us from across the Atlantic, of the conflagration of the City Hall of Bordeaux, and perishing in its flames documentary evidence exhibiting eight hundred years of Gascon history, contained in many thousand autograph letters of kings, emperors, princes, governors, mayors, archbishops, and military commanders, relating to commerce, war, art, science, letters, and navigation, for the past eight eventful centuries—together with a complete collection of the *Moniteur* newspaper, established as the organ of the French Government over one hundred years ago. Well may historical students deplore such stupendous and irreparable losses; and hence the pertinent question, more easily asked, however, than answered—*Why was not better care taken of such inestimable collections?*

The same inquiry may, with equal propriety, be propounded to us, with reference to the Library and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Look upon its shelves, and behold the priceless treasures there gathered together—the noble Gallery of Art, numbering nearly sixty oil paintings of our battle-fields, national heroes, statesmen, jurists, men of science and of letters, and our own State pioneers, many of them painted by superior artists, and of the most of these pictures no copies exist—of the venerable newspaper files, nearly eight hundred in number, the oldest printed in 1680, and altogether covering almost the entire eventful period of over a century past, including a file of nearly nine years of the old *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published by Dr. Franklin, from 1755 to the close of 1763—a complete set of the Transactions of the Royal Society, London, beginning with its commencement, in 1665, embracing one hundred and twelve volumes—works from the private libraries of Franklin, Clinton, Clay, and others—volumes of the original Jesuit Relations, and other French works on the Northwest, published two centuries ago—curious maps and ancient pamphlets of the Great West of the last century—

manuscripts of Sir William Johnson, at whose command a hundred years ago thousands of dusky warriors, some even from the then far-off regions of Wisconsin, would flock to the standard of King George—manuscripts of “the accursed Brant,” of Washington, Greene, Schuyler, Jefferson, Old Put, Ethan Allen, and Molly Stark, and many others—narratives of our own Wisconsin pioneers—historical curiosities from both worlds—many trophies of our own Wisconsin soldiers, and relics from the battle-fields of the Southern rebellion—these, and many more, are every moment more or less exposed to the danger of fire.

Five Historical and Antiquarian Societies of the country have secured safe and commodious buildings for their libraries and collections, viz.:

1. In 1819, at the private expense of Isaiah Thomas, the munificent founder of the American Antiquarian Society, a brick building was erected, at an expense of \$10,000, for the use of that institution. It was forty by fifty feet in size, two stories high, with two wings, each twenty by twenty-eight feet. After thirty years' occupancy of this building, finding that the location produced dampness, and that enlarged accommodations were greatly needed, the Society made arrangements for a new building, which was completed in 1853, at a cost of \$18,000—of which its President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, contributed \$5000, and the site for the building. It is fifty by eighty feet in size, with a basement and main story, forty-two feet from the ground to the eaves. The Library numbers 26,000 volumes, and ample provision by alcoves and galleries is made for the future increase.

2. The New York Historical Society, the second institution of the kind founded in the country, was without a permanent abode of its own for over fifty years after its organization, its treasures subjected to frequent removals, and liable at all times, in their insecure places of deposit, to be destroyed by fire—and once meeting with a very narrow escape. “In 1847,” observes its President, Hon. Luther Bradish, “the New York Historical Society, then comparatively few in numbers, and feeble in pecuniary resources,

but deeply impressed with the great and increasing value of its Library and Collections, and with the danger to which they were exposed, took the incipient steps for the erection of a new fire-proof edifice for the reception and preservation of that Library and those Collections, and for the general accommodation of the Society. This enterprise, under the circumstances, might well, as it did, to the timid and even prudent, seem hardy. It was indeed bold. For the Society resolved upon an undertaking of great magnitude and importance, involving a large expenditure of money, without having in its treasury a single dollar for its achievement. But the Society relied upon the intelligence and known liberality of New York, in the confident belief that her public spirit would not permit an object of such conceded merit and of so great public concernment, to fail for the want of necessary means for its accomplishment. It was, therefore, determined that an appeal, accompanied by a statement of facts, should be made to the public generally, and to the friends of historical literature in particular, for aid in the accomplishment of this great object of general interest. Most nobly did the public of New York respond to this appeal." A noble fire-proof edifice was, in due time, erected, the foundation fund for which was the generous bequest of five thousand dollars by Miss Elizabeth Demilt, a benevolent maiden lady of that city. The total cost of the building alone was about \$70,000, and the site and furniture \$15,000 more. It was appropriately dedicated Nov. 3, 1857, when the historian Bancroft and others took part in the interesting exercises. The Library numbers 25,000 volumes.

3. The Massachusetts Historical Society, the venerable pioneer of its kind, founded in 1791, purchased, in 1835, the upper portion of a large stone building, about forty by eighty-four feet, and completed the purchase of the entire building, in 1856, at a cost of \$35,000, and has fitted it up for its Library, Gallery, and Collections—including a separate apartment for the splendid Dowse Library, the free-will gift of the late Thomas Dowse, numbering some 5000 volumes of the choicest editions of the most desirable

standard works in the English language. The Society and Dowse Libraries together number 13,000 volumes, 2000 unbound pamphlets, and a Gallery of 70 portraits, mostly of New England worthies.

4. The Maryland Historical Society, founded in 1843, erected in 1848, in conjunction with two other Library societies, one of which has since transferred its book collections to the Historical Society, an elegant and commodious building, at a cost of over \$28,000. The Library proper of the Society in 1854, contained 2123 volumes, of which over 300 were volumes of Gazettes; but the Baltimore Library, a miscellaneous collection, has since been transferred to the Society, bringing up the number of its Library to 15,000 volumes, with many manuscripts, and a Gallery of Fine Arts. The rooms of the Society are furnished in an elegant manner, with solid oak book-cases, tables, and chairs—the furniture alone being valued at \$8000.

5. The Rhode Island Historical Society was founded in 1822. The State having made a grant of \$500, and having a suitable lot donated for a building site, the Society was stimulated to raise a building fund, which, after a few years, was increased to several thousand dollars, when, in 1844, a suitable stone edifice, thirty and a half by fifty and a half feet, was erected for the Society's Library and Collections. The Library numbers 3000 volumes, including many manuscripts, and valuable files of Rhode Island newspapers.

Other Historical Societies are moving in the same direction. That of Maine has received from the Legislature of that State a donation of Land, which has been sold for \$6000, to aid in the erection of a permanent edifice; the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845, and having about 3000 volumes, has commenced raising funds for a building; while the Minnesota Historical Society, founded a few months later than ours, has purchased a lot, and commenced securing pledges for the erection of a suitable edifice.

With such incentives before us—and several of them by institutions possessing less valuable Collections than ours, ought we not

to feel impelled to make an earnest effort to provide early and safe accommodations for the invaluable treasures committed to our charge, and which are imperilled every moment until a fire-proof building is secured for their preservation? If these were once destroyed, no labor or wealth of man could replace a tithe of them. And though we may estimate the total value of our Library and Collections, in round numbers, at fifty thousand dollars, yet it is a difficult matter to properly estimate such collections by dollars and cents, when we bear in mind that many of the works could never be duplicated at any price. Some of the volumes have cost as high as sixty dollars, others twenty-five, and others twenty, while others still have not cost as many cents. Averaging such things, so totally unlike in value, should never be thought of; and estimating the value of a Library by the number of its volumes, would be about as correct as it would be to estimate its worth by its weight.

Milton has left us a suggestive admonition: "As good almost kill a man, as kill a good book; who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature—God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye." If the destruction of a single good book involves such a loss, what should be thought of our criminality, if by our negligence, our niggardliness, or love of ease, we should permit a whole Library—the largest, with two exceptions, in the entire Northwest—to be constantly exposed to the dangers and vicissitudes of partial or wholesale destruction by fire? "A Library," says Beecher, "is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life." As we feel it to be our incumbent duty to provide for the comfort, the health, and the safety of ourselves and loved ones, so should we make liberal provision for the safety and usefulness of our public libraries. They exert a silent but mighty influence upon the destinies of our race.

There are some who, without duly considering what is really needed to meet the present and prospective requirements of a Society like this, imagine that some suitable room in the new capitol building might be

secured for the purpose. The two wings—one completed, and the other soon to be so—can offer no spare room for this object; nor is there any prospect of other portions of the edifice being built within a reasonable time to meet our growing wants—and even if already erected, they could not afford rooms of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Society. When only eight years have transpired since the efficient re-organization of the Society, the rooms now so well filled, and which cover a space of forty-five by sixty-five feet, with alcove accommodations, are already too limited for shelf-room, picture gallery, maps, and cabinet of curiosities, to say nothing of much needed rooms for Society meetings, for package and storage, and fuel and heating purposes. Besides, we need to be admonished by the destruction of the Quebec Historical Society, in consequence of the burning of the Canadian Parliament buildings, and of the newspaper and historical gatherings of Henry Stevens, by the burning of the Vermont State House, that such a collection as ours should have a building exclusively by itself, fire-proof throughout, and not rely upon Government buildings for cramped and uncertain quarters.

Pertinent to the subject under discussion, is the following extract of a letter from Hon. Henry S. Randall, formerly Secretary of State of New York, and author of a valuable and extended "*Life of Jefferson*," and who, a few years since, presented our Society with one hundred rare and precious manuscript letters of the great chiefs of the Revolution, and proposed to make the Society the residuary legatee of a still larger collection of historical autographs: "But is one all-important thing attended to? Are you safe from fire? If not, some unpropitious day will leave your Society and State plundered of these things which *can never be replaced!* If any member of your Society thinks it an easy thing to pick up these interesting remains of the past in the highway, let him go to work, and see how long it will take him to get together again only the one hundred letters I sent you! The chances are two to one that he will fail, with all the time he chooses to take. It would be a

work of the merest chance to get them together again. By all manner of means have a *fire-proof building*. Don't look at size and splendor—but safety. A brick house in an isolated position, with iron shutters and shelves, could be constructed at a very moderate cost, *if you will only let the fancy work go*, and let *fancy* wait till the next generation. It can't be but that your Legislature would make the necessary appropriation. If not, appeal to the public-spirited citizens of your State to raise the necessary means by subscription."

"I am greatly pleased," writes Gen. Wm. R. Smith, the venerable historian of Wisconsin, "to learn of the late acquisitions to the Society's Library. We daily feel the absolute necessity of a fire-proof building. Our valuable properties are now always exposed to accident, and we are never free from absolute danger. How desirable it is that we should be in a condition of safety! Perhaps now is the appointed time, and the generous offer of Gen. Mills will be the precursor of happy events for our much cherished Historical Society."

"I am glad to learn," writes our worthy President, I. A. Lapham, "that our Society is making such good progress in filling the Library with such valuable books and papers. Our collections now are certainly worthy of a better and more secure place of deposit. I hope the project to erect a fire-proof building may be carried out fully; and the thanks of the Society are now due to Gen. Mills for his very liberal offer of a lot on which to erect it."

Hon. Cyrus Woodman, one of the Society's earliest and most steadfast friends, writes: "I am much pleased to hear that you are making an effort to secure the necessary means for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Wisconsin Historical Society. The Society has already a collection which is exceeded in value but by few similar collections in the country; and it is altogether too valuable to be exposed, as it now is, to destruction by fire, and the value is every year increasing."

"I should regard the loss of the Society's collections," writes Gen. James Sutherland, of Jamesville, "as a calamity equal to that

of the loss of all the State archives in the capitol. It has occurred to me, that the State should do something, at least, towards this object; if not, let us, as soon as is practicable, commence the erection of a building for that purpose." And in past years, such men as Timothy O. Howe, John B. Martin, Henry S. Baird, A. A. Townsend, and C. A. Stevens, have substantially said: "Such a collection as that of our Historical Society deserves a fire-proof edifice, and when the Society moves in the matter, we will gladly contribute towards so desirable an object."

The urgent necessity for a fire-proof edifice is sufficiently patent to all. The real question is not, therefore, whether such a building is needed, but whether adequate pledges for a Building Fund can be secured in such trying times as these, when the anxieties of all classes are so completely absorbed in the herculean efforts to quell the great Southern rebellion? A generous citizen of Madison,—and one of its pioneer settlers,—Gen. SIMEON MILLS, has tendered the Society a valuable and suitable corner-lot for a building site, provided the Society will erect thereon and inclose a proper building to meet its wants within five years; which offer has been gratefully accepted on the part of the Society, pledging its faithful efforts to raise the needful amount, in the form of notes, without interest, payable in five equal annual instalments, and to commence the erection of the building before the close of 1866.

It is peculiarly creditable to a country and people to be willing and ready to make sacrifices for the public good in times of great national distress and calamity. Look at the sacrifices of Prussia! "Prussia," says Bancroft, "in the hour of its sufferings and its greatest calamities, renovated its existence partly by the establishment of schools." From 1806 until 1812, while at the mercy of Napoleon the nation was stripped of its revenues, and even robbed of the income of the endowments of its literary and benevolent institutions, and the whole country literally oppressed and impoverished by its conquerors—yet it is the pride of Prussia, that at the time of her greatest humiliation and distress, her educational advancement,

the founding of universities, seminaries, and other public institutions, never flagged for a single moment—the Government proclaiming that they were “convinced that liberation from extraordinary calamities is fruitless, and only to be effected by a thorough improvement of the people’s education.”

Similar sacrifices were freely made by our Revolutionary fathers all through their perilous contest with the mother country. In the month of December, 1776, at one of the gloomiest and most critical periods of the war, when Philadelphia was threatened by the British, and just before Washington and his little band recrossed the Delaware to attack the enemy at Trenton, the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, then assembled at Philadelphia, while almost literally in session day and night, meeting at two o’clock in the morning, providing arms, ammunition, blankets, clothing, and provisions for the winter campaign, and hurrying forward new levies of troops—at this time, as the Council of Safety justly termed it, of “eminent public danger,” and a time too of the direst poverty of the people, they unanimously resolved to open the public schools, declaring that “the education of youth should be carried on as usual.”

Such were the bright examples of the self-sacrificing spirit of our patriotic forefathers—examples all the more honorable as they shone forth so conspicuously at a period of such universal public gloom, and amid the wide-spread poverty and sufferings of a struggling people. It would seem, that in such times of great public calamity, men lose much of their ordinary selfish and sordid love of property,—perhaps, because, in part, of the precarious tenure by which it is held, but more particularly because of the powerful appeals the very times and circumstances make to their latent generous impulses—and thus, while liberally providing for the wants of their struggling country, they also provide for the education of their children, and the founding and maintenance of needful public institutions. Wealth and means thus consecrated, cannot but prove in a high degree beneficial to a grateful and appreciative people.

We now appeal to the friends of the

State Historical Society of Wisconsin for pledges for the building fund. Precious treasures have been committed to our charge, and the heroic devotion of the sons of Wisconsin on the battle-fields of the pending contest, are constantly bringing new additions to these historic stores, in the shape of narratives and trophies; and we are responsible to our predecessors, to the present generation, and to those who succeed us, for the faithful preservation of these priceless collections. “Trustees for the Past and Future, let us in the Present secure the records of the first for the instruction of the last.”

MADISON, Sept. 15, 1862.

COLONEL DELANCEY’S FINAL DEPARTURE FROM WESTCHESTER.

BY J. M. MACDONALD.

[Read before the New York Historical Society, 1861.]

It had now long been evident, that the war was drawing to a close, and those Whigs whom civil strife had driven into voluntary exile, had been for some time returning. The refugees from above, and the loyalists in general who had been active supporters of the crown, were busied with preparations to leave their native country, for the purpose of seeking new homes in the wilderness of Nova Scotia. Although to these the Government of Great Britain lent its aid with no stinted hand, yet when they came to abandon the land of their fathers, it was with saddened spirits and “lingering looks behind,” like those who underwent the primeval banishment from Eden.

Among the most reluctant of the exiles, was the celebrated commander of the “Westchester Refugees.” The Commonwealth of New York, by a formal act of her Legislature; had withdrawn from him her protection, had declared his estate, real and personal, to be forfeited to the people; had banished him forever, and in case of his return to the State at any future time, declared him thereby guilty of felony, and sentenced him to death without benefit of clergy. Yet notwithstanding his attainder and the approaching relinquishment of royal

authority, he had clung to his early home with all the fondness of an infant for the bosom of its mother, and that too, long after a further stay had become dangerous. Of all the Tories, he was most obnoxious to the violent Whigs; and when, by common consent, a cessation of active hostilities took place, individual enterprise had made more than one effort to carry him off. From some of these attempts he had narrowly escaped; but the British outposts in Westchester were now about to be withdrawn, and personal safety compelled him to seek another abode.

It was on a brilliant morning, in one of the last days of April, that Colonel James Delancey took his final departure from West Farms. A bright vernal sun gilded hill and plain, birds sang their matin hymns, and early flowers were beginning to bloom. Nature seemed to revel in the freshness and beauty of infancy. Under such circumstances the youthful heart beats high. Even the weary pilgrim of life, while approaching his journey's end, can sometimes pause to look upon a scene like this, and for a moment fancy himself rejuvenated. But the welcome sounds and cheerful sights that move in the pageant of spring, awakened no responsive feelings in the "Outlaw of the Bronx," who, with a heavy heart mounted his horse, and riding to the dwellings of his neighbors, bade them each farewell. The last upon whom he called, though much his senior in years, had been a friend and associate from early life, and was just returned to the farm, which civil dissension had compelled him, for a while, to abandon. "Hunt," said the colonel, "I have called to bid you good-by. I hope you may prosper." "I don't know how that will be," answered the husbandman. "Peace, it is true, has come at last, but I am now a poor man with a large family to provide for. My cattle have all been stolen, my negroes have run away, my fences are burnt up, and my house and barns in ruin. Of all my property, nothing now remains but naked fields; I don't know *how* I shall get along." "I say no more," replied Delancey. "Look at me. You can remain here and cultivate your lands in quiet, while I must leave my native country, never

to return!" As he spoke these prophetic words, he turned in the saddle and gazed once more on Bronxdale, which in all its beauty, lay full before him. His paternal fields, and every object presented to his view were associated with the joyful recollections of early life. The consciousness that he beheld them all for the last time, and the uncertainties to be encountered in the strange country to which banishment was consigning him, conspired to awaken emotions, such as the sternest bosom is sometimes compelled to entertain. It was in vain that he struggled to suppress feelings which shook his iron heart. Nature soon obtained the mastery, and he burst into tears. After weeping with uncontrollable bitterness for a few moments, he shook his ancient friend by the hand, ejaculated with difficulty the words of benediction: "God bless you, Theophilus!" and spurring forward, turned his back forever upon his native valley.

LETTERS OF GEN. WAYNE TO GEN. IRVINE, 1778-1784.

No. VII.

CAMP AT TOTOWA 7th Nov'r 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL: here we are yet—we shall certainly move towards the Delaware—how far from Morristown I can't say, perhaps the old Huts—the other people will march northward.

there is some *powowing*—poor Col^d Ogden & Cap^t Dayton were surprised in their beds the night before last in the Vicinity of Elizabeth town, whilst on the business of Intelligence, & Carried to New York.

Inclosed is a long letter to Gov^t Reed—I need not urge you to give weight to the Ideas—a Seventh Reg^t we must have at all events.

a Second Embarkation is talked of at New York—Gen^l Phillips is appointed in Orders to the Command of the British Granad^a & Light Infantry.

Gen^l Thompson Col^l McGaw &c^o &c^o are exchanged—our Major Gen^l is talked of to Command in this state—if so I shall cer-

tainly ask for—and if not granted, take a fur-
lough.

After perusing you'll please to seal & De-
liver the Inclosed, let me hear from you.

Adieu & believe me yours
most affectionately
ANT^y WAYNE.

GEN'L IRVINE.

No. VIII.

MOUNT KEMBLE, 6th Dec'r 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL: We arrived here
the 30th ultimo & found a very great pro-
portion of the Huttts destroyed, but by col-
lecting the materials still left, to the Ground
Occupied by Genl Hands Brigade & Im-
proving those of his yet standing we shall
get under cover in the course of this Week.

the other part of the army at West Point
& New Windsor, the latter is also Head
Quarters.—I should have excepted the Jer-
sey troops, who are at Pompton & Subject
of my Command,—by very recent Intelli-
gence, the Enemy have a move in Contem-
plation, some say a further Embarkation,
others a grand forage, but a late manœuvre
of boats (not the Marquisses) seem to demon-
strate a field Operation—they landed One
Hundred pontoons on Boats on *Staten Isl*-
and this day week which are now on trav-
elling carriages on the hill West of the
Works near the Watering place, the Gren-
adiers & Light Infantry under Major Genl
Phillips are also said to have taken post on
that Island about four days since.

I wish those people would remain quiet
for a Week or two longer, until our Huttts
are completed & Coats mended, we will
then be in a more decent situation to re-
ceive our *Quondam friends*; beside they
may expect to meet a warmer reception, as
beacons &c are preparing to announce their
advance to the good people of *Jersey*, who
have agreed to welcome their approach by
three volleys—which I think is as much as
can be reasonably expected from a Militia.

I have this moment rec'd a long letter from
Govl Reed—matters do not go on in the
Civil Council with that Unanimity I could
wish,—I fear a paper War will (if it has not
already) commence between our *Agents* and
men in power whom you least suspect,—
I am sorry for it, as in it's consequences it

may create a Coolness & Jealousy very preju-
dicial to the General Cause.

Our *Major* has taken Quarters four Miles
from Camp, & left an *aide* to put every
thing in Order by the time he returns;
from the tenor of my Orders I should not
think he can expect to Command, however
they are of such a nature, as will require an
explanation, before it can take place; more
of this when I see you.

Yours most sincerely
ANT^y WAYNE.

GEN'L IRVINE.

N. B. I rec'd yours of the 19th Ultimo, &
have not Omitted any Opportunity of Writ-
ing to our friends—Rumor says Genl *Hand*
is to be Adj^t General *Scammel* has re-
signed, No other will certainly succeed
him.

No. IX.

FOX CHASE 5th Feb'y 1781
7 O'Clock P M.

DEAR GENERAL: I have been contemplat-
ing on the representation from the Council
to Congress ever since I left the City—the
sins of the officers (if any) are now trans-
ferred from the State, against the United
States,—had they taken it in the point of
view that a supreme body in *full powers* of
Government might construe it,—would we
have been consulted this day on the Occa-
sion,—

why did the Appeal go to Congress,—&
why was that body—so tenacious of our
honor & feelings,—if an explanation is ne-
cessary,—to whom ought it to be made?

I will be in town on Wednesday after-
noon,—I write this with a piece of stick—
therefore can't be explicit—will you & our
worthy boys think of the affair until I see
you, I have reason to wish it

Adieu my Dear Sir
Yours Sincerely,
ANT^y WAYNE.

GEN'L IRVINE.

No. X.

PHIL'A 10th March 1781

MY DEAR GENERAL: You were Informed
of the Resolve of Congress for our line to
compose part of the Southern Army—since
which I have rec'd Order from General

Washington, a copy whereof is inclosed,—the Marquis Imparted to me the Object of his Detachment (it is the traitor *Arnold*) he has no body except one or two Lieu^t Colonels capable of giving Council—it was therefore the Generals wish that I should accompany him at all events, but don't choose to proceed without a few troops;—I expect to put the Artillery & Stewart's Regiment in motion by the 20th Instant for the head of Elk, at which place all the Detachments on this side the Susquehanna will embark, those of the first & fourth, Including the 10th & 7th will march for Baltimore, I will endeavour to procure Camp equipage for the whole, but if there are arms & accoutrements at Clarisle sufficient to equip the troops on your side the River, it will save time trouble & expence;—our prospects of Clothing are gloomy,—linen, shoes & blankets we shall not be at a loss for,—I procured *two thousand* Overalls of excellent Quality, by a manœuvre this morning, but keep it a secret from Council, to the end that we may be the more plentifully supplied;—the Inclosed paper contains the latest Intelligence, except the taking of S^t Eustatia by Adm^l Rodney with 40 American vessels in the Harbour, the loss must be severely felt by our Merchants, but we have this consolation, that the Dutch must take a Decisive part supported by the Other *armed* neutral powers.

I want much to see you before I leave this place, I have matters to communicate Viva Voce that I can't commit to paper, Indeed your presence in this City is Indispensibly necessary, I have some ground to believe that our Major General, is determined to look Northerly, therefore little will be done without your presence & close attention, Col^l Rich^d Butler will be able to Inform you of many matters, relating to men & measures.

Adieu my Dear General & believe me
yours most Sincerely

ANT^y WAYNE.

GEN^L IRVINE.

No. XI.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW WINDSOR,
25th Feb'y 1781.

DEAR SIR: Congress, as you will have been informed have determined, that the

Penns^a Line shall compose part of the Southern Army, & have Ordered it to proceed to Virginia, in detachments, as they may be in readiness to March, I have given Gen^l S^t Clair directions to carry the resolve into execution as speedily as possible,

I think it essential that one of the Brigadiers should proceed with the first Detachment, that he may be at hand to receive & form the remainder as they arrive, this may be the more necessary, as the presence of an Officer of Rank may be requisite to restore that Discipline which the late convulsion will have in some degree destroyed, Gen^l Irvine being employed upon the recruiting Business, this duty of course devolves upon you.

I have directed Gen^l S^t Clair, if circumstances will admit of the Detachment under the Command of the Marquis going down the Chesapeak by water, to endeavour to take the Opportunity of sending as many as possible by the same conveyance, you will in that case, either make use of the water passage, or proceed by land & meet the troops at their place of Debarkation, as you may think best, but I imagine you will prefer the *former* when the Marquis informs you of the *Object* of the Detachment.

Wherever your duty calls you, I shall wish you happiness & success, as I am

with very true Esteem

Dear Sir

your most Ob^d and

Hum^l Ser^t

Copy

G^o WASHINGTON.

GEN^L WAYNE.

No. XII.

PHIL^a 25th March 1781.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been favored with two of yours—the last dated Patrick's day in the morning—you are not to D—n any of the Virtuous Sons of a society who unanimously elected you one of their body, you'll therefore permit me to congratulate you on the Occasion.

there has nothing been yet done in Assembly respecting the recruiting service, other than the gratuity of Nine Pounds to the retained Soldiers—nor have they made any alteration in the Law for settling the Depreciation. Many of them see the jus-

tice & absolute necessity of putting our Certificates on Interest & fixing a period for their redemption—others are adverse to it,—in short there is an unworthy supineness & torpidity which pervades all our civil Councils, and prevents the execution of any spirited Operation. *Arnold* yet holds his post—*Cornwallis* is halted & seemingly waiting the advance of Gen! Greene, who is not equal to him in numbers—thus two little bodies of men keep all the Southern States at *bay*—who by a spirited exertion might crush them in an hour,—Congress keep urging the State to forward such part of the Line as can be put in motion with all possible Dispatch—I have been knocking at every door from the Assembly up to Congress, to furnish a little money & the Necessary Clothing—they all present me that *Gorgon head* an exhausted treasury, however we have been able to Obtain about 400 Uniform Coats—3000 pair of Overalls about 1500 Waistcoats an equal number of Shoes & Shirts, together with Arms Accoutrements & the necessary Camp equipage for about 1200 men these will be forwarded to *York* except the Articles of Clothing which will be Immediately sent to the respective rendezvous with the greatest expedition in proportion to the number of privates—after deducting the 100 Snits already furnished each regiment—which we shall suppose distributed to the Non Commissioned Officers & privates—the Musick being furnished with *Scarlet*.

I expect to be in York within the Course of ten days—we have nothing newer than the paper except that the French & British fleets were in Contact on the 16th the Issue not known.

Adieu my Dear Sir & believe me
yours most Sincerely

ANT^y WAYNE.

GEN'L IRVINE.

No. XIII.

PHIL'A 10th April 1781.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the rec^d of two of your favors, the first by Major Moore, the other by express, dated the 6th Instant, I am much Obligated by the Ideas you convey, & have prevailed upon

Gen! S^t Clair to adopt them, as you'll see the Orders sent to Col^l Butler.

Every thing is now in perfect readiness for the Detachment except money, & that *essential* will be furnished in a day or two, not only for the gratuity, but three months pay; I also expect a Supplement to the Depreciation Act will take place this morning for paying off one third or Quarter part & putting the remainder upon Interest, & fixing a period for its redemption.

A Committee are now preparing a bill for the Completion of our Quota of troops & are to adopt the Ideas we conveyed to the same early in Feb^y

Our public Intelligence is, that S^t Harry Clinton with a large body of troops is preparing to take post on the Isthmus between the Head of Elk & New Castle, rumour says he sailed last friday,—for my own part I give little Credit to the Account—I am Confident that the Southern States is the real Object however they attempt to divert our attention.

You shall hear from me again before I leave this place. The Clothing Arms &c^s are on their way for Yorktown at which place I hope to see you in a few days.

I shall therefore conclude with an old truth that I am with much Esteem

Your sincere friend &

Hum^l Ser^v

ANT^y WAYNE.

N. B. My best Compliments to Butler & the Gentlemen at Carlisle.

GEN'L IRVINE.

No. XIV.

WOODSONS FERRY JAMES RIVER
16th July 1781.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The retreat of Lord Cornwallis to Portsmouth & the advance of Colo. Tarleton with about nine hundred men, Cavalry & Infantry towards South Carolina, probably with a view of putting Gen! Green in a disagreeable Situation has determined the Marquis La Fayette to order the Penns^a and Virginia troops under my Command to that Quarter.

The Smallness of our Numbers has also induced us to throw the Penns^a into two Battalions sending field and other Officers

from each Corps sufficient to bring on as many men as may be in readiness to reinforce us together with Shoes and other articles of Clothing of which we

. . . first left York our Numbers were greatly deficient, those who were returned sick Absent still remain in Penns^a, which added to the loss sustained in action and those other Casualties incident to all armies, renders it absolutely necessary to call for a reinforcement from each Reg^t. By a Comparative view of the within return, with that sent from York; you will see the necessity of forwarding all such as may be Clothed and equiped with all possible dispatch.

I have the pleasure to Inform you that a few days respite has restored many Men who from fatigue were begining to fall Sick, and that a great proportion of our wounded will be able to take the field in a little time.

May I hope for your Influence on this occasion

BRIGADIER GEN^L IRVINE.

ANT^H WAYNE.

XV.

CAMP AT BOTTOMS BRIDGE, 16 Miles East of Richmond, 14th Aug^t 1781.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Such marching & countermarching was never equalled but by that of Lord Cornwallis, who since the action of the 6th ult^o has moved some hundreds of miles sometimes by Land & sometimes by water & is now returned to the spot he left, about six weeks since, i. e. to York on the York river—which has Occasioned our return from near the *Roanoke*,—where his next move will be is difficult to Determine,—his Lordship has not shewn the least Inclination to see us since the affair at James Town I believe he is now waiting the arrival of *John Murray* (alias) Earl Dunmore, as he has been Ordered out by Lord G. Germain to restore peace & Order in the *Subjugated* Colony of Virginia, of which State he is titular Gov.

We shall look *South* in a few days I have a letter from His Excell^y Gen^L Washington in which he wishes Gen^L Greene to be enabled to hold the advantages he has gaining in the Carolina's & Georgia, as it will have the most happy Political consequences on the Other side the water, after the af-

fectcd subjugation of these States, which was officially announced by the Court of Britain to the several Court of Europe. I wish to God you were with us at the head of the 1000 troops you mention Apropos, have you Clothing for them? we are truly in a Distressed Condition for want Shoe's & overalls, we also want shirts neadles & thread, let these articles be forwarded with all possible Dispatch.

This will be handed to you by Lieu^t Crawford, who has under his Conduct the wives & Children belonging to our Soldiers, nothing would have made the separation tolerable but my promising them rations at York town until we return.

I must therefore desire you to give the Necessary Orders on the Occasion, as it is a duty we owe, not only to Humanity, but an act of Justice to the brave worthy Soldiers who are the fathers & Husbands of these Women & Children.

Be so obliging as make my Compliments acceptable to the Officers of the line & all our friends in your Vicinity

& believe me with sincere Esteem
Your most Ob^d

& very

Hum^l Ser^t

ANT^H WAYNE.

GEN^L IRVINE.

No. XVI.

WAYNESBOROUGH 18th May 1781

DEAR GENERAL: The revolution of America is an event, that will fill the brightest page of history to the end of time; & the conduct of her Officers & Soldiers will be handed down to the latest ages as a model of Virtue, perseverance & bravery;—the smallness of their numbers, & the unparalleled hardships & excess of difficulties & dangers that they have encountered, in the defence of this Country, from her *coldest* to her *hottest* *Sun*:—places them in a point of view, hurtful to the eyes of the leaders of *faction* & *party*, who possessed neither the virtue or fortitude to meet the Enemy in the field, & seeing the involuntary deference *yet* paid by the bulk of the people to their protectors & Deliverers,—envy that green eyed monster, will stimulate them to seize with avidity every pretext, to depreciate the merits

of those who have filled the breach & bled at every pore:—nor is this Caitiff principle the growth of any particular Country or Climate.

* The Republics of *Greece, Rome, Athens* &c^a furnish precedents innumerable for them to go upon, & the Order of *Cincinnati* was a favorable opening for them to enter, which with the sophistical & laboured performance of an angry disappointed man, has served as a baneful medicine to poison the minds of the people & prejudice them against us:—who as you justly observe “have been put in possession of *extreme* of liberty at too cheap a rate, to feel the real blessings attendant upon peace & Independence.”

For my own part, I believe that there are too many of our Citizens that would not hesitate, to *wipe* off the large debt due to the army, with a *Sponge*—an attempt to strike off the Commutation was made at the last *Sessions*. It was moved & *carried* to be left out of the Land Office bill on the second reading, & it was with difficulty that I got it inserted in the *third*—I thought it essential to have it adopted by the house in some manner, but more of this when I see you.

As to the business of the *Cincinnati* it is done away—not by *magnanimously* resigning the whole & publishing to the World, the reasons for *this*—the last sacrifice, that even envy, or Idle prejudice could demand or exact from us—but *pitifully* attempting to possess a Shaddow, when the Substance is gone, as you’l see by the Inclosed Circular letter.

Adieu my Dear Sir—if you can prevail upon two or three honest fellows to accompany you & take Quarters at Waynesborough on your way to the Second Sessions of *Censors* you will meet with a sincere . . .

ANTY WAYNE.

No. XVII.

Gen. Wayne to Gen. Washington.

“SMITH’S WHITE HOUSE,
Sep’t 27th, 1780.

“DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday, from Robinson House came to hand be-

* The Hottentots hold that after killing a good man, the *ASSASSIN* possesses his soul—if the leaders of faction have adopted this Idea I could almost forgive them for their own are D—n bad.

tween seven and eight o’clock last evening. As the Troops were much fatigued on account of loss of sleep, no prospect of any movements of the enemy up the river, and being in possession of, and commanding the pass by Storms, towards West Point, with a road in our rear to file off our Artillery, by Haverstraw Forge under the mountain to Suffrens, Gen’l Irvine and myself, thought it best to remain in this position till morning, or until a move of the Enemy should take place; in the latter case to make a rapid march for West Point sending our Artillery and baggage, the route already mentioned, as soon as the latter should arrive. I forgot to mention to your Excellency that the 1st and 2nd Brigade marched from Tappan at a moment’s warning, leaving our Tents standing, Guards and Detachments out, and pushed with rapidity to secure this pass where it would be in our power to dispute the ground inch by inch, or to proceed to West Point as occasion might require, which was effected in as little time as ever so long a march was performed in.”

No. XVIII.

Gen. Wayne to ———.

“The detached and debilitated state of the Garrison at West Point insured success to the assailants; the Enemy were in perfect readiness for the enterprize and only waited the return of André to carry it into execution. The 26th was the day fixed on for this exploit and the discovery of Arnold’s treachery was not made until late on the 25th. At 12 o’clock on the morning of the 26th an express reached Gen’l Green from his Excellency who had fortunately arrived at West Point from Hartford to push on the nearest and best disciplined troops, with orders to gain the defile or pass under the Dunderburgh before the Enemy.

“The first Pennsylvania Brigade moved immediately, and on the arrival of the 2nd Express I was speedily followed by our gallant friend Gen’l Irvine with the 2nd Brigade. Our march of 16 miles was performed in four hours during a dark night without a single halt or a man left behind. When

our approach was announced to the General he thought it fabulous, but when assured of the reality of his 10th Legion being near him, he expressed great satisfaction and pleasure."

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(Sixth Article.)

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR: In making a further contribution to your columns on the subject which has already occupied them much longer than I should have supposed possible, permit me to acknowledge, in this general manner, the kind services rendered by several contributors, whose assistance alone has enabled me to attain the present degree of completeness. It will be my privilege, one day, I trust, to acknowledge these services in a more specific manner. Meanwhile the addition, from any quarter, of even a single title, will be gratefully received.

As it is desirable that some definite period should be assigned for the commencement of this literature, I have chosen as the most natural date, the Conventions which were held during the summer of 1860, to nominate presidential candidates. The earliest of these took place at Charleston, in April, of that year, and it will not be necessary to go back of that or the previous month.

Trusting that the re-establishment of governmental authority may not be long delayed,

I remain, with respect,

Yours, very truly,

S. HASTINGS GRANT.

Mercantile Library Association,
New York City, Oct. 10, 1862.

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Fraser, John, Derby, Vt. (2.)
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Giles, Chauncy, Cincinnati. *Th.*
Hanckel, Thomas M., Charleston, S. C.
Hayden, William B., Portland, Me. (2.)
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Latrobe, Hon. J. H. B., Washington, D. C.
Ledoux, L. P., Cornwall, N. Y. *F.*
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- Woodbury, Augustus. A Narrative of the Campaign of the 1st R. I. Regiment in the Spring and Summer of 1861. S. S. Rider, Providence.
- Wright, Elizur. An Eye-opener for the Wide Awakes. Boston, 1860.

Zerman, Gen. J. Napoleon, Memorial to Congress.
June 2, 1862.

ANONYMOUS.

- A Brief Memento of Capt. Henry Brooks O'Rielly, of the 1st Excelsior Regiment.
Address of the State Central Committee of the National Union Democracy to the People of Maryland. Nov., 1860.
A Fresh Catalogue of Southern Outrages upon Northern Citizens. Am. Anti-slavery Society, 1860.
All about the Draft; How it will be made; The Quota for New York State, &c., &c. S. Tousey, New York.
Anticipations of the Future; to serve as lessons for the Present Time. J. W. Randolph. Richmond, 1860.
Annual Statement to the Shareholders of the Bank of Commerce in New York. May, 1862.
A Review of the Report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c. By a Gun Manufacturer.
Articles of War for the Government of the Armies of the Confederate States. Charleston, 1861.
Celebration of the 86th Anniversary of American Independence, Chicago, July 4, 1862.
Celebration of the 4th of July, by the Common Council of the City of New York, at the Cooper Institute, Friday, July 4, 1862.
Chimes of Freedom and Union. A Collection of Poems for the Times. B. B. Russell, Boston.
Confiscation. From the *Memphis Avalanche*, April, 1861.
Constitution and By-laws of the Washington Military Union of the American Army. Quincy, Ill., 1861.
Constitution of the National Democratic Volunteers of New York. 1862.
Das Ver Staaten Steuer-Gesetz. S. Ziekel, New York City.
Defences of Maine. To the Secretary of War. Washington, 1862.
Diary of the Great Rebellion—from Dec. 20, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862. W. H. Bixler, Easton, Pa., 1862.
Disunion, and its results to the South. A letter from a Resident at Washington to a Friend in South Carolina. Feb., 1861.
Extracts from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee of Observation for the Elizabethtown (now Hagerstown) District, during the years 1775, 6, 7. Baltimore, 1862.
Epitaph on the United States. Charleston, S. C.
Facts and Law of the Case of the Harvey Birch. New York.
Fanaticism and its Results; or, Facts *versus* Fancies. By a Southerner. Baltimore, 1860.
Foreign Conspiracy against the United States.
Greenback to his Country Friends. New York, 1862.
Guide for Soldiers and Soldiers' Heirs. S. Tousey, New York.
History of the Emigrant Aid Company. With a Report of its Future Operations. Boston, 1862.
How McClellan took Manassas. By Old Napoleon. (In verse.)
Incidents of the Civil War in America. Frank Leslie, New York.
Instructions and Forms to be observed in applying for Army Pensions under the Act of July 14, 1862. Washington.
Internal Tax Bill. Draft of an Act to provide Revenue. By a Committee of the Boston Board of Trade. 1862.
Laws of the United States for the Government of the Militia of the District of Columbia, and the U. S.

- Rules and Articles of War, as now modified, &c.
Arranged by J. F. Callan. Baltimore, 1861.
Laws relating to the Direct and Excise Taxes passed by the 37th Congress. C. S. Westcott & Co., New York.
Liberia, the Land of Promise to Free Colored Men. Am. Colonization Society, Washington, 1861.
McClellan and Fremont. A Reply to "Fremont and McClellan." By Antietam. S. Tousey, New York.
McClellan's Campaign; reprinted from the *N. Y. World*. A. D. F. Randolph, New York.
Major-general George B. Clellan from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862. H. Dexter, New York.
Massachusetts National Democratic Convention and Speeches of Gen. Cushing, Gen. Whitney, B. F. Halliett, J. H. Dwight, Dr. Loring, and others. Sept. 2, 1862. Boston.
Memorial from the State of Minnesota to Congress upon the National Defences of the Northern Minnesota Frontier.
Memorial to the Chamber of Commerce, New York, on the Subject of Taxation. April, 1862.
Modern Government and its true Mission. A few words for the American Crisis. March, 1862.
Mr. Bancroft and his Boston Critics. February, 1862.
National Armory Memorials:
Does the Country require a National Armory west of the Alleghany Mountains? If it does, where should it be located? Pittsburgh.
Iron is King. Hollidaysburg a suitable Site for the National Armory and Foundry.
National Armory. An Appeal to Congress by the Citizens of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.
Memorial from the Citizens of Columbus, Ohio, on the Subject of an Armory and an Arsenal.
Memorial from the City of Milwaukee on the Subject of a Naval Depot and Armory, and an Arsenal.
Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati to Congress relative to a National Armory and Foundry west of the Alleghany.
Memorial of the Citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Congress for the establishment of a National Armory at that City.
Memorial of the Mayor and Citizens of Rochester, N. Y., in favor of a Naval Depot at Genesee.
Memorial to Congress for the Establishment of a National Foundry and a Gun-boat Yard at Ironton, O.
Memorial to Congress of Citizens of Peoria, Ill., relative to a National Armory west of the Alleghany.
Memorial to Congress from the Citizens of Toledo, Ohio, setting forth the advantages of that city as a Site for a National Armory and Foundry.
Memorial to Congress, from the Mayor, Common Council, and citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the establishment of a National Foundry in that City.
Memorial to Congress upon the Subject of a National Armory, from the City of Alton, Ill.
Memorial to the United States from the Citizens of Pittsburgh, setting forth the advantages of that City as a Site for a National Armory and Foundry.
Memorial to the U. S. Government from the Citizens of Chicago, setting forth the advantages of that City as a Site for a National Armory and Foundry.
Memorial of Burlington Island Association, N. J., as to its being a very desirable Situation for a National Armory and Foundry.
On Political Economy. Read and Ponder. [Providence].
Our Remaining Duties! The Executive Board of the

- "Rocky Mountain Republican Club" to the Electors of King's County. New York, 1860.
- Our Soldiers' Armor of Strength; comprising devotional exercises, scripture quotations, poetical contributions, hymns, &c. By Pilgrim John. D. S. Holmes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Payne, Daniel A. Welcome to the Ransomed; or, Duties of the Colored Inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Baltimore, 1862.
- Proceedings of the Conference Convention in Washington City on the Death of Hon. J. C. Wright, one of the Commissioners from Ohio. Washington, 1861.
- Proceedings of the Convention at Charleston and Baltimore. Published by order of the National Democratic Convention. Washington, 1860.
- Proceedings of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New York, relative to the death of Col. Wm. D. Kennedy, N. Y., July 24, 1861.
- Proceedings of the Emancipating Convention held at Jefferson City, June, 1862. St. Louis.
- Proceedings at the Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens, in Union Square, New York, 1862. Letters and Speeches.
- Reasons why the United States Government should be upheld, and the right of citizens in its whole Territory maintained. By a Democrat.
- Reply to the Report of the Committee on Elections, in the Case of Charles H. Upton. By a Lawyer. Washington, 1861.
- Report from the Military Committee of the 1860 Association. Charleston.
- Report of Commissioners on the Coast Defences of Maine, and other Documents relating thereto.
- Report of Howell Cobb, Commissioner of the Cotton Planters' Convention to Continental Europe. Charleston, 1860.
- Report of the Commissioners appointed to devise a plan for defending the Harbor of New York. Albany, 1862.
- Report of the Loan Committee of the Associated Banks of the City of New York. June 12, 1862.
- Report on the Commerce of the United States and its most urgent necessities. New York, 1861.
- Report to the Boston Board of Trade on Internal Taxation, as adopted April 11, 1862.
- Report to the General Assembly of Rhode Island by the Commissioners to the Convention held at Washington, Feb. 4, 1861.
- Reports of the Naval Engagements on the Mississippi River, resulting in the Capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the City of New Orleans, and the Destruction of the Rebel flotilla. Washington, 1862.
- Schedule of Taxation for the year 1862, suggested by the Am. Geographical Society. January, 1862.
- Self-Emancipation. A Successful Experiment on a large estate in Louisiana. By Mr. John McDonough. Completed in 1840. From the *Colonization Journal*, February, 1862.
- Slavery in the South; or, What is our present duty to the Slaves. Boston, Prentiss and Deland, 1862.
- Stamp Duties imposed by the Act of 1862. T. B. Peterson Bros., Philadelphia.
- Stamp Tax Cards. S. Goddard, New York.
- State Rights; a Glance at their misconstructions, their wrongs, and their rightful protections against the "Irrepressible Conflict." By a State Rights Republican. Jas. Woodhouse & Co., Richmond, 1860.
- Facts of the Wide Awakes of New York. Compiled and arranged by J. H. Hobart Vard. New York, 1860.
- Tarif des Etats-Unis; Mis en vigueur le 1er Aout, 1862. Bureau du Courrier des Etats-Unis, New York.
- Tariff of Duties under the Acts of March 2, August 5, and December 24, 1861. New York, 1862.
- Texas, and its late Military occupation and evacuation. By an Officer of the Army. D. Van Nostrand, New York.
- The Honest Man's Book of Finance and Politics, showing the Cause and Cure of Artificial Poverty, Dearth of Employment, Dulness of Trade, &c., &c. New York, 1862.
- The Lesson of St. Domingo. How to make the War short, and the Peace righteous. From the *New York Times*. Boston, 1861.
- The Lost Ambassadors. A Poem.
- The Lost Principle, or the Sectional Equilibrium. By Barbarossa. Jas. Woodhouse & Co., Richmond, Va., 1860.
- The Loyalty and Devotion of Colored Americans in the Revolution and War of 1812. R. F. Wallcut, Boston, 1861.
- The Military Laws of the United States, relating to the Army, Volunteers, Militia, and to Bounty Land and Pensions, from 1776 to 1863. Compiled by John F. Callan. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.
- The Militia Law of the State of Rhode Island, as passed August, 1862. Providence.
- The Militia Laws of the United States now in force, passed May, 1782, and July, 1862. Also the Militia Laws of the State of New York, passed April, 1862. T. R. Dawley, New York.
- The National Loan; embracing an Appeal in its behalf, the laws authorizing it, with forms, &c. By S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. Washington, 1861.
- The National Tax. C. G. Constant, New York, 1862.
- The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers. (By R. H. Newell.) Blakeman & Mason, New York, 1862.
- The Programme of Peace. By a Democrat of the Old School. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1862.
- The Question before us. Boston, 1862.
- The Right and Propriety of Secession. By a Member of the Richmond Bar (James Lyons). Richmond, 1861.
- The Soldier's Companion. Dedicated to the Defenders of their Country in the Field. Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.
- The Southern States, and the Course to be pursued towards them. Washington, 1862.
- The Stars and Stripes in Rebellum. A Series of Papers by Federal Prisoners in Richmond, Tusculooza, and Salisbury, N. C. T. O. H. P. Burnham, Boston.
- The Tax-payer's Manual, &c., &c. D. Appleton & Co. New York.
- The Union; being a Condemnation of Mr. Helper's Scheme, with a plan for the Settlement of the "Irrepressible Conflict." F. A. Brady, New York, 1860.
- The United States Tariff of 1861. Office of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, New York.
- The Yankee Slave-dealer; or, an Abolitionist down South. A Tale for the Times. By a Texan. Nashville, 1860.
- Tracts for the Times, in Relation to African Labor, the Future Supply of Cotton, &c. New York, 1861.
- True and False Democracy. A Brief Synopsis of recent publications on this Subject, by J. S. Mill & Thos. Hare. Boston, 1862.
- U. S. Stamp Tax Law, applicable to Banking. New York.
- U. S. Tax Bill. Isaac E. Smith, New York.
- United States Tariff of 1862. Arranged by E. D. Ogden. Bogert, Barnes & Austin, New York.
- United States Tariff of 1862. H. D. Anstice. New York.

Vindication of Brig-gen. J. McKinstry, formerly Quarter-master of the Western Department. St. Louis, 1862.

SERIALS.

Ballads of the War. By A. J. H. Duganne. No. 2—
 Sumter. John Robins, New York.
 History of Liberty and Slavery, in all Ages and Nations.
 No. 1. Union Book Company, New York.
 Men of the Time. No. 1—Generals Halleck, Pope,
 Sigel, Corcoran, Prentiss, Kearney, Hatch, Angur.
 Beadle & Co., New York.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct. 1, 1862.*—A quarterly meeting was held at the rooms, No. 13, Bromfield-street, on the afternoon of the above day, at 3 o'clock, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

William Reed Dean, Esq., Recording Secretary *pro tem.*, read the proceedings of the last meeting.

William B. Trask, Esq., Historiographer, read memoirs of Captain John F. Dunning, of the 22d Reg. Mass. Volunteers, and Rev. Stillman Pratt, of Middleboro, resident members, recently deceased, and Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, corresponding member and Honorary Vice-president for the State of Pennsylvania. The latter was 91 years of age, and the oldest member of the Society at the time of his death. His life was one of great usefulness and the highest respectability. He took great interest in the prosperity of the Society. Capt. Dunning is the first member of the Society, as far as is known, who has fallen in battle.

J. H. Sheppard, Esq., the Librarian, reported that 22 volumes and 16 pamphlets, sermons, &c., had been presented to the Society during the last month.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the Corresponding Secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen who had been chosen members of the Society, viz.: Rev. Nicholas Hopkin, D. D., of Cambridge, and Abner Cheney Goodall, Esq., of Salem, as resident; and Eliab Kingman, Esq., of Washington, D. C., as correspond-

ing. He also communicated to the Society a letter from Joseph Lennuel Chester, Esq., of London, containing a plan of his intention to carry out a thorough system of research for ascertaining the residences, birth-places and family history of the most prominent early emigrants to New England from Suffolk, Essex, and the adjacent counties. It was resolved that this Society do highly appreciate the laudable enterprise of Mr. Chester, and tender to him our best wishes that he may meet with success in his undertaking, which will prove of such great value to historians and genealogists throughout our country.

"Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be requested to communicate this vote to him, and to convey our thanks for the gift of his very valuable work on the life of John Rogers, the martyr."

Samuel Burnham, Esq., of Boston, read a paper "on the clergy of the olden time." To them the people looked at all times, in prosperity and in adversity, in politics and in religion. Take from our history the lives, labors, and work of the clergy of New England, and there would be a blank upon which the world would look with astonishment. If they smiled not, it was that we might not weep; if they labored, it was that we might enjoy; if they denied themselves, it was that we might have the more; if they stopped not for folly or amusement, it was that we might have the less trial to undergo. They had no time for the amenities of social life to the degree that we have; they had sterner duties; theirs was the iron age—ours has been the golden. These old ministers did commit that sin of all sins, preaching politics. They verily thought that the nation, the foundations of which they had laid in blood and tears and prayers, was of value in the eyes of God; they thought that all the phases of life were worth praying for and preaching about. Cotton Mather says—Glorious old Cotton Mather who has been maligned and abused more than any of our colonial worthies:—"New England being a country whose interests are remarkably enwrapped in ecclesiastical circumstances, the ministers ought to concern themselves in politics." Would any of

the old worthies, were they alive now, withhold preaching on the affairs of the nation? David, this very day, would much prefer that we should enter heart and soul into our present war and fight, and talk it out in pulpit and in field, trusting to God, than bother ourselves about his old battles. Our rebellion is of more consequence just now than Absalom's.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Oct. 2, 1862.*—The monthly meeting of the Society was held on the afternoon of the above date; in the absence of the President, George W. Pratt, Esq., was chosen President *pro tem*.

Several rare and valuable coins were added to the collection of the Society, and various coins and medals were exhibited by members, among which was a fair specimen of the rare Washington piece: "Non Vi Virtute Vici." *Rev.*: "Neo Eboracensis, 1786." Also, a silver Washington: "He is in glory—the World in tears," in very fine condition; the last two pieces were from the cabinet of J. Harvard Ellis, Esq.

An interesting letter was read from the Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Society, dated at Manchester, England, September 12, 1862, giving an account of the extensive auction sales of coins and medals in London.

The Society adjourned to Thursday, the 6th of November next.

OHIO.

FIRE LANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Wakeman, Sept. 10, 1862.*—The first quarterly meeting of the current year of the Society was held in Trilson's Grove, and was called to order by the President, Platt Benedict, Esq., and opened with prayer by the Rev. C. F. Lewis.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the Secretary was then presented, showing that the work of the Society is progressing more satisfactorily than could be expected from the state of the country. The following recommendations in the Report were adopted:

"That a set of the 'Pioneer' be furnished

Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hartford, Ct., for the State Department of that State.

"That Geo. E. Huntington, Esq., of Kelley's Island, be requested to embody in the history of that township, an account of the origin and extent of the grape culture there.

"That I. M. Keeler, Esq., of the *Fremont Journal*, be requested to prepare an article from the original Field Notes in his possession, of the early survey of Fire Lands."

On motion of the Rev. C. F. Lewis, it was resolved that a committee be appointed in each township from which historical collections have been reported, to collect such additional facts, incidents, and relics as have not yet been gathered, and report the same at the quarterly meetings of the Society; and, on further motion, the Rev. C. F. Lewis, Z. Phillips, and G. H. Woodruff, Esq., were appointed a committee to recommend at the next meeting suitable persons to serve as such township committees.

On motion of Mr. George Smith, of Birmingham, it was voted that each township in the Fire Lands be requested to send a delegation to each meeting of the Society of not less than three persons, and that such delegates report the statistics of such pioneers as have died since the previous meeting.

On motion of Judge S. C. Parker, Mr. C. E. Newman, at his own request, was excused from serving on the committee of the history of the religious denominations of the Fire Lands, and the Rev. C. F. Lewis, appointed in his stead.

The Publishing Committee gave notice that the fourth volume of the "Pioneer" would be issued as soon as arrangements could be made and the requisite number of subscribers obtained.

The Hon. J. M. Root, of Sandusky, then delivered an address upon the "Early French Settlements on the Fire Lands." It was listened to with the closest attention by the large congregation present, and at its conclusion, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered the speaker, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his able and valuable address for the "Pioneer."

On motion of Hon. F. D. Parish, of Sandusky, Article 6 of the Constitution was so amended, that pioneers of the Fire Lands, as well as residents, may become members.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Oct. 7, 1862.*—The first meeting after the summer vacation was held in the Society's fire-proof building, on the regular day; the President, Hon. Luther C. Bradish, in the chair.

Several reports were made, including that of the Librarian, who announced many additions to the collections, including, among others, the model of the Monitor from Ericsson.

The paper of the evening was an extremely interesting and well-written account, by Judge Macdonald, of the military operations in Westchester county, New York, after the retreat from the city, and before the battle of White Plains, embracing many skirmishes which called forth the gallantry of the patriot soldiers and restored the self-confidence which their recent reverses had shaken. Some female operations, of the same time and place, were also narrated with great humor. In the absence of the writer, the paper was read by George H. Moore, Esq., Librarian of the Society, and at its close a vote of thanks was passed.

The President then alluded to the recent Popham celebration in Maine, and to the praiseworthy action of the Maine Historical Society in thus rescuing from oblivion the name and services of the first English colonist of Maine. The Hon. Mr. Poor, in response, stated that the celebration had also borne wondrous fruit in the historic interest which it had excited, and in the discussions of early historic points.

The Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who was then introduced to the Society, drew a pleasing contrast between the sober management of the Boston Society and the gay look of its New York sister, with its paintings, its antiques, its refreshments, and its ladies; and apologizing for being brought

forward to address them contrary to express promise, applied to Mr. Bradish, a remark of Sir William Howe, in the paper of the evening.

Mr. Brodhead then offered a series of resolutions on the death of Col. George W. Pratt, a member of the Society, and one of the founders of the Ulster Historical Society. Mr. Moore read an extract from Mr. Pratt's last letter to the Society, and the resolutions were adopted.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Providence, Oct. 7, 1862.*—The quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Cabinet, Waterman-street, on the evening of the above date, the President, Hon. A. C. Greene, in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary, Mr. S. S. Rider. Several donations were announced by the Librarian, Rev. E. M. Stone.

After the transaction of the regular business, Dr. Usher Parsons read an interesting paper, interspersed with verbal descriptions, on Indian relics, lately found in Charlestown, in this State, with brief notices of the Nyantic tribe of Indians.

On motion of Rev. E. M. Stone, the thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Usher Parsons, and a copy of the paper requested for the archives.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

WASHINGTON AND ANDRE.—The anxiety, which the former felt at the disclosures made by the arrest of the latter, may be inferred from a declaration made by Stephen Bohannon, afterwards a major in the militia, and a resident of Salisbury, N. H. "I was on guard," said he, "before Washington's quarters, on the night after he returned to West Point; and I heard his steps and the creaking of his boots, as he approached the front of the chamber, in walking during the greater part of the night. I did not know

what the cause of it was, till I heard of André's capture, and Arnold's treason." Major B. was somewhat advanced in life when he related this. He has now been dead several years.

E. B.

BRUNSWICK, Me.

"OLD BACHELOR."—It has always been understood that Mr. Wirt was the author of the "Old Bachelor." I have some of his letters to John E. Hall, urging him to write a piece for a new edition similar to those he had already published in a Baltimore paper. I have also a letter from Mr. Girardin, professor in a Virginia college, and a gentleman of some literary distinction, saying that two of the essays were written by him and published in the *Enquirer*.

H. H.

GERMAN WASHINGTONS.—An account of this family will be found in the *Historical Magazine* for March, 1860 (vol. iv., 86). It is the more interesting now, as it is announced that Karl Washington, a Bavarian baron, a Catholic, and lieutenant in the army, is seeking a commission in our service.

ONE OF SHAKSPEARE'S PALL-BEARERS BURIED IN VIRGINIA.—A Washington correspondent of the *Indianapolis Journal* writes: "An officer strolling through an old burying-ground in Fredericksburgh, a few days ago, copied the following epitaph: 'Here lies the body of Edward Helder, practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery. Born in Bedfordshire, England, in the year of our Lord 1542. Was contemporary with, and one of the pall-bearers of William Shakspeare. After a brief illness his spirit ascended in the year of our Lord 1618—aged 76.'"

THE EARLIEST NEWSPAPER.—The oldest news sheet appearing to be periodical, is one which was offered for sale with the Libri Collection on the 25th of July last, and of which there is a duplicate in the British Museum. Its title is, "*Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien*" (New Tidings from Spain and Italy), "black letter, 4 leaves 4to.

Mense Februario, 1534." The description of this in the catalogue, is as follows: "A gazette of excessive rarity, which appears to have been printed at Nuremberg. It contains the first news of the discovery of Peru, and has remained unknown to all the bibliographers we have been able to consult. In it is announced that the governor of Panumya (Panama), in the Indies, has written to his Majesty (the emperor Charles V.) that a ship had arrived from Peru with a letter from the regent Francisco Piscario (Pizarro), stating that he had disembarked and seized the country; that with two hundred Spaniards (infantry and cavalry) he had embarked; that he had arrived at the lands of a great lord named Cassiko, who had refused peace and attacked him; that the Spaniards had been victorious, and had seized 5000 castillons (pieces of gold), and 20,000 marks of silver; that they had drawn two millions in gold from the said Cassiko, etc."

This is by nine months the earliest document known regarding the conquest of Peru.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.—The following is an extract from an unpublished letter from General Washington to Mr. Lund Washington, dated at New York, June 12, 1776:

"We have lately had a general review, and I am much pleased in informing you that we made a better appearance and went through our exercises more like soldiers than I had expected.

"The Southern States are rash and blamable in the judgment they form of their brethren of the four New England States. I do assure you, with all my partiality for my own countrymen and prejudices against them, I cannot but consider them as the flower of the American army. They are a strong, vigorous, and hardy people, inured to labor and toil, which our people seldom are; and though our hot and eager spirits may suit better in a sudden and desperate enterprise; yet, in the way in which wars are now carried on, you must look for permanent advantages only from that patient

and persevering temper which is the result of labor.

"The New Englanders are cool, considerate, and sensible, while we are all fire and fury. Like their climate they maintain an equal temperature, whereas we cannot shine but we burn. They have a uniformity and a stability of character to which the people of no other States have any pretensions; hence, they must and will always preserve their influence in this great empire. Were it not for the drawbacks and disadvantages which the influence of their popular opinion on the subject of government have on their army, they soon might, and probably would, give law to it."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. MILLARD FILLMORE AND DR. O'CALLAGAN IN REGARD TO THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF BUFFALO.—The following correspondence forms an interesting appendix to the valuable address delivered by Hon. Millard Fillmore:

ALBANY, June 19, 1862.

MR. DEAR SIR: Your inquiry as to the origin of the name of the city of Buffalo, reached me yesterday. You are, from your position and studies, alone qualified to give a satisfactory answer to such a question, and had it been asked of me, before I received your letter, I should undoubtedly have referred the inquirer to you for a solution. However, in order to evince my readiness to assist, or rather to oblige you, I have examined all sources of information within my reach that I could remember, and shall give you the result, as it may save you the trouble of going over the same ground, and show how little I can add to the information you already possess.

1718. Buffaloes abound on the south, but not on the north shore (of Lake Erie). N. Y. Col. Doc., IX., 885.

Hence the name *Rivière aux Bœufs* was applied to some streams falling into that lake.

I have examined the old French and English maps mentioned in the Catalogue of Maps in the State Library here, under "Canada," "New York," and "North Amer-

ica," also Carte des Lacs du Canada, in Charlevoix, and find your creek laid down in many of them, but in no instance with a name.

1720. Charlevoix did not visit Buffalo. The above authority in "N. Y. Col. Doc.," says, the north shore route is thirty leagues shorter. Charlevoix crossed over and followed it, alleging that it was, then, the common or usual one. This will account for the absence of all allusion to the place by early French writers, unless you can discover something in Hennepin. Lahontan went also by the north shore, as you will perceive by Letter XIV., in vol. i. of his "Voyages."

I next consulted Pouchot's "Mémoires." In his map he lays down a river *des Bois blancs*, which I take to be the Tonawanda. West of that is another stream, unfortunately without any title. But turning to vol. iii., p. 177, of his work, we find him saying: "The entrance (outlet) of the lake (Érie) as far as the river *Aux Chevaux* forms a large bay (or cove) all covered with pebbles, where there is no anchorage. If the mouth of this river be kept open, there would be anchorage for vessels."

"The coast thence to Presqu'isle has no known place of shelter."

This *Rivière aux Chevaux* may be your Buffalo Creek. By examining the passage with the context and map, you will be able to decide for yourself. You have no doubt done so already; but I refer to it, to preserve the chain of chronological inquiry.

This, however, does not bear on the origin of the name of Buffalo, though it may be curious of itself.

The latter name, you think, was given by the English, and so far the opinion seems to be correct. It must have originated from the visits of the buffalo there. The *Rivières aux Bœufs* laid down by the French, are, one in Orleans county, and two far to the west of Buffalo, either in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

I cannot give the precise date of Demler's map, 2 "Doc. Hist. N. Y.," p. 459, but in order to enable you to approximate it, I have examined the British Army Lists, and find that George Demler was commissioned lieu-

tenant in the 60th Royal Americans, July 13, 1761; went on half-pay, in 1763; was recalled to active service as lieutenant in the same regiment, 9th October, 1767, and is dropped from the army list of 1773. He is in that of 1771, but that for 1772 is not in the library. His rank throughout is that of lieutenant, and if he became "Captain," as styled on the map, it must have been in 1772. Possibly it might have been a popular, or complimentary rank. Part of the 60th, we know, was at the siege of Niagara, and may be Demler was among them, or some time stationed at that place, and hence his familiarity with its environs. However all this be, the map must have been drawn before 1773. I have looked into the *Annual Register*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *London Magazine*, for the date of his death, but did not find his name in the index. His map contains the earliest mention that I find of "Buffalo Creek." I find it by that name, as you observe, in 1784.

Again in 1792, in "Mass. Hist. Coll.," vol. i.

In 1795, "Roche foucault Liancourt's Travels," vol. i., pp. 174, 185, who visited and describes the place.

In 1796-7, in Weld's Travels, 4to, Letter XXXII., p. 329.

In 1804, in Dwight's Travels, iv. pp. 56-7, when it went by the name of New Amsterdam.

The name of New Amsterdam was, I presume, never much in use, and that of "Creek" was subsequently dropped, leaving the word Buffalo alone as the name of the locality. At what time this occurred, you know better than any one else.

Later descriptions of the city will be found in Stuart's "Three Years in North America," vol. i., p. 136, as it was in 1828.

In McKenny's "Tour to the Lakes," p. 103, as it was in 1827.

In Sheriff's "American Tour," p. 97, as it was in 1833.

In Fergusson's "Tour in Canada," p. 163, as it was in 1831.

And in Arfwedson's United States, pp. 11, 307, as it was in 1833-4.

I believe I have answered all your queries, and hope you will excuse me if I have

wearied you by piling on superfluous information.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Marshall,

Very sincerely yours,

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

HON. O. H. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 23, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. O. H. Marshall, at my request, addressed a letter to you a few days since, inquiring as to the origin of "*Buffalo Creek*," as applied to the stream running through this city, and as to the date of Demler's map, published in the second volume of "*Doc. History of New York*," at p. 458; and he has shown me your very interesting letter of the 19th inst., in reply. I perceive in that, that you come to the conclusion that "the map must have been drawn before 1773," and you say that Demler is styled "*Captain*" on the map. If this be so in the original, it is not so in the copy as published. On that he has no title, but simply "*Geo. Demler, 60th Regt.*"

I am very anxious to know *certainly* whether this map was published before or after 1784, when the treaty of Fort Stanwix was made, and where the name of "*Buffaloe Creek*" was applied to this stream; and, therefore, without presuming to question the correctness of your conclusion, I wish to call your attention to the fact that, the map also states, "Latitudes from Mr. Elliott—Niagara, 43 degrees 15 minutes; Falls, 43 degrees, 4 minutes, 25 seconds; *height*, 150 feet," &c.

Now the first query is, should not this have been *Ellicott* instead of Elliott, for I find in Appletons' "New American Cyclopædia," vol. vii., p. 104, a brief biography of Andrew Ellicott, in which it is stated, that "in 1789 he was appointed by President Washington to survey the land lying between Pennsylvania and Lake Erie; and *during that year* he made the *first accurate measurement* of the Niagara river, from lake to lake, with the *height of the Falls* and the fall of the rapids.

If Demler refers to this measurement, which is said to have been the *first accurate one ever made*, then is it not conclusive evidence that his map was made after 1789?

Pardon me for troubling you again on this point. Most respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Albany.

STATE HALL, ALBANY, }
June 25, 1862. }

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., containing remarks on the copy of Geo. Demler's map of Niagara river, published in "N. Y. Doc. Hist.," vol. ii., p. 458, and requesting explanation on some points connected therewith.

I greatly regret that certain errors of the engraver have caused difficulty in reconciling his blunders with your own previous knowledge of the history of the locality. I corrected these errors at the time in the proof, but my corrections were not attended to.

In order to supply you with every means of correct information in my power, I now send herewith the *original manuscript map*, from which that in the Doc. Hist. was copied. It was found among some old papers in the office, with certain figures and references on it, but what they indicate I cannot find out.

The name of the person who drew it, is, you will observe, Demler (not Dember, as in the engraved map). He is designated as of the "60th Regiment." Now a battalion of that regiment served under Prideaux, in the expedition against Fort Niagara, in 1759. (Beatson's "Naval and Military Memoirs," vol. iii.) Demler was an officer in that regiment, which will account for his name on the map, as it is presumed that he was stationed on that frontier. He obtained, in 1764, a grant of land, as a reduced lieutenant in his Majesty's 60th "regiment of foot." Survey dated 1st May, 1771. This tract, however, was in Vermont.

In this connection it may be proper to observe that the map indicates on the face of it, that it was drawn by a person in, or contemporaneous with Prideaux's expedition. The landing-place of his army is pointedly laid down, with the road from that spot to the fort.

Were the map drawn subsequently to 1784, there would be no special motive (as

in the above case) to mark this landing-place. It could not form an object of particular interest in Mr. Ellicott's survey, while it would constitute one in the mind of a British officer.

Now if you will have the kindness to turn to "N. Y. Col. Doc.," vol. vii., pp. 438, 508, 509, you will find that Gen. Amherst made, in 1761, a conditional grant of 10,000 acres of land to a company, consisting of Capt. Rutherford, Lieut. Duncan, and others, with a view to control the Carrying Place, and monopolize the Indian trade. Lieut. Duncan's name is found in the army list, as of the 44th Regiment, as early as 1757; that regiment was also in the expedition against Fort Niagara. One of the objects specially laid down in Demler's map is "Duncan's House." It is directly at the head of the Carrying Place, located obviously to intercept the Indians or traders from the West.

Now, although Prideaux's landing-place might, perchance, be preserved in a map drawn in 1789, as an historical monument, there would not be even this plea for "Duncan's House," which disappeared, I presume, years before, along with the conditional grant, that having been repudiated by the government in England. This Duncan belonged, I take it, to Schenectady; for I find such a person again, one of the company that obtained afterwards a grant of 100,000 acres of land on the Canada Creek.—*Doc. Hist.*, vol. ii., *Letter to Sir William Johnson*, dated December 24, 1766.

The several evidences, drawn from the instrument itself, afford data to determine, approximatively, the time when the map was drawn. There are no means, except, perhaps, the water-mark may assist therein, to determine *certainly*, as you desire, the date of the map.

If the map be genuine, and I see no reason to doubt; and if the reasoning I have deduced from its face be logical, there can be no difficulty in fixing a date to it. The Niagara Company, to which Duncan belonged, existed in 1761 and 1762. Lieut. Demler left the 60th Regiment for the first time when he was placed on half-pay in 1763-4. The inference then is, that the

map was drawn previous to 1763. It might have been got up, possibly, by the merchants at Albany, who petitioned against the grant for the Niagara Company, in order to show, by the position of "Duncan's House," how that company monopolized the trade at that point. But this is mere surmise.

The fact that Buffalo Creek is enumerated in the treaty at Fort Stanwix, of 1784, as one of the boundaries, is a clear proof to my mind that it was a well-known locality before that time. In concluding such solemn acts as treaties, and describing boundaries, landmarks are not manufactured for the nonce. Places well known to, and generally acknowledged by the public, are named on such occasions by the contracting parties, and as these were on the one side Indians, and on the other side whites, so the Indian name of the creek is designated as that known to and accepted by the Indians, while the name "Buffalo Creek" is mentioned as a locality then, and at the time well known to those conversant with the topography of those parts.

This is another reason which would make in favor of the antiquity of the Demler map.

The line at the foot of the copy of the map respecting the "Latitudes," to which you direct my attention, was added, you will observe, on examination, by some person at a subsequent date; evidently after 1789. The handwriting is entirely different, and does not correspond with that on the original. The scruple created by that line on the engraved map will, I anticipate, be removed by an examination of the handwriting itself.

Your suspicion that "Elliott" should be "Ellicott" is perfectly just. The blunder is another lithographer's; but it does not affect the point at issue.

I find among the papers here, "Joseph Ellicott's map of part of Niagara river, 1798," which I also inclose. Although it does not bear on the point in question, it will serve to show the style of drawing maps in his day (he was son of Andrew), which you will not fail to remark was entirely different from that of the Demler map.

I have examined, *inter alia*, the bounda-

ry maps agreed on by the commissioners that run the line between New York and Pennsylvania; but they do not embrace your end of the lake. I have also examined the map of the Holland Company's Purchase, 1798; the creek is laid down in it, but not named.

It appears by vol. v., of 3d series, or *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, that General Lincoln, then commissioner to treat with the Ohio Indians, visited Buffalo in 1793, and went up the creek in a canoe to the Indian village. His journal is in that volume.

Demler seemingly left a family in this country, for I find in Gardiner's "Dictionary of the Officers of the U. S. Army," New York, 1860, p. 146, the following entry: "George Demler, Ens. 2 inf'y, and lieut., 22 Nov. 1791; in Art'y, 5 Mar. '91; Adj't. and Pay-M., 10 Nov. 1791; Capt. Arts. and Engr's, Aug. '95; died 11th of March '99." When I met this entry first, I thought it possible this Demler might have been the drawer of the Niagara map. But the "60th Regiment," and the already recited reasons, made me abandon the supposition. It is not stated where this Demler was appointed from.

All these views are submitted to the candid criticism of your clear judgment. I have no theory to subserve, and only desire to see the truth established.

After you have entirely done with the inclosed papers, please return them.

With great respect

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

E. B O'CALLAGHAN.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, &c., &c.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 30, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am very greatly obliged for your very interesting and instructive letter of June 25, and Demler's and Ellicott's maps, which you were so kind to send me, and which I herewith return, with many thanks for the favor.

I think it most probable that your conjecture is right, that Demler's map was drawn with reference to the solicited grant to Rutherford, Duncan, and others, as it

bears marks of having been annexed to some other papers by wafers. But conceding that the map was drawn as early as 1761-2, the question still recurs, was the name "*Buffaloe Creek*" inscribed upon it at that time. It must be admitted that the statement of Ellicott's measurement of the Falls has been added to it since 1789, and if the name of "*Buffaloe Creek*" was inscribed upon it in 1761-2, it is probably the oldest record of any kind on which it can be found. The word *creek*, as applied to a small river, is peculiarly an Americanism, and I suppose Demler was an Englishman, and if he named it, he would have called it *Buffalo River*. But it may be said that he inscribed the name which Americans applied to it; but at that time no Americans were here, or had been here, to give it a name.

But it is also to be noticed that we find, on this map, the Tonawanda Creek laid down but not named; but the name of "*Buffaloe Creek*" is in beautiful manuscript, while all the other names are in printed characters. Another thing seems probable, that either this name was copied from the Treaty of 1784, or else the name in that treaty was copied from the map; for they are both spelled alike, and both misspelled. They are both spelled *Buffaloe*, and not *Buffalo*, a mistake and coincidence not likely to occur when two men were writing independently of each other. I do not find that any lexicographer ever spelled the word with a final *e*. I have a copy of Bailey's Dictionary, published in 1776, in which he says: "*BUFFALO*, a certain wild beast like an ox, common in America or Asia." Johnson gives the same orthography. Now, if we are warranted in concluding that either the name in the treaty was copied from the map, or that on the map from the treaty, it is most probable that that on the map was copied from the treaty, for the map was never published, and there is no reason to suppose that it was ever seen by those who made the treaty, but the treaty was published, and therefore accessible to all; and this orthography was carried from the treaty into the United States laws in 1805, and a collection district established here by the name of *Buffaloe Creek*.

Prior to the treaty of 1784, which marked *Buffaloe Creek* as a boundary, it was of no more importance than Tonawanda (which was an Indian name meaning *still water*, or *meeting of the waters*); and if the name of *Buffaloe Creek* was inscribed by the maker of the map, and before the treaty of 1784, there is no reason why he should have omitted the name of Tonawanda, for the Tonawanda Creek was more likely to attract attention, being on the usually travelled route up the river, than the *Buffalo Creek*, which was away from it.

I think you will also perceive, by a magnifying glass, that the ink in "*Buffaloe Creek*" is much paler than in "*Meadow I*" and "*Beaver I*," and, as before remarked, the chirography is entirely different. Indeed, judging from the chirography alone, I should say that "*Duncan's House*," "*Rifts*" "*Buffaloe Creek*," and "*By Geo. Demler, 60th Regt.*," were all written by different persons from the one who made the map, and wrote or printed upon it the names of places.

But I do not profess to be much of a critic in handwriting, and may be mistaken.

The water-mark, could we fix its date, would only show when the paper was made, but not when the map was, much less when additions were made to it.

The difference of style between this map and that by Joseph Ellicott, which you sent, may be the difference of skill of the drawers, as I am sure I could not draw as good a map as that of Demler.

Finally, before your first letter was written to Mr. Marshall, I had prepared an address for the Historical Society of Buffalo, in which I had ventured to offer a *conjecture* as to the origin of the name of *Buffalo Creek*, and I shall deliver it as prepared, and if printed, will send you a copy. In conclusion, permit me to add, that I have no pride of opinion on the subject, and am only anxious to find the true origin of the name, and shall be most happy to receive any further light which you may be able to throw upon that point. I am, with great respect,

Your obliged friend,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D., Albany.

P. S. Pardon me for adding, for the truth of history, that Andrew Ellicott was the elder brother of Joseph and Benjamin.

THE EARLY LAWS AND LEGISLATION OF NEW YORK.—We extract from the prospectus of Mr. G. H. Moore's forthcoming "Statutes at Large of New York, 1664-1691," the following statement:

The first English Laws were established in the Province immediately after the reduction of the Dutch in New Netherland, by the authority of Letters-Patent granted by King Charles II. to his brother, James, duke of York, March 12th, 1664. These laws, since known as the "Duke's Laws," were altered, explained, and amended by the same authority, during the succeeding years, until 1683, when the first Representative Assembly met in New York. Laws were enacted by this Assembly in that and the following year, and a second Assembly met and enacted others, in the year 1685, after the accession of James II. to the throne. This, however, was the only meeting of an Assembly in New York during his reign,—for in 1686 he abolished the Assembly, and made his governor and council the legislature of the Province. Several acts were passed by this body in the years 1687 and 1688; and these, with two or three acts of the Assembly summoned by Leisler during the troubles which attended the Revolution, complete the Body of Laws.

Of all these statutes, fragments only are accessible to the student of law or history. It is well known that no printing-press was established in New York until after the era of the English Revolution of 1688; and the laws were published in manuscript, many being preserved only in the public records; and the Acts of the first Assemblies were so neglected, that the historian, also one of the principal lawyers of the time, declared more than a century ago, that they were "for the most part rotten, defaced, or lost."

In the first volume of the "Collections of the New York Historical Society," there is a copy of the East Hampton Book of Laws, and in the Appendix to the Revised Laws of 1813, are imperfect copies of three of the Acts of

the First Assembly, while in one instance (and but one, I believe), another Act of the same Assembly is recited in an enactment of a subsequent Legislature. The printed laws of New York begin with the year 1691, and, with the exceptions just mentioned, the whole body of laws of the first twenty-six years of the English government of New York, exists only in scattered, obscure, and fast-perishing manuscripts.

Their importance to the lawyer as well as the historian is obvious; for they are the basis of all subsequent legislation in respect to the subjects to which they relate. They "tend to show the progressive state of our laws, with the various changes they have undergone from the commencement, and serve to throw great light on the historical transactions" of the colonial period. Instances have not been wanting, and may yet occur, in which, "though they do not govern, they may be found proper to guide."

Mr. Moore's volume will comprise the Nicolls Code as originally promulgated in 1665; the Alterations, Additions, and Amendments of 1665 and 1666; the "Duke's Laws," as approved and established in 1667-68; the Orders of the General Court of Assizes and the Governor and Council, from 1667 to 1683; the Acts of Assembly of 1683, 1684, and 1685; the Acts of the Governor and Council from 1686 to 1689; and the Acts of the Assembly summoned by Leisler, in 1690.

CHEPEWEYANS—MONTAGNAIS.—This Athapasean tribe, noticed in *H. M.*, vol. v., p. 347, called by the Crees, Otcipeweyanak, call themselves Denais, according to Rev. L. Lafleche—*Rapport sur les Missions*, Quebec, 1855, p. 122. c.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY AT ST. AUGUSTINE.—The Rev. Edward Marston, in a letter from Charleston, S. C. in 1702, speaking of the people of South Carolina, says: "To show what friends some of them are to learning, when they were at St. Augustine, they burnt a library of books worth about £600, wherein were a collection of the Greek and Latin Fathers, and the Holy

Bible itself did not escape, because it was in Latin. This outrage was done as soon as they arrived, by the order of Col. Daniel, who is one of our Lord's deputies, and of the Council here."

EARLY MENTION OF THE NAME CANADA.—Rabelais, in Lib. iv., chap. 2, makes Pantagruel discover the "Isle de Medamothi," the circuit of which "n'estoyt moins grand que de Canada." The early chapters of the fourth book appeared in 1547, and the voyages of Cartier, in 1535, had made the name known in France. As the name has not been found in earlier French literature, there is every reason to believe it of Indian origin.

QUERIES.

MILWAUKEE.—Does Milwaukee mean beautiful land, from *milo* or *mino*, beautiful, and *akki*, earth? D.

QUOTATION WANTED.—Who is the author of the following lines?

"The ceaseless current of her life
Pours through her iron arteries."

I may not remember the lines exactly; but I think they are nearly as I have written them. They refer to railroad travel.

BOSTON.

COX—SHEPHERD.—Thomas Cox, son of Joseph and Catharine Cox, born about 1714, married Rebecca (born 1716), daughter of Thomas Shepherd and Deborah Grover. Are any of their descendants now to be found in New Jersey?

WILLIAM WASHINGTON.—While hunting among the antiquarian rarities at Reeves' London bookstore, in New York, I procured the two books of Sir Francis Bacon, "Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning Divine and Humane. To the King. London: Printed for William Washington,

and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard. 1629." Who was William Washington? There is found, in the same volume, Bacon's most popular work, the original title whereof runneth as follows: "The Essays or Counsels, Civill and Morall of Francis Lo. Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. Newly enlarged. London. Printed by John Haviland for Hanna Barret, and Richard Whitaker, and are to be sold at the signe of the King's head in Paul's churchyard. 1625. This edition was published the year before Bacon's decease, and is printed in the quaint spelling of that period.

J. S. L.

OGILVIE THE ORATOR.—Has any biographical notice ever been published of a Scotch gentleman, named Ogilvie, who, about fifty or sixty years ago, spent some time in the principal cities of the United States, giving recitations and delivering lectures on Eloquence? If so, in what work has the notice appeared? It was said, that after his return to Scotland, he became heir to a large estate and an earldom. R—A.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

REV. ALEXANDER INNES.—This gentleman was chaplain of the fort at New York, in 1686; was again in New York between 1702 and 1704 (P. E. Hist. Soc. Coll., xvii. xlii.); and lived for a time at Shrewsbury, attending also the Episcopalians of Freehold and Middletown (Clark's "Hist. of St. John's Church," p. 16). He was also one of the signers of the address to Gov. Hunter (New York Doc. Hist., vol. iii., p. 59). Did he leave the country, or if he died here, when and where? O.

"CRAMOISY PRESS."—What is the meaning of this, which I find adopted in a series of publications?

J. A. W.

CHICAGO.

[The family of Cramoisy were printers at Paris, from 1589 to 1709, and during the seventeenth century issued a number of volumes concerning Canada, which these books

follow in typographical arrangement, ornaments, &c.

One of the Cramoisy, Sebastian, was the first director of the "Imprimerie Royale," at Paris.]

HOW OLD IS THE PHRASE "FIRST FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA." I supposed this phrase quite recent, but in the *Morning Post*, May 18, 1779, "The Querist to General Grey," asks: "Did not several hundreds of the *First Families in Virginia* join Lord Dunmore?" When did the phrase first begin to be commonly used? It seems to be used in regard to Virginia alone, and not to other States. s.

REPLIES.

JAMES ROSS (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196, 228, 261).—James Ross, and Rev. Robert Ross, authors of Latin grammars, the writer supposes were cousins-german. William Ross (the father of James), with his brothers John and Hugh, came to this country about 1723. John settled in Connecticut, and had a son Robert, who became a Presbyterian minister, and who was probably the author of the grammar referred to on page 196.

James Ross was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, during the pastorate of Dr. James P. Wilson. His seat was in the gallery, and before him on a shelf, he had several books—Greek Testament, Concordance, Lexicon, &c. When the text was announced, he would turn to the passage, and was always much interested in the critical explanation of portions of the Scriptures.

His knowledge of mathematics was slender, and like the celebrated Rousseau, he could not clearly comprehend some of the simplest propositions in Euclid. It is said, that owing to his deficiency in the English branches, the Preface to his grammar cost him more labor in preparation, than any other part of the work. While professor of languages in Dickinson College, the professor of mathematics in that institution, although thorough in his department, had but

little classical knowledge, and he and Mr. Ross each regarded the other as a very ignorant man.

The anecdote on page 261, I have heard related thus: That being in court during the trial of a cause, in which one of the counsel observed, "There is no rule without an exception." Mr. Ross, in an audible voice denied the statement, adding, by way of illustration, "That nouns of the second declension in *um*, are *always* of the neuter gender."

One of the editions of his grammar was recommended by Rev. Dr. Becker, of Lancaster, in these words: "*Quo libro a me perscrutato, examino applaudo.*"

He used to carry his cat-o'-nine-tails,—his instrument of punishment,—dangling from his little finger; and it is related of him that he not unfrequently ate his dinner with it dangling in that way. He was very intimate with President Nisbet, of Dickinson College. The president, paying him a visit, on one occasion, found him in the ante-room of his study, engaged in the ancient occupation of *horsing* one of his pupils, when the amiable and sensible Nisbet saluted him with the exclamation, "Tut, tut, mon! ye'r putting knowledge in at the wrong end!"

He had on his sign simply these words: "Greek and Latin taught here,"—quite in contrast with the pretentious advertisements of those days. He taught nothing but these languages; but he taught them better, probably, than they have ever been taught on this continent; and he possessed the rare gift of being able to inspire his pupils with a permanent and enthusiastic love for these studies.

Besides his Latin and Greek grammars, he published editions of Cordery's Colloquies, Esop's Fables, Select Colloquies of Erasmus, Selectæ e Profanis Historiæ, and Ciceronis Epistolæ. He was very fond of composing and reciting Latin verse, and many of his poems in that language were published in the newspapers of the day.

An Ode to the memory of President Nisbet, may be found in Dr. Miller's Memoir of the President, p. 297.

He exhibited his learning on all occasions, and his ordinary discourse was tinged

with a dash of pedantry. His demeanor was dignified, but courteous and gentlemanly. He was an honest, upright man, of spotless moral character, and artless as a child.

J. S. F.

WEST CHESTER, PENN.

OLD JERSEY (vol. vi., p. 69).—There was a Jersey in the British navy in 1730, but she was a 50 gun ship of 677 tons. The Jersey whose name is so associated in the American mind with horrors, was built probably soon after this, as I find on the list of 1739, a 60 gun ship, Edmund Williams, commander, in Rear-admiral Haddock's fleet in the Mediterranean. She was the next year in Sir John Norris' fleet against Ferrol, and in 1741 under Lawrence, in Sir Chalmer Ogle's division, in the expedition against Carthage.

A.

SHIPS WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, &C. (vol. vi., p. 324).—In regard to certain old ships of war, the following facts will doubtless answer, viz.:

The *Washington*, 74 guns, 2250 tons, was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1814, at an expense of \$235,801. She was the second 74 launched under the new organization of the navy, in the War of 1812. She made several cruises in the Mediterranean in 1816, '17, and '18, as the flag-ship of Com. Chauncey. She was broken up at New York, in 1843.

The *Franklin*, 74 guns, 2257 tons, was built at Philadelphia, in 1815, at a cost of \$438,149. She took out Mr. Rush, our minister to England, in 1817, and during her subsequent cruise in the Mediterranean, she acquired a fair reputation for the beauty of her model. She has been lying at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for several years, and I believe is now being altered into a steam or iron-clad frigate.

The *Vermont* 74, 2633 tons. The keel of this liner was laid at Charlestown, Mass., in 1818. She was built slowly, and kept on the stocks till 1848. It was at one time contemplated to send her to Japan with Com. Perry's squadron. But it being found difficult to man her in season, she was dis-

mantled, and lay at the Charlestown Navy Yard the last year, when she was ordered to Hilton Head, as a store-ship. She reached that place after a perilous voyage, with the loss of her rudder, &c., as all will remember.

The *Congress* of 50 guns, destroyed by the Merrimac last March, was built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1839. She was a fine frigate, of 1867 tons, 179 feet long, and cost \$399,088. She made several cruises in the Pacific Ocean from 1846 to 1853. (Her predecessor, the *old* frigate Congress, was smaller, of 36 guns, and 1268 tons. She was built at Portsmouth also, in 1799, and was broken up at Norfolk, in 1836.)

The *Cumberland*, of 50 guns, 1726 tons, was built at Charlestown, Mass., in 1842, at a cost of \$357,475. She was another fine ship, 175 feet long, and had made several cruises in the Mediterranean in 1845,—off the Mexican coast in the War of 1846 and '47,—in the West Indies in 1848,—and again in the Mediterranean in 1851 and '52,—before her well-remembered destruction, by the Merrimac, last March. She is expected to be raised again, however, in a few weeks, for which purpose contractors are now at work.

The *Independence* 74, was the first line-of-battle ship launched under the new organization of the navy, in the War of 1812. The *Washington* and *Franklin* soon followed; but not one of them was able to get ready for service till after the Peace of 1815. For most of the above facts, I am indebted to Lieut. Emmon's tables, compiled under authority of the Navy Department.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO (vol. vi., p. 258).—The Rev. Louis Lefleche, a good Cree scholar, in a list of Indian names, with definitions, in the *Rapport sur les Missions*, for April, 1857, Quebec, p. 101, says: Chicago, *At the skunk* (Cree), from Chikak, *skunk*; which makes Shikakok in the locative case.

B.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PAPERS (vol. vi., p. 227).—Alden Bradford, author of two

histories of Massachusetts,—one in 3 vols., from 1764 to 1820, and the other in 1 vol., from 1620 to 1820,—was the editor of the above volume. In the Preface to the first volume of his larger history (1822), he refers to it as “a volume of ‘State Papers,’ which I collated and gave to the public four years ago.”

BOSTON.

Notes on Books.

Thirteen months in the Rebel Army; being a Narrative of Personal Adventures in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier, and Hospital Services. With an Exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism, and Demoralization of the South. By an impressed New Yorker (William G. Stevenson). New York: A. S. Barnes & Burr, 1862. 12mo, 230 pp.

THIS is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the war that we have yet met. Mr. Stevenson, evidently a high-minded young man, was, like many others, entrapped at the South when the rebellion began. The life of a Northern man, never very secure in those lawless communities, then became precarious indeed. Mr. S. escaped a vigilance committee in Arkansas, but in Memphis had his choice of volunteering or swinging. To gain means of escape he got from one service to another, and easily rose, from the nature of the associates with whom he was thrown. He was in the actions of Belmont, and Pittsburg Landing, in the latter as aid to Breckenridge. His account of the South,—its intense feeling, its sacrifices, resources, and military plans,—surpasses in importance all previous statements, and should be read by all who wish to know really what this struggle is, and what the people must do if they intend to put this rebellion down.

The book, thus full of important revelations, is made most attractive by its graphic style, and its well-drawn pictures of the Southern leaders, with many of whom he was brought into contact.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XVI., No. 4. Boston: Oct., 1862.

THIS number, illustrated with a portrait of Daniel Messinger, completes the sixteenth volume of this valuable journal, embracing a greater mass of American family history than was ever before brought together. Its good is not confined to its own pages; for it has prompted the publication of no small number of distinct genealogical works. The present number contains a Memoir of Daniel Messinger, and a genealogy of the family; General Bradstreet's Will; a Genealogy of the Kingsbury's, of Dedham; a correct transcript of Cotton Mather's letter to John Vaughan; with many other interesting papers. Its diary of current events, and obituaries, are carefully prepared and valuable.

We wish its new volume all success, and are happy to see that the next number, also, will be edited by John Ward Dean, Esq.

Notæ Cestrienses; Notices of Chester County Men and Events.

UNDER this title a series of sketches, chiefly biographical, has appeared in the columns of the *Village Record*, a paper of very long standing, published at West Chester, Pa. These sketches are, in most cases, from the pen of the Hon. William Darlington, LL.D., assisted by J. S. Futhey, Esq., and comprise eighty-six numbers, with some supplements, extending from June 19, 1860, to May 17, 1862. It is proposed to publish them in a more permanent form; but, meanwhile, it is necessary to call the attention of historic students to the series as of very great importance, as elucidating points in history, and guiding research in biography. Dr. Darlington, whose name already stands recorded in scientific literature, has, by this labor of patriotic gleanings, falsified the motto with which he prefaced his first Note, and modestly continued to the last. It can no longer be said that the men of Chester county have nearly passed into oblivion—“*caerent quia vate sacro.*”

The Stars and Stripes in Rebellom; a series of papers written by Federal prisoners (privates), in Richmond, Tuscaloosa, New Orleans, and Salisbury (N. C.), with an Appendix. Boston: T. O. H. P. Burnham, 1862. 12mo, 137 pp.

THIS volume, claiming for itself no high literary merit, is one of the mementos of the war; being a kind of newspaper, written by prisoners for their own amusement and culture in those frightful dens, the prisons of the South. Warren's, "My first week of Captivity," and the papers in the Appendix, give it an historic interest; but it will appeal chiefly to the public and to the friends of the prisoners, as a reminiscence of the way in which the educated Northern private passes his prison days.

The Bobbin Boy; or, How Nat got his Learning. An Example for Youth. By W. M. Thayer. Boston: Tilton & Co., 1861. 310 pp.

THE present position of N. P. Banks,—a general, able, careful, brave, and patient,—will, if he rose no higher, make his name one of the noble ones in our history, in the career of arms, as it has hitherto been in the executive and legislative fields. The story of his early struggles is indeed an example for youth, and Mr. Thayer has made a book that will outlive hundreds, and if we are not much mistaken will, like Franklin's autobiography, be a book reproduced in a hundred cheap forms a hundred years hence; for the career of the Bobbin boy will not, we trust, close with the chapter of his generalship.

Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution. By George H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. New York: C. T. Evans, 1862.

IN the violent newspaper outcry against the use of negroes as soldiers, it is not easy to say whether greater ignorance of history, or of military science and political judgment, were displayed. Certainly a plainer question never came up for consideration. Ev-

ery nation has used the negro as a soldier that had him to use. During the Revolution, and before it, the negro was employed in all armies when needed. The Massachusetts Historical Society seems to have been the first to treat of the matter becomingly, and early in the summer Mr. George Livermore announced, and has since read an able paper on the employment of negroes in the Revolutionary army. Mr. George H. Moore, in this tract gives much information, as the discussion of the question, whether they should be employed, and shows that though the use was discountenanced, that they were constantly enrolled, often with direct State encouragement. He gives too, an interesting account of Laurens' attempt to raise a South Carolina negro regiment. We trust that Mr. Moore will develop his brief tract, and give, as he so well can, a systematic history of the military status of the negro, from the days of Hannibal down to our own.

Miscellany.

POSTERITY is not likely to lack contemporaneous histories of the present war. Already there have appeared in part, Moore's Record; Squier's, Duyckinck's, Tomes', Crafts', and Kettell's Histories; and we see announced Lossing's, Abbotts', Stephens', one to be published by the Harpers, and a German one by Dr. Solger.

THE HON. JOHN A. POOR, of Maine, has nearly ready "A vindication of the Claims of Sir Ferdinand Gorges, as the Father of English Colonization in America," to be issued by Appleton.

THE Rev. John F. Wright recently delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Pioneers of Methodism," full of historical information as to Ohio and the West.

A VOLUME of "Sketches of Old New York Merchants," by a gentleman assuming the name of Walter Barrett, has just appeared.

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[No. 12.]

General Department.

THE LIFE OF COLUMBUS IN THE GIUSTINIANI PSALTER. TURIN, 1516.

THE earliest known record of the life of Columbus is in a note to the nineteenth Psalm, in the Polyglot Psalter of his fellow Genoese, Augustus Giustiniani, a Dominican and Bishop of Nepi, dedicated to Leo X., and printed in Turin, 1516, by Paul Porro, a Milanese. He takes occasion, from the words: "Et in fines mundi verba eorum"—"and their words to the end of the earth," to give the following sketch, curious in many respects, and reliable as an early assertion of the claim of Genoa as his birthplace:

"At least in our times, when by the wonderful daring of Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, almost another world has been found and added to Christendom. And, as Columbus frequently averred that he was chosen by God that this prophecy might be fulfilled by him, I have not thought it foreign to insert his life in this place. Christopher, surnamed Columbus, therefore, by birth a Genoese, born of poor parents, was in our age, the one who, by his industry, in a few months explored more of lands and ocean than almost all mortals in bygone ages. A wonderful thing! but nevertheless certain, and verified by the testimony, not only of many ships, but fleets and armies going and returning. Columbus, scarcely instructed in the first elements in his early years, as he grew up devoted himself to maritime affairs; and when his brother proceeded to Portugal and went into the business, at Lisbon, of drawing charts for nautical use, laying down seas, and ports, and shores, these maritime bays and islands he learned

from him what he there had acquired from the many, who, by the king's order, went yearly to explore the inaccessible lands of the Ethiopians and remote shores of the ocean between the south and west. When he had often conversed with them, and compared what he had heard from them with what he had already meditated on his charts, and read in cosmographers, he came at last to the opinion, that it was highly possible, that a man leaving the shores of the Ethiopians, tending W. S. W., should direct his course between west and west-south-west, in a few months would reach either some island or the last continental lands of the Indies. When he learned this with sufficient exactness from his brother, seriously examining the thing in itself, he explained to some of the nobles of the Spanish king, that it was his object, if the king would furnish the means of carrying it out, far quicker than the Portuguese had done, to visit new lands and new peoples, in fine, to penetrate to regions hitherto unknown. The matter was soon reported to the king (of Spain), who induced, both by rivalry to the kings of Portugal, and by a desire of this kind of novelty and glory, which might hence redound to himself and his posterity, after long weighing the matter with Columbus, at last ordered two vessels to be equipped, in which Columbus setting sail steered to the Fortunate Isles, held his course a little to the left from the western line, between W. S. W. and west, yet most remote from the W. S. W., and almost identically with the W. When the voyage had continued many days, and the account being taken, it was found that they had now, in a straight course, traversed four thousand miles; the rest, indeed, abandoning all hope, contended that they should reverse their course

and return; but he persisted in his undertaking, and as far as he could ascertain by conjecture, promised that some lands, continents, or islands, were not more than one day's sail distant. Credit was not refused to what he said. For the next day, seeing, I know not what lands, the sailors extolled him with praises, and put the greatest confidence in the man's opinion. They were, as afterwards discovered, almost innumerable islands, not far from certain continental lands, as appearances betokened. Of these islands, some, it was perceived, bore savage men styled cannibals, not rejecting human flesh as food, and harassing neighboring tribes by their robberies, hollowing out great trunks of trees, in which, crossing to the nearest islands, like wolves they hunted down human beings for food. A chance was not long wanting of seizing one of these boats and its crew, but not without a bloody fight. The survivors were afterwards carried to Spain. The island first discovered is called Hispana. In it were found innumerable men, conspicuous for poverty and nakedness. When some of these were, by signs, invited to a conference, and allured by presents, it at once appeared, when they came near, that they were astounded and wondered at a white color so different from theirs, at the dress, and a visit before unheard of, and all else, of men coming as it were from heaven. For their color is far different from ours, not black, however, but like gold. A cloak hung from the neck, was fastened to the breast, covering the private parts like a veil, and to this a little gold was attached. It was common to men and women no longer virgins; for virgins go entirely naked, until they are deprived of their virginity, by men skilled in the business, with a kind of finger of bone. There are no quadruped animals among them except some little dogs; their food is roots, of which they make bread, not unlike wheaten in taste, and acorns of a different shape from ours, but more pleasing to the taste. Columbus, now satisfied, resolved to return to Spain; and having fortified the spot, of which he had first taken possession, and left only forty men as a garrison, he sailed to Spain, and having, after a pleasant voyage, reached

the Fortunate Isles, at once sent on messengers with a letter to the king, who, learning all things, rejoiced wonderfully, and appointing Columbus chief of all naval affairs, adorned him with great honors. All the nobles went out to meet him, and the discoverer of the New World is received with great joy. Without delay other ships are got ready, far exceeding the former, in number and size, and are filled with all kinds of things. Spain sends her poisons to the innocent world; abundant silk and golden raiments are shipped, and luxury, not content with having triumphed over this our world, sails to those pure and innocent peoples; and the woods, which could scarce supply our gluttony, although hunts are repeated to an excess, send to those remote shores the wild boar and sow, to swell the bellies of those hitherto ignorant of them. But they sail with those who, with the art of Esculapius, will succor the nations in the diseases arising from the gluttony prepared and ready to seize them. They bear seeds and shoots of trees. For wheat, as it was afterwards seen, when committed to the earth, grew up at first to quite a height and then dwindled away, nature, as it were condemning new kinds of food, and ordering them to be content with their roots. Columbus, then sailing with a fleet of twelve ships, with men and arms and supplies of all kinds, after a voyage of only twenty days, reached Hispana, and found that all whom he had left had been put to death by the savages, who gave as a reason, that they had been lascivious and violent to their women. After then rebuking their cruelty and ingratitude, when he saw them moved to repentance, he promised them pardon if they would be faithful in the future, and be obedient to him. Then sending exploring parties, in all directions, when he saw it to be an island, remarkable for its size, the temperature of the air, the fruitfulness of the earth, and the multitude of people; and at the same time, it was reported that most pure gold was found in certain places in the torrents, and that the fields produced a seed resembling pepper, in shape and taste, he resolved to found a city at once. Collecting materials on all sides, the skilful work-

men soon created a town, to which he gave the name of Isabella. The commander himself, taking two ships, sailed around the island. Then coasting along the shore of the continent, which he had called Joanna, he sailed for seventy-one days by that shore, steering directly west; and being a most skilful computer of a ship's course, found, by the calculation of nights and days, that he had made six thousand miles. He called the promontory at which he stopped, Evangelista, and resolved to turn back to revisit it when better prepared and equipped. On his voyage, however, he laid down on a chart, the bays, shores, and capes. He brought back, too, the information that this side of the world has an elevation of 18° of the Arctic pole, while the northern shore of the island Hispana, shows only 24° altitude of the same pole. It was known, however, by the observations of his men,—if, indeed, they could make a true account,—that the eclipse, which appeared in the month of September, 1494, was seen almost four hours earlier, at the island of Hispana, than at Hispalis, commonly called Seville. From this computation, Columbus inferred that that island was four hours, and he calculated that Evangelista was ten hours' distant from Cadiz; and not more than two hours, that is the twelfth part of the whole circuit of the earth, from that place which Ptolemy calls Catigara, and the last habitable part in the east. Had not land stopped his further voyage, it would soon have happened that the extreme east would have been reached by men sailing in a contrary course to the west, after making the circuit of our whole lower hemisphere. After completing these voyages, Columbus returning to Spain paid the debt of nature. The king, himself, who had conferred many privileges on him in life, on his death permitted the son to succeed to his father's place, and hold the prefectship of the Indies and the sea; and he is still alive in great power and wealth. Nor have the grandees of Spain disdained to form matrimonial connections with a young man so eminent for nobility and morals. Columbus, dying, did not forget his dear native land; for he left to the office, as they call it, of St. George, and which the

Genoese esteem the chief, and as it were the honor and bulwark of the whole State, the tenth part of all he possessed in life. This was the end of a most celebrated man, who, had he been in the time of the Greek heroes, would doubtless have been raised to the number of the gods.

THE EVACUATION OF TICONDEROGA, IN 1777.

BY HENRY HALL.

[Read before the Vermont Historical Society, at Brattleboro,
July 17, 1862.]

OF all the disasters that befell the American arms, during the Revolutionary War, perhaps none produced more immediate consternation throughout America, or more triumphant exultation in England, than the evacuation of the Forts of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, by the American army under St. Clair, and their occupation by the British army under Burgoyne, July 6, 1777.

Washington wrote, "The affair is so mysterious that it baffles even conjecture."

John Adams wrote, "We shall never be able to defend a post till we shoot a general." In England, the war was believed to be virtually over.

With the history of Ticonderoga the fame of the Green Mountain Boys is mingled forever. But our State pride in its quick capture by Ethan Allen and his eighty-three Vermonters, in the gray dawn of a May morning, 1775, before its sleepy British commander had even learned the birth of a new nation on this continent, was followed by deep *national* humiliation at its astounding loss, two years later. The loss of Ticonderoga, the retreat through Rutland and Bennington counties, of most of the American army, the battle at Hubbardton, and the virtual military occupation of Rutland county by the British, until redeemed forty days later by the battle of Bennington,—all give to us an interest in that summer's history scarcely equalled by any since our State was settled,—yet, on the pages of history the events are mentioned so briefly, so vaguely, and with so many contradictory accounts, that

their very names have flushed our brows with conflicting pride and mortification.

In the early part of this century it was proposed to raise a monument to commemorate the stubborn valor of Francis, Warner, and others, at Hubbardton—but the proposition eliciting some ridicule as to the propriety of *memorizing a defeat*, the project was abandoned until the citizens in the immediate vicinity, in 1859, erected a neat marble obelisk, on a site, it is believed, actually a little north of the battle-ground.

As an instance, illustrating our State's unfamiliarity with its own history, we notice that the two laws chartering "The Hubbardton Battle Monument Association"—laws passed through two Houses and two Senates, and signed by one governor of the State—describe the battle as having occurred the 2d, instead of the 7th, of July—a very trivial mistake of *only* five days, which will not materially disturb the repose, or mar the renown of the dead; but as we exchange copies of our legislative doings with American and European States, it is mildly suggestive of remarks and smiles, not excessively complimentary to the land of school-houses.

John Burgoyne, the natural son of Lord Bingley—in 1762, commander of the British forces in Portugal, in 1775, a British general in Boston, in 1777, conqueror at Ticonderoga, and prisoner at Saratoga—in Parliament obtaining only a partial trial, and uttering a fervid speech in favor of Lord Holland's bill legalizing the intermarriage of nobles and commoners—snubbed by the ministry for his unsuccess—published an elaborate defence of his American campaign—was the author of three comedies, "The Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," and "The Heiress." He was possessed of fair capacity—brave, courteous, literary, morbidly proud and sensitive as to his birth—of a restless ambition and excessive vanity.

Arthur St. Clair, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1734, came to this country when 21 years of age—in 1775, having a family and an ample fortune, he enters the army,—becomes colonel, brigadier, and major-general—he wins only laurels in Canada—at Princeton, and Brandywine, is by the

side of Washington, whose confidence he never loses—in 1777, subjected to the grossest suspicions upon his courage, capacity, and honor,—in 1787, president of Congress—in 1788, governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio river—in 1791, terribly and ingloriously defeated by the Indians,—he died in 1818 at Philadelphia, aged 84; his last years years of poverty and destitution, he an unsuccessful petitioner to Congress for the re-payment of the money which he had so opportunely and generously expended for his adopted country. We admire and sympathize with the brave, capable, scholarly, and upright Scotchman, who, perhaps, lacked high military tact. He not only shared the fortune of all good men, in being buffeted by detraction in his life; but, as in the East the buried dead are mutilated by the hyena, so since his death, his fame has been mangled by that weak, flippant falsifier of history, J. T. Headley.

Seth Warner, born in Woodbury, Ct., in 1743, at the age of twenty came with his father to Bennington, became the sturdiest leader of the early settlers against the Yorkers,—in 1775, leader of a regiment of Green Mountain Boys into Canada—a necessary and principal contributor to the victory at Bennington, active throughout the war. In 1782, he returns to his native town,—having, according to his epitaph, fought sixteen battles,—racked with disease until bereft of reason, he dies there, in 1784, in the forty-second year of his age, leaving a widow and three children destitute of property, his moderate patrimony having been consumed while he was in the service of his country. In 1787, the Vermont Legislature gave to his heirs two thousand acres of land in the northwest part of the county of Essex; that section of the county remaining mostly unsettled, the land has never become of much value. Of all the early heroes of Vermont, the memory of none is enshrined deeper in the popular esteem, for cool, unswerving courage, self-denying patriotism, and natural ability, than that of Seth Warner.

Lieut.-gen. Burgoyne, leaving England March 27, 1777,—at St. Johns the 16th of June,—enters Lake Champlain with an army

of 7,500 admirably equipped and disciplined British and German soldiers, officered by Brigadier-generals the indefatigable Frazer, the distinguished Powell and Hamilton, and the Brunswicker, Baron Reidesel; his famed train of brass artillery being commanded by Gen. Phillips, who had gained great reputation in the wars in Germany; altogether constituting an army in whose officers and men the British nation gloried, for their past renown, the brilliant *éclat* of its present appearance, and its sanguine promise as the annihilator of American independence.

Arriving at the river Boquet, a little north of Crown Point, on the 21st of June, Burgoyne entertains about four hundred Indians, of different tribes, with a feast, rum, and a *hifabutin* speech; the latter being intended to excite them to kill as many Americans as possible, but to tomahawk and scalp them *when it wouldn't hurt*, and, if *entirely convenient*, not to kill the women and children; hoping, if it failed, as he feared it would, with the savages, it might fool Christendom and ward off the indignant execration of the world against the inhuman monstrosity of employing such infernal means to reclaim their *dearly beloved, Christian American cousins*.

Stopping three days at Crown Point, to erect magazines and other works—dispatching several hundred soldiers and Indians by way of Otter Creek to Skeensborough—his army increased by a few hundred Canadians and Indians—his fleet of frigates, gunboats, and other vessels, commanding the lake,—Burgoyne, at the head of his main army on the west side of the lake; the German reserve, under Baron Reidesel, on the east, marches through the astonished wilderness in magnificent array.

On the 1st of July he arrives within four miles of Ticonderoga, intrrenches his camp, and throws a boom across the lake; these last acts cheating St. Clair into a brief belief of Burgoyne's weakness. But Burgoyne advances his works nearer and nearer, and on the 2d day of July, he seizes and fortifies Mount Hope, overlooking the American works, only half a mile distant, and entirely cutting off St. Clair from

any further communication with Lake George.

On the 4th of July he celebrates the first anniversary of our National Declaration of Independence, by issuing a magniloquent proclamation, therein inviting the benighted Americans to allow themselves to be conquered easy, or meet the stupendous vengeance of the whole omnipotent British nation in general, and of Lieut.-gen. John Burgoyne and the Indians in particular. To this, a young American officer wrote a reply, for circulation among our own soldiers, commencing, "Most high, most mighty, most puissant, and sublime general," as a specimen of which we extract the following sentence: "The mountains shook before thee, and the trees of the forest bowed their heads; the vast lakes of the north were chilled at thy presence; and the mighty cataracts stopped their tremendous career, and were suspended in awe, at thy approach."

Major-general St. Clair takes command of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, about the middle of June, so little anticipating any serious fight that he had taken with him his son, about eleven years of age, that he might superintend his education. Before St. Clair's arrival the enemy had made a hostile demonstration from the north end of the lake. Gen. Poor informed Gen. Gates of this; and also that he learned they were soon to come up the lake with their whole army. Gen. Gates wrote to Gen. Poor "that he had the strongest assurances from Congress that the king's troops were all ordered round to New York," and desired Gen. Poor "to be getting every thing in readiness, that if the enemy went out of one door, we must enter the other; "that the intelligence he had from a spy, corroborated the sentiment of Congress."

A council of war, including Gen. Schuyler, held the 20th of June, believing that with their few troops it would require six weeks' work to complete the necessary obstructions in the lake, besides the great amount of labor necessary to complete the fortifications, decide, among other things, that "it is prudent to provide for a retreat." So remiss were the commissaries in supply-

ing the northern forts with necessary provisions, that Schuyler said, he believed it would do the public a service to hang one of the department.

Schuyler returning to Fort Edward, St. Clair employs several hundred soldiers to hurry on the fortifications, under the supervision of the illustrious Pole, Thaddens Kosciuszko, who with the rank of lieutenant-colonel was assistant-engineer in the northern department.

Placed in a fort, which the nation fondly believed to be impregnable, with a force consisting of twelve regiments, averaging little over two hundred effective men each—two of which regiments were Massachusetts militia—encumbered with over five hundred sick—ordered to defend defective works, which if completed, required, in the opinion of Gates and Schuyler, ten to twelve thousand men, none of whom should be militia—having reported the place to be indefensible—receiving no authority from Congress to vacate the place, and no promise of reinforcements, St. Clair has no alternative but to work with all his strength and bravely meet his fate.

The old French lines at Ticonderoga had been materially augmented, and the whole were connected by a floating bridge, boom and chain nearly one quarter of a mile long, with Mount Independence, a high, circular, stony hill, situated in Orwell, Vt., with a stockaded star fort on its summit partially out of repair, a battery on its side, and other works at its foot.

St. Clair hearing from "Hoite, of Otter Creek," that a party of the enemy had taken a pair of oxen from one of the inhabitants, and driven them to two miles above Middlebury Falls, and there ate them; on the 27th of June, sends out Col. Seth Warner to rouse the settlers on Otter Creek to drive back these marauders, and then reinforce Ticonderoga. On the 26th of June, Commissary Yancey sends to Ticonderoga twenty cattle bought by him at Paulett, and the next day sends over thirty, bought by Commissary Avery, at Manchester.

Meanwhile, St. Clair is sorely perplexed as to the number and designs of the enemy, by the contradictory reports of his scouts,

sent down each side of and upon the lake, and of the prisoners and spies from Canada.

Henry Brockholst Livingston,—twenty years later judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, then in the twentieth year of his age, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, aid to Schuyler, whom he had accompanied to Ticonderoga,—writes to Schuyler: "We cannot see that they (the enemy) have brought many regulars with them. At least, the number of red coats in the boats is very small. . . . I cannot but esteem myself fortunate that indisposition prevented my returning with you, as it has given me an opportunity to be present at a battle, in which I promise myself the pleasure of seeing our army flushed with victory."

St. Clair, having sent his son to Lake George, at last sees the British army approach, filling the forest with their brilliant uniforms, glittering steel and waving plumes, and waking the long-slumbering echoes of wood and lake, with the stirring sounds of

"Trump and drum, and roaring culverin."

Many of his sick, and all of his stores remaining at the landing on the north end of Lake George, having been sent south, St. Clair, on the 2d day of July, burns the block-house, saw-mills, and other works at the landing; and then, in helpless impotence, is obliged, by the weakness of his garrison, to remain within his lines, and, without the power to prevent it, see the enemy plant battery after battery in positions only half a mile distant, and entirely commanding his own fortifications; the American cannonading meanwhile so innocent, the British do not even reply to it.

A Convention had been called to meet at Windsor, on the 2d day of July, 1777, to frame a Constitution for the new State of Vermont, which had declared itself free and independent on the 16th day of January previous,—a date which, I am ashamed to say, is almost unknown to, and utterly unhonored by Vermonters,—and if it be proper for so recent a member of so venerable a Society, I would suggest that, hereafter, when convenient, the winter sessions of the Society be called, so as to commemorate the date of our State's Declaration of Inde-

pendence; at which time a paper, illustrating that hitherto obscurely known event, might be very properly read.

Col. Warner having left Ticonderoga for the Green Mountains, as before mentioned, let us so far follow him as to read a letter written by him to that Convention.

RUTLAND THE 2D OF JULY, 1777.

To the Hon. Convention now sitting at Windsor, in the State of Vermont,

GENTLEMEN: I have last evening received an Express from the General Commanding at Ticonderoga, who informs me that the enemy have come on with seventeen or eighteen gun-boats, two large ships, several sloops & other craft, & lie at the three mile point, & the General expects an attack every hour—the enemy have put to land on said point, & they have had a skirmish, but the General informs me to no great purpose, orders me to send for the militia to join him as soon as possibly they can get there from this State & the Massachusetts & New Hampshire. I have sent an Express to Colo. Simons, *went of last night*—Colo. Robinson & Colo. Williams is now at Hubbardton waiting to be joined by Colo. Bellows who is now with me. When the whole join they will make in No. about 7 or 800 men. I know not where to apply but to you to raise the militia on the East side of the mountain, shall expect that you send us all the men that can be possibly be raised & that you will do what lies in your *Power* to supply the troops at Ticonderoga with beef *as if the siege should be long they will absolutely be in want of meat kind except the country exert themselves—if 40 or 50 head of cattle could be brought on with the militia they will be paid for by the commissary on their arrival.*

The safety of that post consists much on the exertions of the country, *them* lines are so much in want of *men*. I should be glad that a few hills of *corn unhoed* should not be a motive sufficient to detain men at home considering the loss of such an important Post can hardly be recovered.

I am Gentlemen in the greatest respect your most obedient and very humble servant,
SETH WARNER.

P. S. I am this moment agoing to mount my horse in company with Colo. Bellows for Ticonderoga.

I left Colo. Robinson at Hubbardton this morning.

That you may have wisdom to conduct in the business for which you are called together, is the Prayer of
S. W.

St. Clair, for several days and nights scarcely undressing or sleeping,—everywhere present, early and late, directing and cheering his army,—is appalled Saturday morning, July 5th, by seeing a legion of red coats on the Summit of Sugar Hill, or Fort Defiance, less than a mile south of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. One day more, and a battery would be there playing upon his works; and he entirely surrounded, except about half a mile south of Mount Independence, between the lake and East Creek. Without authority from Congress or Schuyler to abandon the place, he calls a council of war, consisting of Major-general St. Clair, Brigadier-generals John Patterson, Enoch Poor, and De Roche Fermoy, and Colonel commandant Pierce Long. Although reinforced that day by Warner and 900 New Hampshire and Vermont militia, there was no probability that they could long defend the forts. There was no prospect of relief from Schuyler, who was at Fort Edward, with only 3000 men, almost destitute of powder, lead, and provisions. One day more would cut off their only avenue for escape. About 3 o'clock P. M. they decide unanimously to evacuate the forts that night,—two o'clock A. M. being the time appointed for their departure,—the two Massachusetts regiments, meanwhile, clamorous to go home, alleging that their time would expire in two days. But how could 3500 men, with their sick and all their stores, retreat from inside of a large and sanguine army in a short, moonlight, July night, with scarcely seven hours of nominal darkness, without being heard by wakeful British sentry, or seen by sleepless Indian eyes?

The officers were to make all possible preparations, without disclosing to their men the intention to retreat.

St. Clair, at nine o'clock in the evening,

sends his aid, Major Dunn, to order General Fermoy, commanding at Fort Independence, to load all the stores into the batteaux on the east side of the Mount. Crossing over from Ticonderoga to the Mount after midnight, St. Clair finds *general and army sound asleep*, and sends Colonel Baldwin to awake the sleepy French general.

Soon after, Major Dunn finds 300 or 400 men, carrying down stores and loading the boats, "but, for want of proper orders and attention from General Pomeroy, every thing appears in the greatest confusion."

At midnight young Wilkinson, afterwards brigadier-general, delivers the orders to strike the tents at Ticonderoga, General Poor superintending with vigilance and energy. At 2 o'clock, A. M., St. Clair leaves Ticonderoga, all the stores, except the heaviest cannon, having been removed from that side of the lake, and the troops begin crossing the bridge over to the Vermont side.

The wind had been blowing all night, raging so fiercely the boats had been almost unmanageable and unserviceable, thereby preventing the departure at the appointed time, but every light from fire and candle had been extinguished, the sentinels challenged no persons within the works, the trunnions were not knocked off the cannon for fear of noise, and every thing had been managed so noiselessly, and the enemy had been so unalert, that they were as yet unobserved, although the men at the boats, from want of sleep, the storm on the lake, and lack of proper orders, were cross and in confusion.

Major Dunn testified before the court-martial, on St. Clair's trial, that Gen. Fermoy set fire to his house on Mount Independence, about three o'clock in the morning.

The consequences of this act of folly worse than madness, or, if of crime, deserving enduring infamy, were soon apparent. The flames, fed by the furious wind, rise high, and cast a strong light along the sides of the mountain and over the lake, revealing, at last, to the enemy, a large share of the American forces still in sight, hurrying across the bridge and down the hill, in disorder and confusion.

Col. Long and his regiment, with five armed galleys and seventy batteaux loaded with stores and invalids, leaves the mountain before the dawn, sailing up the shadowed lake towards Skeensborough in fancied security and real gayety; the officers, knocking off the necks of the bottles of wine, merrily drink a pleasant reveille to General Burgoyne,—their sense of security being founded on the supposed strength of the floating bridge, boom, and chain,—they little dreaming that before that sultry Sabbath's sun should set, all their vessels would be destroyed or captured.

About four o'clock, the rear-guard of the American army, about four hundred and fifty strong, under Colonel Francis, leave Mount Independence in good order, greeted by the harmless cannon-balls of the enemy. St. Clair, aided by General Poor, soon restores order, and the American army goes streaming in files,—by platoons, when practicable,—down a newly-cut bad road through dense woods, towards Castleton.

The news of the loss of Ticonderoga shocked the nation. St. Clair was the object of universal condemnation. Cries of cowardice, imbecility, and treason, filled the land. A committee of Congress were appointed to investigate the matter, and, like a grand jury, they collected evidence only against him on the popular charges.

In 1778 he was court-martialled, and after a trial of several weeks' duration, he was "unanimously acquitted of each and every charge with the highest honor," by a court, of which General Lincoln was president. Looking back from our times to the memorable campaign of 1777, we do not wonder at St. Clair's temporary loss of popularity, so general and grossly wrong was the estimate of the strength of the forts and the resources under his command.

Our esteem for St. Clair has been much increased by an investigation into the details of his history; while, astonished and grieved, we deplore the apparent necessity or military exigency which must have controlled in the appointment to a brigadier-generalship, of such a stupid or false Frenchman as De Roche Fermoy.

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Chicago, Oct. 21, 1862.*—This Society, after the summer recess, held its stated meeting at the private residence of Hon. W. S. Gurnee; W. L. Newberry, Esq., President, in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended by members and invited guests.

The additions to the Library were reported, for the past three months, to consist of 565 bound books; 5394 unbound books, documents, and pamphlets; 6 old and rare newspapers; 43 files of newspapers; 497 files of magazines, &c.; 59 manuscripts; 39 maps and charts; 6 prints; 18 articles for the Cabinet; 3 collections of miscellanies. Total, 6630, from 181 contributors.

The above embraced extensive documents of Indiana, 1811-'60, with others of Ohio, New York, and the Territories of Colorado and Utah; the entire Laws of Kentucky, 1792-1815; a collection of the periodical literature printed at Cincinnati and Cleveland, 1820-'60; about forty bound volumes of "Mormon" publications, in English, French, Danish, and Welsh, received from Great Salt Lake City; the New Testament, translated into the "Chippewa," by Dr. E. James, Albany, 1832; with works in the *Asamese*, Hebrew, and Arabic; municipal documents and reports, of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo, with the directories of these cities, from their first publication; over 500 railroad reports and publications, of the United States and Canada; with valuable contributions to the Cabinet, of sabres, military documents, general orders, private letters, &c., taken from the enemy, in the principal battles of the Southwest, during the present war.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be appropriately communicated to the various donors.

Of the correspondence, for the same term,—consisting of 76 letters received, and 189 written,—a synopsis was given by the Secretary.

A communication was read from Prof. J.

Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institution, accompanying a complete collection of the publications of that Institution, obligingly forwarded,—for which the Society's acknowledgments were ordered to be returned.

A letter was read from a young man (a printer, in Chicago), inclosing a donation, to be continued for five years, to aid a proposed endowment for a "Printers' Library," to be connected with the collections of the Society. The donation was accepted, with the Society's thanks.

Letters were read from Mr. Z. Eastman, U. S. Consul at Bristol, and from Mr. J. L. Chester, London, Great Britain, tendering their services in historical research or collections, in the Society's behalf, in that country.

From the family of the late Geo. Flower, of Albion, Ill., deceased, was received a valuable package of the literary remains of the latter, including a MS. journal of Continental travel, in 1814, with autograph letters of Robert Owen, Frances D. Wright, and others.

The Rev. P. Lippincott, of Duquoin, Ill., communicated a copy of his valuable essay, entitled, "The Conflict of the Century;" containing an extended notice of the attempt to legalize slavery in Illinois, in 1823, with added remarks by the writer.

From the Hon. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia, second governor of Illinois, after its organization as a State, was received a letter on the first Constitutional Convention in Illinois, in 1818; with encouragement to the Society's wish, that he may prepare a memorial of that Convention, should his health permit.

From J. Russell, LL. D., of Bluffdale, Ill., was received a communication, relating to this Society's operations, with allusions to historical personages and events, connected with our State history.

From the Right Reverend J. Duggan, D. D., bishop of Chicago, was received a letter, accepting his appointment as a resident member of the Society.

Communications were received from the New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland Historical, and the American Antiquarian Societies, with the Mercantile Library Asso-

ciation, of the city of New York, in relation to a proposed exchange of publications on the present war.

An interesting discussion followed, upon the desirableness of encouraging the numerous collection of railroad documents (numbering over 2000), possessed by the Society, in which several gentlemen present, connected with the important railroad companies centring in this city, participated. A memorial, intended for presentation to those companies, was submitted and adopted.

The Hon. J. Y. Scammon was requested to address the Society, at its approaching annual meeting.

A copy of the log of the brig *Sleepner* (the first direct arrival from Norway, at Chicago, the past summer), was presented to the Society, for preservation in its archives, from Capt. Waage, the master.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Sept. 11, 1862.*—A stated meeting of this Society was held as above.

A large number of valuable donations to the Library were acknowledged; communications were received from Dr. Jared Sparks, and Charles Folsom, Esq., and remarks on several topics of historical interest were offered by various members.

The President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, said, "That he had observed, in a Boston newspaper, not long ago, an inquiry as to the authorship of an 'Introductory Essay' to the edition of Wood's 'New England's Prospect,' published in Boston, in the year 1764. This inquiry had been repeated in the *Historical Magazine*, for the month of August. He was not sure that he could give the correct answer to the question, but he would at least offer a conjecture, and state the grounds on which it was based. He happened to have a copy of that edition in his library, which had belonged to his brother, the late James Bowdoin. The copy contained many references and memoranda in Bowdoin's writing. At the close of the Introductory Essay, Mr. B. had written in pencil, 'This Essay was written by James

Otis;' and at the beginning of the Essay he had written distinctly in ink, as if upon greater assurance, 'By James Otis.' Now Mr. Bowdoin was long a member of this Society, and was a diligent historical and antiquarian student. He was in the way of making inquiries upon the subject, and would not have been satisfied to state such a fact without some authority. The Essay was full of political allusions to the controversies between the American colonies and the mother country, at the time it was published, and in which Mr. Otis took a leading part. It abounded, too, in classical quotations, with which Otis was so familiar. There were some inaccuracies and inelegancies of style, not altogether worthy of Otis's pen; but he was known to have been sometimes careless in his compositions. There was a statement in it, also, which was not altogether consistent with what is known or inferred concerning Otis's career. The Essay refers to having picked up a copy of Wood's 'New England's Prospect,' in a bookseller's shop, in London. But there is something more than a doubt whether Otis himself ever went to London. Mr. Tudor, in his biography of Otis, gives no reason for thinking he ever went beyond the limits of his native land, except once to Halifax, to argue a case. But as the Essay deals with exciting and delicate topics, and was printed anonymously, it may have been that the author designed to preserve his *incognito*, and to throw his readers off the scent in regard to the authorship, by introducing a circumstance which could not be applicable to himself. The Essay would certainly have an additional interest, if it were known to have been written by this early and ardent patriot, and that he had felt obliged to adopt this mode of concealing his hand in it, in order to avoid the responsibility of so bold an impeachment of an arbitrary and oppressive government. At all events, Mr. Bowdoin's distinct statement, so many years ago, that it was written by James Otis, is worthy of attention, in default of other information on the subject."

The President also said, "That he had chanced to find the solution of another question of authorship, which had frequently en-

gaged the attention of himself and others. He had, some years ago, inserted a *query* in the *Historical Magazine*, as to the author of the English translation of the Marquis de Chastellux's 'Travels in America.' The question had never been answered. A few days since, he had happened to take up a copy of the first volume of the French edition of Chastellux, and on one of the blank leaves at the beginning, found the following memorandum: 'V. Brissot, vol. ii., p. 241, concerning the translator. His name is Grieve. He lives at present at Morly, near Paris.' The volume belonged to the Library of Harvard College, and to the Ebeling Collection, presented by Mr. Thorndike. The memorandum was in the handwriting of Ebeling himself. Who this Mr. Grieve was, he did not know; but he had certainly written some *grievous* things concerning the characters with which he dealt. The passage in Brissot to which the memorandum referred, was as follows:

'Ce traducteur est un jeune Anglois, qui a plus d'esprit que d'exactitude, plus de prétentions au sarcasme qu'à la vérité. Il étoit resté en Amérique pendant la guerre, y avait passé quatre années. Je n'ai pas pu bien découvrir quelle y avoit été sa mission. Il faut se défier excessivement de tout ce qu'il dit pour et contre. Je n'ai pas sa traduction sous les yeux; j'aurais souvent eu occasion de la réfuter.'

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov. 6, 1862.*—The regular meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Historic-Genealogical Society, on the afternoon of the above date; Dr. Winslow Lewis, the President, in the chair.

Several medals and coins, of an interesting character, were exhibited; a large collection of Masonic medals, of fine workmanship, and in various metals, from the collection of the President, attracted much attention.

Mr. Ellis presented for examination two curious coins, in lead, of Yucatan, bearing the following inscriptions: *Ob.* "Merida de Yucatan Part Blato Cied;" *Rev.* " $\frac{1}{2}$ Grano de Yucat, 1860." Size 18. The smaller of the two was of an oblong shape, size 12, and bore similar inscriptions.

The President presented to the Society an elegant volume containing several hundred figures of medals, finely engraved, entitled: "Medalische Historie der Republyk van Holland, By Pietre Mortier, M.DC.XC."

The Society adjourned to Thursday, 4th of December.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Boston, Nov. 5, 1862.*—This Society held its regular monthly meeting, on the afternoon of the above date, commencing at three o'clock.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the following gentlemen as having accepted membership: Joseph Richardson and Ogden Codman, Esqs., of Boston; Geo. W. Johnson, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., and John Cummings, Jr., Esq., of Woburn, as resident members; and Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A., London, England, as corresponding member.

The Librarian reported that, during the last month there have been presented to the Society 13 bound volumes and 143 pamphlets, sermons, &c.

The Historiographer read an interesting memoir of Lloyd Glover, Esq., a resident member recently deceased, a native of Homer, N. Y.

Among the donations is an elegant copy of Heath's "Paris," full of picturesque views, from Joseph Richardson, Esq., and six volumes, four of which are embellished with costly plates, viz.: "The Theatre of the World," 3 vols.; "The Belgian Cities," in 2 vols.; all which are in French, by Jean Blau and his brother, and one volume, being "A General Geography of the whole Earth," with 300 maps. The above six volumes, admirably printed, richly bound in vellum, and bearing date 1643-44, presented by Dr. Winslow Lewis, together with a work in quarto, entitled "A True Discovery of the present Estate of Virginia, by Raphle Hamor, 1615."

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine read notices of several eminent Tories, whose memoirs have been prepared by him since the last edition of his "American Loyalists," in 1847. Among them were Florentine Vassall, Jonathan Sewall, Joseph Garrison, Rev. Jacob

Bailey, John Chandler, Thos. Boylston, and Francis Greene, all of Massachusetts. Mr. Sabine introduced his reading by saying extemporaneously that his devotion to the history of the Loyalists, has caused some to think he was a Loyalist or a descendant of one, but he claimed to be a true American. His father was from Connecticut, and his mother was from New Hampshire, and the cross of granite and wooden nutmegs should be considered as producing a legitimate American. He had devoted much of his life to the history of the Loyalists because there was no one else to do justice to them. He had not even allowed himself the Fourth of July, but had devoted that day to his work.

Col. Swett read some interesting reminiscences of the New England Guard, stating that, among the first speeches he was called upon to make, was one before this military company, in which he defended the art of war, and his "voice is still for war."

The Secretary of the Directors reported that the board had elected Wm. B. Trask, Hon. Charles Hudson, Rev. Elias Nason, John W. Dean, and Wm. H. Whitmore, the publishing committee for the ensuing year.

A nominating committee, consisting of Wm. R. Deane, Rev. W. Gilbert, F. Kidder, Rev. A. Morse, and T. Cushing, Jr., was chosen to select candidates for the January election.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*New York, Nov. 4, 1862.*—The regular meeting of this Society was held in the Library building; the Hon. Luther Bradish presided.

After the preliminary overture, Mr. Frederick De Peyster read a very interesting paper on Rip Van Dam, governor of the Colony of New York; whose portrait, with that of his wife, were that evening added to the Society's Collections.

The regular paper of the evening was an account, by Dr. Usher Parsons, of Indian Graves in Rhode Island. It was heard with

attention, and will be given in full to the readers of the *Magazine*.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Buffalo, April 15, 1862.*—This Society was organized on the above date, and at its first election, on the 20th day of May, 1862, the following officers were chosen:

President—Millard Fillmore. *Vice-president*—Lewis F. Allen. *Recording Secretary and Treasurer*—Chas. D. Norton. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Guy H. Salisbury. *Councillors*—Geo. R. Babcock, Wm. Dorsheimer, Rev. William Shelton, Rev. Walter Clarke, Orsamus H. Marshall, Henry W. Rogers, Nathan K. Hall, Geo. W. Clinton, Rev. G. W. Hosmer.

Oct. 7.—At the monthly meeting on the above date, Millard Fillmore, the President, in the chair,—

Guy H. Salisbury, Corresponding Secretary, reported donations received since last meeting, from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, H. K. Hall, Gen. W. F. Barry, Mrs. G. W. Clinton, and others.

Mr. Jesse Peck, at the request of the Corresponding Secretary, had furnished a communication noting local and personal incidents since his removal here, in 1823. Gen. Swift, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected an honorary member.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members: Gen. James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; Gen. W. F. Barry, of Washington, D. C.; Junius H. Smith, of Batavia. Oliver G. Steele, elected Treasurer at the last meeting, in place of Charles D. Norton, made a report accepting the office, and making a statement of the finances of the Society.

VERMONT.

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862.*—The twenty third annual meeting of this Society was held at the Society's room, No. 9, State House, as above, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; the Hon. Hiland Hall, President of the Society, in the chair.

After the proceedings of the previous

meeting were read and approved, several persons were elected resident members.

Chas. Dewey, Esq., the Treasurer, then presented his account as Treasurer, showing a balance in the treasury of \$211.34. Mr. Dewey signified his wish to be excused for serving longer as the Treasurer of the Society.

Messrs. William H. Lord, Albert D. Hager, and Gen. John Wolcott Phelps, were appointed to nominate officers for the year ensuing, and an Orator and substitutes for the annual meeting in 1863.

The officers reported by the committee, and unanimously elected, are as follows:

President—Hiland Hall, North Bennington. *Vice-presidents*—Daniel Kellogg, Brattleboro; Wm. H. Lord, Montpelier; and George W. Benedict, Burlington. *Recording Secretary*—George F. Houghton, St. Albans. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Albert D. Hager, Proctorsville, and John S. Adams, Burlington. *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper*—Chas. Reed, Montpelier. *Treasurer*—George B. Reed, Montpelier. *Curators*—Gen. John W. Phelps, Brattleboro; Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., Burlington; Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, Montpelier; Henry Clark, Poultney; Rev. Pliny H. White, Coventry; Dugald Stewart, Middlebury; and Rev. John B. Perry, Swanton.

Charles Reed, Esq., the Librarian, made his annual report, to which was annexed a list of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and public documents, from various sources, during the year; some of them of great value and antiquity.

On motion, the Constitution of the Society was so amended as to provide that the times and places of holding the special meetings of the Society, be in the control of the Board of Managers.

On motion, the Rev. F. W. Shelton was requested to read at the next special meeting of the Society, a paper on the early colonial history of New York. Hon. D. Kellogg was requested to prepare a bibliographical notice of the late J. Dorr Bradley, of Brattleboro. Prof. N. G. Clark was requested to prepare a notice of the late President Wheeler, of Burlington. George B. Reed,

Esq., then read a carefully written paper on the early history of banking in Vermont; and George F. Houghton, Esq., read a notice of the late Hon. William W. White. Copies of these papers were, on motion, requested for the archives of the Society.

The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York city, was chosen Orator for the next year, with George J. Watts De Peyster, of Tivoli, N. Y., and Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., of Middlebury, substitutes.

At an adjourned meeting, holden in the Representatives, which was very largely attended, the President read an address on the history of Vermont, with reference to the controversy about "the Grants."

Gen. F. W. Hopkins then read a biographical sketch of the late Edgar L. Ormsbee, Esq., of Rutland. A highly interesting paper upon the Runaway Pond in Glover, was read by the Rev. Pliny H. White, of Coventry. An acceptable biographical notice of the late Rev. Dr. Hosea Ballou, 2d, was then read by the Rev. Eli Ballou, of Montpelier.

For these valuable and instructive papers, on motion of Henry Hall, Esq., of Rutland, the thanks of the Society were returned, and a copy of each solicited for the archives of the Society.

This annual meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one; and the exercises and the audiences in attendance, gave encouraging evidence of the Society's increasing usefulness.

CANADA.

CANADA WEST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*St. Catharines, Nov. —, 1862.*—This Society met, according to notice, at the Welland Canal office; Col. T. Adams in the chair.

After the usual routine business, it was moved by Mr. James Clark, seconded by the Rev. T. D. Phillips,—That a committee, consisting of the President, Secretary, and the mover and seconder of this resolution, be appointed to confer with the General Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of obtaining the use of the room

about to be fitted up in Haynes' Block, for the Institute, for the meetings of this Society, and the deposit of its archives,—carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

EARLY PRINTING IN AMERICA.—In wandering through the graveyard of Trinity Church, a day or two since, my eye was arrested by a gravestone on the north side of the church, to the memory of WILLIAM BRADFORD, who, it is mentioned, was born in Leicestershire, old England, in 1660, and came over to America in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. "He was printer to this Government," the inscription continues, "for upwards of fifty years," and died May 23, 1752, aged *ninety-two* years. This monument was much injured during the building of the present church edifice, and in another generation or two will entirely disappear. Yet the memorial of Bradford's resting-place ought not thus to be obliterated. He first established the printing-press in the vast region south of Boston. He came over with Penn, on the Welcome, in 1682, and began his career in Philadelphia, in or near to which city he fixed his first printing-office, as early at least as 1686, and a paper-mill on the Wissabickon, near Germantown, very soon afterwards—the first paper-mill ever erected in the United States; and, as appears by a printed prospectus yet preserved, he was the first person who proposed in America to print the Holy Bible. This was A. D. 1688, in Pennsylvania. He mingled largely and actively in the stirring events which agitated colonial life in that litigious province, and maintained with success his printing-press against the efforts of the proprietary Government to break it down. He came to this city in 1692, at the invitation of Governor Fletcher, and was printer to the Crown, as his epitaph records, for the space of half a century. In this office he amassed, honestly, great wealth, which he

left to numerous descendants, who have been among the most distinguished families of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—the Ogdens, Van Courtlands, Creightons, Boudenots, and others of less public reputation, but high private worth. The Hon. William Bradford, attorney-general under the administration of Washington, was his great-grandson. The name of the first printer of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, surely ought not to be suffered willingly to die; and I submit it to the printers' associations of this State, and to the corporation of Trinity Church, of which corporation Bradford was a vestryman from 1703 to 1710, whether some *suitable* monument ought not to be erected over the spot where the remains of the Father of the Press now repose?

M. B.

WASHINGTON, DICTATOR.—Some reference has been made to the dictatorial powers conferred upon General Washington during the War of the Revolution. They are contained and enumerated in a resolve of Congress, dated the 27th of December, 1776 (to be found in Spark's edition of the "Writings of Washington," vol. iv. p. 550), and were limited to the term of six months. With a single exception they relate exclusively to the organization and control and support of the army, and confer no civil authority. The exception alluded to is of a character to deserve attention at this moment. It is the last enumerated power, and reads thus: "To arrest and confine persons who refuse to take the Continental currency, or are otherwise disaffected to the American cause; and return to the States, of which they are citizens, their names, and the nature of their offences, together with the witnesses to prove them."

IMPRESSIONS OF COINS OR MEDALS.—First take an impression of the coin in sealing-wax; in order to have a good impression, give the wax time to cool, then raise the coin at one edge first,—otherwise you will be apt to spoil the impression, as by raising it perpendicularly it acts as a sucker;

from this impression a copy in relief may be taken by immersing in boiling water a piece of thin gutta percha, a little larger than the coin; press this well down on the wax, and you will have a copy in relief. J. C.—N.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.—There are several repositories of venerable historic matter relating to the great city, which have not been sufficiently known. Of late years, Mr. Valentine has drawn rich matter for his "Manuals," from the early records of the Common Council; but these are not the sole archives. The Register's, the County Clerk's, and the Surrogate's offices,—all abound in most interesting matter,—but few have thought of the Comptroller's office. That repository has, nevertheless, a great historic interest, as its archives contain the financial history of the city for a long period back; and, besides, preserve the original charters of the city, and all the records of lands purchased or sold from time to time by the Corporation. In that Grecian temple, which by its modern attire makes the passer by forget its history as a dungeon, is preserved the Dongan Charter, the first explicit grant to the city, and deriving its name from Thomas Dongan, governor under James II., and prominent in our colonial history as the first governor who convened an Assembly. It consists of five broad sheets of parchment, and bears the governor's signature and a heavy seal, inclosed in a silver case. This seal had become detached from the Charter, and some graceless hand had carried off the lower part of the case; but the present comptroller, Hon. R. T. Haws, had the fragments of the wax collected, and the missing portion of the box restored, so that now it bids fair to last untouched by time. The cover of the case bears, in quaint letters, the inscription, "N. Bayard, Esq., Mayor, 1686." The Charter bears, the approval of James Graham, the attorney-general, and the certificate of its registry in Book I, of Patents, in the office of the Secretary of State. On it are also indorsed two curious receipts:

NEW YORK, Nov. ye 5th, 1713.

Rec^d of Mr. Sam^l Bayard, the City Treasurer, twenty seven Beaver skins in full for Twenty seven years quit rent of y^e within Charter to y^e 27 of April last as Witness my hand
J. BYERLY, *Coll^r*

I ARCHIBALD KENNEDY Esq., his Majesty's Collector and Receiver General of the Province of New York do hereby acknowledge to have received of Cornelius Depeyster Esq Treasurer of the City of New York by order of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the Corporation within mentioned sixteen Beaver Skins in full for sixteen years quit rent of the within Charter due and ending the twenty seventh day of April last past. Witness my hand this eleventh day of December Anno, Dom. 1729. I say sixteen Beaver Skins for sixteen years quit rent.
ARCH^d KENNEDY, *Rec. Gen^l*

With this charter is also preserved that granted by Montgomerie; less ancient, but still a venerable and important relic.

Previous to the incumbency of Mr. Haws, the early account-books were uncared for, and in a condition soon to disappear, from neglect or heedlessness. The deputy comptroller, William E. Warren, Esq., a gentleman distinguished by his historic tastes, no less than by the financial skill which has brought the accounts of the city from chaos to order, arranged these volumes, and has had them properly lettered and restored, so as to be convenient for access and consultation. As the readers of the *Magazine* are aware, no account-books exist there prior to 1691; and Mr. Warren's researches have failed to discover them, if indeed any exist. Those which he has preserved from danger, if not from ruin, are the ledgers and journals of the chamberlains or city treasurers, down to August, 1809, and those of the comptrollers from 1802 to the present time. They are as follows:

<i>Journals.</i>		<i>Ledgers.</i>	
No. 1. Missing.		No. 1. 1691, to 1700.	
" 2. Oct., 1706, to Oct., 1736.		" 2. Nov., 1700, to May, 1760.	
" 3. Oct., 1736, to June, 1767.		" 3. June, 1760, to Oct., 1772.	
" 4. June, 1767, to Oct., 1772.			

The journal and ledger begun in October, 1772, probably perished during the Revolution. At the close of the war new

books were opened, the earliest items being proceeds of sales of buildings used by the British as barracks.

A. Dec'r, 1783, to Sept., 1794. A. Dec'r, 1783, to Sept., 1794.
B. Sept., 1794, to Aug., 1809. B. Sept., 1794, to Aug., 1809.

From this date till within a year or two, the chamberlains seem to have kept no books; and A. V. Stout, Esq., reported, that on entering upon the office, in 1856, he received no books except those relating to trust funds. The city treasurer, strangely enough, relied on the books of the bank where the funds were kept; and with millions passing through his hands, had no set of books to show whether the various appropriations were exhausted, overdrawn, or untouched.

The books of the comptroller properly begun in Sept., 1802, and are as follows:

<i>Journals.</i>	<i>Ledgers.</i>
A, vol. 1. Sept., 1802, to Aug., 1812.	A. Sept., 1802, to March, 1813.
" 2. Sept., 1812, to March, 1813.	
B. March, 1813, to May, 1820.	
C. May, 1820, to Oct., 1826.	
D. Nov., 1826, to May, 1834.	
E. May, 1834, to Aug., 1839.	B. March, 1813, to May, 1820. C. May, 1820, to Oct., 1826. D. Nov., 1826, to May, 1834. E. May, 1834, to Aug., 1839.
F, vol. 1. Sept., 1839, to June, 1843.	
" 2. July, 1843, to May, 1844.	
G, vol. 1. May, 1844, to Dec., 1846.	
" 2. Jan., 1847, to Dec., 1848.	
" 3. Jan., 1849, to Aug., 1851.	F. Sept., 1839, to May, 1844. G. May, 1844, to Dec., 1855.
" 4. Sept., 1851, to Dec., 1853.	
" 5. Jan., 1854, to June, 1855.	
H, vol. 1. July, 1855, to Dec., 1856.	
" 2. Jan., 1857, to June, 1858.	
" 3. July, 1858, to Dec., 1859.	

In this department are also preserved a few of the early assessment rolls or tax-books of the city, extending from 1699 to 1702, and from 1709 to 1735; valuable, as showing the ancient inhabitants and early valuations of property. J.

"A PEG TOO LOW."—The origin of this expression is thus accounted for by Dr. Hook, in his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury." Alluding to Dunstan, who was archbishop in the reign of Edgar the Pacific, he says: "Finding that quarrels

arose very frequently in taverns, from disputes among the toppers as to their share of liquor respectively, when they drank out of the same cup, he advised Edgar to order gold or silver pegs to be fastened on the pots, that, whilst every man knew his just measure, shame should compel each to confine himself to his proper share. Hence," says the historian, "the expression still in vogue, of being a peg too low." J. P.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Names.</i>
1803—	Edward Tiffin.	1834—	Robert Lucas.
1805—	Edward Tiffin.	1836—	Joseph Vance.
1807—	Thomas Kirker.	1838—	Wilson Shannon.
1808—	Sam'l Huntington.	1840—	Thomas Corwin.
1810—	Return J. Meigs.	1842—	Wilson Shannon.
1812—	Return J. Meigs.	1844—	Thos. W. Bartley.
1814—	Othniel Looker.	1844—	Mordecai Bartley.
1814—	T. Worthington.	1846—	William Bebb.
1816—	T. Worthington.	1848—	Seabury Ford.
1818—	Ethan A. Brown.	1850—	Reuben Wood.
1820—	Ethan A. Brown.	1852—	Reuben Wood.
1822—	Allen Trimble.	1853—	William Medill.
1822—	Jeremiah Morrow.	1854—	William Medill.
1824—	Jeremiah Morrow.	1856—	Salmon P. Chase.
1826—	Allen Trimble.	1858—	Salmon P. Chase.
1828—	Allen Trimble.	1860—	Wm. Dennison, Jr.
1830—	Duncan McArthur.	1862—	David Tod.
1832—	Robert Lucas.		

Edward Tiffin was inaugurated for his second term in 1805; and upon his resignation in 1807, to accept the position of United States Senator, Thomas Kirker, being Speaker of the Senate, became acting governor.

In the following year an election for governor took place, and as far as votes were concerned, it was decidedly in favor of Return J. Meigs, who but a few months before was serving as United States Judge of Michigan Territory. But his election was successfully contested before the Legislature by his opponent, General Nathaniel Massie, "on the ground that he had not been a resident of the State four years next preceding his election, as the Constitution required." General Massie, however, was too generous to accept an office when a majority of the people had voted against him, and therefore he immediately resigned, which of course continued Thomas Kirker as acting governor until the succeeding year.

In March, 1814, Governor Meigs received from President Madison the appointment of postmaster-general, when he was succeeded in office by Othniel Looker, of Hamilton county. Speaker Allen Trimble became acting governor in 1822, on the election of E. A. Brown, to take the place of William A. Trimble in the United States Senate. In 1844, having accepted from President Polk the position of minister to Mexico, Wilson Shannon vacated the gubernatorial chair in favor of Thomas W. Bartley. Renben Wood's second inauguration took place on January 12, 1852, and in July, 1853, he filed with the Secretary of State his resignation, that he might fill the post of minister to Chili, which had been tendered to him by President Pierce. Lieutenant-governor William Medill became acting governor, and in the following October he was elected for a full term, commencing in 1854. The governors who followed him were inaugurated on each succeeding second year.

VERSES ON GAGE'S PROCLAMATION.—I send a copy of some verses circulated in New York immediately after the publication of General Gage's proclamation, to which it refers. The copy in my possession was forwarded to the city of Philadelphia by Benjamin Booth, one of those appointed to sell the tea for the East India Company. Booth was himself one of the most powerful writers among the loyalists; but he says the accompanying squib was written by Myles Cooper, then president of King's College, now Columbia. Booth was not only an able writer, but he was a wise, liberal-minded merchant; and during some intervals of retirement from the commotions then prevalent in New York, he was quite a successful farmer in New Jersey. His letters, at least many of them, relative to the state of things in the city of New York, are worthy of preservation, as showing the views taken by an honest, cool-headed, sharp-spoken loyalist of that period. I once published in a religious paper, whose pages are not known by the literary world, portions of his correspondence with two of the tea commissioners in Philadelphia, rela-

tive to the troublesome honor conferred on them by the appointment they received from the East India Company, giving a history of the popular tumults and political manoeuvres of the opposers of the landing of the tea. I give the emphasized words as they are in Booth's copy.

N. K.

The Independent Massachusetts to General Gage on his Proclamation against Licentiousness, Hypocrisy, and Sedition:

'Tis well enough, good Master Gage,
Against *bad morals* war to wage,
And combat the flagitious;
But can you think it just or fair,
Considering *whom* and *what* we are;
To censure the *seditious*?

Besides, in this plain speaking time,
To say *Hypocrisy's* a crime
Is clearly not so clever;
For spite of *Kings*, and *Lords*, and *Knights*,
That's left amongst our *Charter rights*,
And shall be ours *forever*.

SILVER DOLLARS OF 1794.—Collectors of American coins are aware of the rarity, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining fine specimens of this date. The following article from the *New Hampshire Gazette* will explain the matter; it seems that the coinage was not commenced until near the close of the year, which accounts for the scarcity of dollars of that date.

J. C—N.

Boston, Mass.

"U. S. COINAGE.—Some of the Dollars now *coining* at the mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the Editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowing tresses, incircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word 'LIBERTY' at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words '*United States of America.*' The edge is well indented, in which are the words '*One Dollar, or Unit, Hundred Cents.*' The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the *touches of the graver* are too delicate, and there is a want of that

boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency."—*N. Hampshire Gazette*, Portsmouth, Dec. 2, 1794.

TOBACCO, whose botanic name, *Tab. Nicotiana* is derived from Nicot, who introduced it into France from Portugal, was near having the name *Medicæa* imposed upon it by some courtly botanist out of compliment to Catharine di Medici. This produced a strong protest from George Buchanan, in Latin verse, of which the following translation is offered :

The learned Nicot from Hesperia coming,
Brought back the weed Nicotian,
Which cureth all that man doth feel of weariness—
Bent he upon his country's gain.
But Catharine Medici, her people's scum and scourge,
The dark Medea of her age,
Burning for fame doth change the name, Nicotian,
For her own name of Medici.
And as she erst did strip men of their goods, so now
She would this plant strip of its name.
O, ye! who for your ailing limbs do seek relief
From plant of that ill-omened name,
Hold back your hand, shut fast your mouth, close up
your ears
Against the noisome deadly bane.
Nectar would venom turn—poison, all curing drugs,
If called by name from her derived.

OUR DEAD HEROES.—The following letter, written by Mrs. John Adams, of Quincy, in the year 1813, will speak to many a heart in the year 1862 :

MY DEAR MRS. CUSHING: I have been contemplating writing to you for several weeks past, to inquire after your health and that of your family through the winter, but I have delayed it until the voice of friendship bids me sympathize with the bereaved sisters and relatives over the brave youth who has fallen in defence of the injured rights and honor of his country.

How beautiful is death when earned by virtue!
Who would not be that youth? What pity is it
That we can die but once to serve our country.

So spoke the Roman from the mouth of Cato. So said the father over the dead body of his son. "It is when the foes fly before them that fathers delight in their

sons. But their sighs burst forth in secret when their young warriors yield."

In the agony of grief for the loss of those most dear, it is an alleviation to the wounded bosom to know that they died covered with glory in the arms of victory. Long will young Aylwin be remembered and regretted, "by all his country's wishes blest."

To all of you, my afflicted friends, I wish consolation and support from a higher source than the honor and fame which man can bestow; and am your sympathizing friend,

A. ADAMS.

QUERIES.

ANCIENT ACCOUNT-BOOKS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The earliest book of accounts of the Corporation of the City of New York, which I have been able to find in the comptroller's office, is a small parchment-covered volume of 294 pages, the paper being in size a little less than the ordinary foolscap now in use. It is marked on the outside of the cover, on the side, as follows:

"Ledg^r N^o 1
1691 to 1700."

This book appears to have been opened in May, 1691, by Ebenezer Willson, then treasurer or chamberlain of the city. Reference is made, in some of the entries, to "the Journall" which I have been unable to find.

In an account of "the capture of the City of New Amsterdam, by the English," contained in Valentine's "Manual for 1861," it is stated that soon after the capitulation, "the Burgomasters went with the Treasurer's book of the City accounts to the Hon. Governor Richard Nicolls, and placed the same in his hands, together with the bonds given to the city by the late Director-General and Council" (p. 696).

Thinking it probable that the books referred to might be in the office of the Secretary of State, I addressed a letter of inquiry concerning them to Dr. E. B. O'Cal-

hagan, who is perfectly familiar with our public archives. He writes me as follows: "In answer to your inquiries respecting certain books of accounts, I do not know of any of the character you refer to. Governor Sloughter arrived in New York, 18th March, 1691, and assumed the government on the day following. On the 24th of the same month, Ebenezer Willson was sworn in member of the Common Council. (Common Councilman) Willson was subsequently appointed treasurer,* and the book you have is marked No. 1, perhaps, because it was the first kept by, or under, him; or the first under the establishment of a regularly constituted government after the downfall of Leisler. I have not Mr. Valentine's "Manual for 1861;" but I do not find any reference to the books mentioned in the papers of Nicolls' administration here, though I have made a pretty careful search."

As they may have met with some one capable of appreciating their historic value, and been laid up in a private collection, I make the inquiry, Where the books, containing the accounts of the city previous to 1691, can be found? W. E. WARREN.

NEW YORK, October, 1862.

MANSION HOUSE.—This is a common name for a hotel or public house in Pennsylvania. The Mansion House Hotel, in South Third-street, Philadelphia, now no more, was for many years a favorite resort for travellers. The house was originally the dwelling of Senator Bingham, the ancestor of the Earl of Ashburton. Was this the first public house called the "Mansion House Hotel?" Why was this name given to it? W.

CAPTAIN CROZER.—Who was this gentleman? I have in my portfolio a curious mezzotint print, a proof before letters, described beneath as, "The Patriotick Barber of New York." "Plate 3." "As the act directs" (date torn off), in quaint, old-fashioned chirography. The captain is sitting

in a barber's shop, with his face lathered, a towel under his chin, and a broken barber's basin at his feet. Three or four persons are looking in and pointing at him through the door, while one presents him a letter directed to "Captain Crozer;" out of his pocket is falling a scroll indorsed, "Orders of government," to which the barber, razor in hand, is calling his attention. The captain's laced hat and wig neatly curled, are placed on a block. The walls are adorned with portraits labelled "Pitt," and "Camden," and two broadsides headed, "The Speech of Lord Chatham," and "Articles of Association." All the lettering is in the same handwriting. Never having met with the print before, I should be glad to know what incident it illustrates in Revolutionary history? MOSHOLT.

HICKORY QUAKERS.—In Philadelphia, persons who have "a birthright" in the Society of Friends, but who are not strict in using the dress and plain language of the denomination, are thus called. Is it used in England? What is the derivation of the expression? W.

EVERETT SOCIETIES.—I wish to learn how many Everett Societies there are in the United States, where they are, when founded, and for what object; what their mottoes and the designs of their insignia may be, if they have any. There is one at Haverford College, Pa., founded in Jan., 1858, for literary purposes.

The badge is a scroll engraved with the letter E, and crossed by two quill-pens, surmounted by a budding rose; the whole surrounded by a belt, with the motto, "Per Ardua ad Astra," and set with pearls, garnets, and sapphires.

There are other associations of the same name. Will any of the readers of the *Hist. Mag.* give such information, similar to the above, as they can in regard to them? W.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1862.

FOBES' HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH.—The third volume of the 1st series of the "Mas-

* March 22, 1691.—Minutes of the Common Council, vol. i., p. 355.

sachusetts Historical Collection," p. 176, contains an advertisement of an intended "History of the Ancient Colony of Plymouth, in New England," &c., &c., "by Peres Fobes, LL. D., Minister of the Gospel in Raynham, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of Rhode Island." It is stated that "the writer has undertaken the work at the request of several characters of literary eminence," and "has already obtained a considerable part of the materials."

This was printed in 1794. Dr. Fobes died in 1812. The book was never printed. But was it ever written? Is it still in manuscript? Did he accumulate valuable materials; and, if so, what became of them? The Rev. T. P. Doggett, in Emery's "Ministry of Taunton," vol. ii., p. 229, speaks of Dr. Fobes' "unfinished manuscripts." Is there any thing of value touching the old colony, among them? H. M. D.

Boston, Nov. 22, 1842.

THE ORIGINAL EXTENT OF THE BISON COUNTRY.—A correspondent calls attention to the following passage in Mr. Fillmore's address: "I have never seen any *reliable statement* that the buffalo in his wild state was ever found in Western New York. I believe that his native haunt was in the great prairies of the West, and *nowhere else on this continent*." It is true that early French travellers have spoken of seeing "wild cows," especially in the northern part of the State; but it is evident to my mind—from their description, when they give any—that they meant either the moose or the elk;—and says:

If McCauley is not "reliable" because, in his history, he gives no authority for asserting that "the bison, or American wild ox," formerly lived in western parts of the State; nor O'Callaghan, in his "History of New Netherland," in the statement that buffaloes, as well as bears, elk, deer, &c., are natives of the soil; nor the able writer in the *New American Cyclopædia*, who states that the original range of the animal appears to have been the whole of the North American con-

tinental, west of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, with the exception of some intervals on the Atlantic seaboard, and south of the Ottawa and Columbia rivers; surely, the natural history of the State, published at the expense of and by authority of the State, has some claims to credibility. In Part 1, of "Zoology," by James G. De Kay, we are told, that "the bison, or American buffalo, has long since been extirpated from this State; and although at present it is not found east of the Mississippi, yet there is abundant testimony from various writers to show that this animal was formerly numerous along the Atlantic coast from New York to Mexico. Warden asserts that, at no very distant period, it existed in Pennsylvania, and as late as 1756, large herds were found in Kentucky."

Mr. Gallatin is surely reliable in what he says on the subject. In an elaborate paper, in the second volume of "Archæologia Americana," he remarks, that "buffalo tracks were for years the main routes across the Cumberland Mountains, between the southwest parts of Virginia and Kentucky. Towards the east they had crossed the Mississippi, and, before they were driven away by the American settlements, they had ascended the valley of the Ohio within a hundred miles of Pittsburgh. I must add, that a mixed breed of the European ox and buffalo was quite common, fifty years ago, in some of the northwestern counties of Virginia."

It is well known in the West that Surveyor Zane located roads on buffalo tracks, in Ohio, and Dr. E. H. Davis, now of this city, has often heard old Governor McArthur speak of killing buffaloes on the Scioto.

Though wholly unnecessary, permit a single reference to the "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State." In the Paris documents, vol. ix., there is "A Memoir on the Indians of Canada, as far as the River Mississippi, 1718." Speaking of the two routes from the Niagara to the Mississippi, one by the north, and the other by the south shore of Lake Erie, the writer says: "The southern route is much finer than along the northern shore. The reason that few persons take it is, that it is

thirty leagues longer than that along the north. There is no need of fasting along either side of the lake, deer are to be found there in such great abundance. Buffaloes are found on the south but not on the north shore." Again, "There are vast quantities of buffalo and other animals in the woods along the Ohio—the beautiful river. I return to the Miamis river. Its entrance from Lake Erie is very wide. . . . The swamps abound with game. Thirty leagues up the river, at a place called La Glaise, buffaloes are always to be found; they eat clay and wallow in it." To whom are we indebted for the popular term, *Bois de vache*? E.

[Will any correspondent furnish direct testimony as to the presence of the bison along the southern shore of Lake Erie?]

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SOLDIERS (vol. vi., p. 349).—Is not the letter from which the citation is made, one of the spurious letters? G.

[The extract was inserted inadvertently. The letter to Lund Washington, June 12, 1776, is spurious. "Writings of Washington," vol. xi., p. 192. A collection of spurious letters was printed in London, in 1777; reprinted at New York, in 1778; again in Philadelphia, 1795; New York and London, 1796, and extracts from which are constantly appearing.]

REPLIES.

SKEDADDLE (vol. vi., pp. 163, 196, 293).—A correspondent of the *London Times* states that the word "skedaddle" is not a Yankee invention. It is commonly used in Dumfriesshire. "To skedaddle, means, to spill in small quantities any liquids. The same word applies to coals, potatoes, or apples, and other substances falling from a cart in travelling from one place to another. But skedaddle does not apply to bodies of men scattered."

While a writer in one of our exchanges,

thus settles it: "One authority derives it from the German *skedan*, the only objection to which theory is, that there is no such German word. Another etymologist is certain it was elaborated from the Greek *εσκεδαθῆσαν*, as if some literary volunteer at Bull Run, bethought him of Herodotus' use of that term in describing a rout, and forthwith proceeded to beguile the tedium of double quick by tracing it back to its root *σκεδλ*, to which, for euphony sake, he tacked the final syllable of Yankee Doodle, which was still ringing in his ears, thus making skedaddle. But the truth is, words are never thus deliberately and laboriously coined. They grow up and branch out from their roots, like trees, or else are transplanted bodily from the nurseries of other tongues. Now although the Greek *σκεδαιο* is undoubtedly the root of the English *scatter* and *scud*, the German *scheiden*, and the Scandinavian equivalents, yet skedaddle, instead of being derived from any of them, is probably Irish.

The Irish *sgedud*, spelled with a *g*, as that language has no *k*, doubtless gave the Greeks their *σκεδαιο*, and the compound Irish word *sgedud ol*, all scattered or utterly routed, is the very word skedaddle itself.

An old version of the Irish New Testament contains this passage: "For it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be *sgedud ol*." The word was probably used in our army by an Irishman, and being looked upon as particularly felicitous, was at once adopted."

OGILVIE, THE ORATOR (vol. vi., p. 356).—If "R—A." will look under the proper letter, in the twelfth volume of Appleton's *New American Cyclopædia*, he will find a notice of James Ogilvie, and see that, worn out with narcotics, he is supposed to have perished by his own hand, soon after his return to Scotland to claim the earldom of Finlater and Airy. He will find also in an 8vo volume of 279 pages, printed in Philadelphia, by J. Maxwell for John Conrad, in 1816, a "Supplementary Narrative," appendix, &c., of cxxi. pp., containing a good

deal of information which he gives about himself. The volume is entitled "Philosophical Essays, &c., by James Ogilvie."

H. M. D.

Boston, Nov. 8, 1862.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS TO N. Y. CONVENTION. 1765 (vol. vi., p. 227).—The reputed editor of the volume of "Massachusetts State Papers," published in 1818, by Russell & Gardner, Boston, was ALDEN BRADFORD, then, and for several years, Secretary of State for Massachusetts. He was a gentleman of considerable research and industry, but had no tact in bringing his books before the public. Instead of interesting an energetic bookseller, he had his works printed at an old newspaper office, where they were stored away, and "kept till called for" slowly, by historical readers. He did not realize how much depends on the tact and ability of the publisher, to get a book into the channels of trade for libraries and purchasers in the interior. Hence, probably, there were not a sufficient number sold to pay for the paper on which they were printed.

The whole proceedings of the Congress of 1765, will be found in the tenth volume of Mr. Force's National Calendar for 1832. But it contains no Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners; and any historical document that has escaped Mr. Force's research, it is useless to look for. Probably they made a verbal report only to the Legislature. Mr. Force's Calendar contains the particulars of the censure of Brigadier Rugles by the Massachusetts Legislature, his conduct as commissioner not pleasing them. He was president of the Congress, but refused to sign their proceedings. This gave great disgust to the whigs of Massachusetts; and in addition to the vote of censure by the House, he was reprimanded in his place, from the Speaker's chair. He became a violent tory, and left with the British army when it evacuated Boston, in 1776. His property was confiscated in Massachusetts, in 1779. After many vicissitudes, he settled at Digby, in Nova Scotia, and died in 1798, at the age of 87.

J. B. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOOD'S NEW ENGLAND PROSPECT (vol. vi., p. 257).—See an interesting reply to this Query in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society in the present number, p. 370.

TRANSLATOR OF DE CHASTELLUX (vol. iii., p. 252).—A reply to this query will be found in the same proceedings, p. 371.

Notes on Books.

The Southern Rebellion; being a History of the United States, from the commencement of President Buchanan's Administration, through the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion, &c. By W. A. Crafts. Parts 7, 8, 9. New York: Thomas Farrell & Son, 1862.

THESE numbers, with spirited portraits of Commodore Foote and General Sigel, a view of the battle of Pea Ridge, and a plan of the battle of Bull Run, carry the history of the war down to that action, so important in prolonging the war, and first rousing the North to the real magnitude of the task attempted by the General Government, when it undertook to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Crafts describes the secession of Virginia, the President's proclamation, the blockade of the Southern ports, and the relation of our Government with European powers, depicting especially the constant and persistent aid and encouragement given by the English government and people to the insurgents, an aid continued to this day.

Then follow chapters describing the first military operations: the advance through Baltimore, at last; Ellsworth's entrance into Alexandria, and fall; Lyon's movements; Beauregard's false proclamation; the fatal action of Great Bethel; Lyon's splendid career; McClellan's triumphs in Western Virginia; and, finally, Blackburn's Ford and the field of Bull Run. Events are they all, full of interest; so full and important that it requires no little skill and system to combine them with symmetry, and evolve a clear, distinct narrative of the whole.

Historical Sketches of Hudson; embracing the Settlement of the City, City Government, Business Enterprises, Churches, Press, Schools, Libraries, &c. By Stephen B. Miller. Hudson: Bryan & Webb, Printers, 1862. 8vo, 120 pp.

ALTHOUGH Claverack was settled early by the Dutch, Hudson is really the work of a colony from Nantucket, which emigrated to the Hudson just after the Revolution. Hudson, under their impulse, bid fair to be a thriving place—ship-building, whale and seal fishery, and domestic and foreign trade, all seemed to promise a glorious future. It did not confirm the hopes of its founders, and was long in a steady decline. Now, however, it is sharing in the gradual increase, and is advancing. Mr. Miller has, with commendable diligence, brought together the chief facts in the history of the town, and made quite an interesting and valuable volume. The subject shows how much has yet to be done in Nantucket history; and an incident occurring in this city a few days since, reminds us of another Nantucket emigration. We mean that to Dunkirk, in France, at the invitation of the French government, to create French whale fisheries. A daughter of one of these emigrants, born in France, died recently in New York.

Historical Sketch of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York; with the Names of the Members from its Creation to the present Time. To which is added an opinion, by Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Legal Adviser to the Board, on the Authority of the Supervisors to impose Taxes, &c., &c. New York: 1862. 8vo, 39 pp.

THIS is a most satisfactory account of a body which controls the immense finances of the city of New York, evincing in its preparation great diligence and research. The laws from 1683 creating this Board and enlarging its powers, are given almost entire; and the list of supervisors, table of their records, plan and description of their chamber, seal, &c., leave nothing to be desired. The whole of this interesting contri-

bution to our municipal history forms an authentic and detailed reply to the Query on p. 292.

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College deceased during the Academical Year ending in July, 1862, including the record of seven who died the year previous, hitherto unreported.

THIS useful record comes prefaced with the notice of the death of E. C. Herrick, Esq., the compiler of much of it, as well as of the preceding Nos. of the series. Among the prominent graduates, whose brief memoirs are here given, are I. W. Stuart, author of the *Lives of Nathan Hale and Gov. Trumbull*, and of "Hartford in the Olden Time;" Governor Joseph Trumbull, Dudley Peet, Professor Ives, C. A. Goodrich, N. S. Wheaton, W. A. Larned, as well as of several who have taken an active part in the present stirring events; such as, J. H. Adams, a South Carolina Commissioner to Washington; Major H. Couper, of the Rebel army; and their more noble, as more loyal fellow-graduates, Colonel Drake, Major Kutz, Lieutenant Bartholomew. The deceased graduates represent classes, from 1794 to 1859, and ages, from 25 to 94.

An Historical Research respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, Aug 14, 1862. By George Livermore. Boston: 1862. 8vo, 215 pp.

IN alluding recently to this paper, we supposed that it treated of the military status of the negro. This is, however, but an incident. The paper takes a wider scope, and brings together a truly astonishing mass of matter relating to the general question of negroes and slavery. It is divided into two parts: I. Opinions of the Founders of the Republic respecting Negroes as Slaves and as Citizens, pp. 19—110; II. Opinions of the Founders of the Republic respecting Negroes as Soldiers, pp. 111—200.

The former presents these opinions as drawn from the discussions of the bodies which adopted the Declaration of Indepen-

dence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, including in the last head the State Conventions which ratified that instrument. The second part gives, year by year, the action of Congress, of the several States, and of our generals, from 1775 to 1783, and furnishes a mass of authority which will surprise those who have treated this question from pure prejudice.

Memories of the Indians and Pioneers of the Region of Lowell. By Charles Cowley. Lowell: 1862. 8vo, 25 pp.

THIS is a most agreeable contribution to our history, and Mr. Cowley has made, not only a tract of local interest to Lowell, but one of general interest in the history of the New England tribes. The character of Passaconaway is well drawn; and in his career and that of Nunnphow, here clearly traced, we see the folly of the course which drove proselytes of Eliot to join the French missionaries on the St. Lawrence. If New England Indians took that course, it was owing not to French intrigue, but, as Mr. Cowley shows, to New England injustice.

Mémoire sur l'Université Laval avec pièces justificatives. 4to. Quebec: 1862.

A VALUABLE work on the history of the erection and plans adopted by this Canadian university, which experiences the difficulties that beset all efforts to introduce higher courses of study on this continent.

The War with the South, &c. By R. Tomes. Nos. 11, 12. New York: Virtue & Co.

THESE numbers, with an exceedingly fine engraving of Gen. Burnside, and a bird's-eye view of Washington and the surrounding country as far as the memorable battlefield, continues the history down to the battle of Bull Run, which is described with interest.

Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski. By Brig.-gen. A. Gillmore, U. S. A. New York: D. Van Nostrand. 1 vol. 8vo.

THIS work will be noticed in our next.

Miscellany.

POPULAR EDITION OF PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.—Mr. Parton, we learn, has prepared for publication an edition of his biography of General Jackson in a single volume of 500 pages. From this edition, the correspondence and documents have been omitted, and the story of Jackson's life is given without interruption. All the more important or striking narratives, anecdotes, scenes, and incidents, as well as the information gathered of the hero's early life in the Carolinas, are presented without abridgment or alteration. The biography, in three volumes, has been one of the most successful works of its kind and magnitude ever published in the United States, and the publishers (Mason Brothers) are preparing for an extensive sale of the new edition, which will be out in a few days.

FRANCIS S. DRAKE, Esq., of Boston, has in preparation, a new "Dictionary of American Biography." It will contain at least double the matter in the work of the Rev. Dr. Allen, and include articles on living worthies. He will be happy to receive biographical items of interest, or the correction of errors or misstatements which have gained currency.

THE Historic and Literary Society of Quebec has just published another part of their "Collections," forming pp. 81-146 of a volume, and devoted entirely to Jacques Cartier, as to whose life and family it gives some very interesting results of investigation in the archives, public and private, of St. Malo and its vicinity. To a Canadian especially these materials for a biography of the great French discoverer must address themselves with no little charm.

THE Hon. William Willis has in press, to issue this month, a work to be entitled, "The Law Courts and Lawyers of Maine, from the earliest Colonization of the State." It will be an 8vo of about 450 pp., and contain sketches of all the old lawyers who have practised in that State, &c., &c.



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